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ABSTRACT

These 12 issues, representing one calendar year (2001) of "The Library of Congress Information Bulletin," contain information on Library of Congress new collections and program developments, lectures and readings, financial support and materials donations, budget, honors and awards, World Wide Web sites and digital collections, new publications, exhibits, and preservation. Cover stories include: (1) "5 Million Items Online: National Digital Library Program Reaches Goal"; (2) "Celebration and Growth: The Year in Review"; (3) "The World of Hannah Arendt: Selection of Papers of Political Philosopher Now Online"; (4) "'Born in Slavery': An Introduction to the WPA Slave Narratives"; (5) "Photographer to the Czar: The Startling Work of Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii"; (6) "World Treasures: Library Opens New Gallery of Global Collections"; (7) "National Book Festival: First Lady, Library To Host First-Ever Event"; (8) "Shadows, Dreams, Substance: 'The Floating World of Ukiyo-e' Exhibition Opens"; (9) "'The Joy of the Written Work': Library and First Lady Host First National Book Festival"; (10) "'Human Nature and the Power of Culture': Margaret Mead Exhibition Opens"; and (11) "Photos from the Clarence H. White School: Library Acquires Warren and Margot Coville Collection." (Contains 91 references.) (MES)

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The Library of Congress Information Bulletin, 2001

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
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LAND

5 Million Items Online

ON THE COVER
A representative sample of the millions of items now available to the public on the Library's award-winning Web site.

Cover Story

The Library's American Memory project has reached an important milestone: 5 million items online.

Significant Cinema

Twenty-five films have been added to the National Film Registry.

Poetry Prize

David Ferry has won the 2000 Rebekah Johnson Bobbit National Prize for Poetry.

"E-Journals"

The Library has acquired its first complete set of an electronic journal archives.

Horblit History

The Science, Technology and Business Division has collected nearly the entire run of an important scientific book series.

Eminent Emeritus

Former Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin was honored at a recent "Books & Beyond" program.

Bicentennial Wrap-Up

In the last installment of our "Bicentennial Background" series, we review how the Library of Congress celebrated its 200th birthday.

A Poem of Praise

In 1922, Amy Lowell wrote a poem celebrating the Library of Congress.

Pacific Punditry

Tadashi Yamamoto discussed the need for government reform in Japan in the annual Mansfield Lecture.

Cola Commercials

Coca-Cola has donated some 20,000 television commercials to the Library for its archives, and a curator reviews the history of television advertising.

Television Advertising

A Brief History

Cataloging Confab

Leaders in cataloging and library systems assembled at the Library in November.

Call for Fellows

Applications are now available for the 2001 American Memory Fellows Program.

Audio Archives

The Library will lead an audio preservation initiative. 18 Globalization Conference: The Library hosted a conference on law in Muslim societies.

Classification Schedules

Library Tests Classification Schedules Online

Globalization and Law

Library Sponsors Event on Role in Muslim Societies

Polk County

An unpublished play by Zora Neale Hurston was read in the Coolidge Auditorium.

Copyright Symposium

Library Hosts Copyright Symposium

News from the Center for the Book

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5 Million Items Online

National Digital Library Program Reaches Goal

As its concluding event during its Bicentennial year, the Library of Congress has announced a gift to the nation of 5 million American historical items on its Web site. The National Digital Library Program's award-winning project, American Memory (www.loc.gov), has reached its goal of making these materials from the collections of the Library and other institutions freely available. American Memory is one of the leading providers of high-quality, noncommercial content on the Internet. The site now receives more than 18 million "hits" per month and is one of the federal government's most popular Web sites. Since its inception in October 1994, it has received more than 700 million hits.

The more than 90 American Memory collections offered cover the breadth of U.S. history, from the nation's founding, the wars it has fought, the Great Depression and the great inventors to baseball, the civil rights movement, modern music and theater, the conservation movement and photography. The papers of Presidents Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln bring to life these men and their times. A century later, film brought a new dimension to the public's perception of the careers of presidents such as Theodore Roosevelt, the first U.S. president to have his life chronicled on a large scale by film (even though his predecessors Grover Cleveland and William McKinley were the first to be filmed).

American Memory represents one of the major goals and achievements of the Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, who came to the Library in 1987 with the idea of sharing as widely as possible the incomparable resources of the institution.

"The U.S. Congress and the American people are the greatest supporters of libraries in history," said Dr. Billington. "Our American Memory project enables us to share with all Americans the riches of their nation's library, the largest repository of knowledge in the world."

The Librarian also acknowledged the significant contributions to American Memory of more than 30 institutions nationwide, whose collections are also available on the site. The digitization and inclusion of these materials were made possible by a $2 million gift to the Library from Ameritech.

The National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress began in 1994 with major contributions from Metromedia President John W. Kluge and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation ($5 million each) and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation ($3 million). This public-private partnership effort has received $15 million in appropriations from the U.S. Congress and more than $45 million in donations from the private sector.

The James Madison Council, a private sector advisory group to the Library, has been the program's chief source of support. The council is chaired by Mr. Kluge, who has recently donated $60 million to establish the John W. Kluge Center in the Library of Congress and the John W. Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences. The gift is the largest private monetary donation ever given to the Library.

Among the honors American Memory has received are the prestigious Government Information Infrastructure award for the Best Site in Education; a Five-Star Site award from Surfing the Net with Kids; a Pick of the Ages citation from Yahoo!; Time magazine's Best Web Sites for 1996; *PC Magazine's* Top 100 Sites every year since 1996; Lycos Top 5% of the Internet Award; CNN and *PC Magazine's* "Best 100" award; Best of the Web by eBlast, Encyclopaedia Britannica's internet guide; History Channel Hotlist; and Best of the Web by the Netscape Net Guide.

Congress OKs Library Budget

The Library's final fiscal year 2001 budget, approved by Congress on Dec. 15 and signed into law by President Clinton on Dec. 21, totals $547.2 million, including a special appropriation of $99.8 million to begin a major undertaking to develop standards and a nationwide collecting strategy to build a national repository of digital materials.

The Library's basic budget for 2001 remained largely unchanged from the version that emerged from a congressional conference committee on July 27, when $448.5 million was authorized for salaries, expenses, furniture and furnishings, representing a $21 million increase (4.9 percent) from the fiscal 2000 budget.

Before approving the final budget in December, Congress gave the Library an extra $100 million for national digital collection and preservation, but then cut the Library's and other agencies' budgets across the board by .22 percent to reduce overall spending. The effect of the rescission was to eliminate $1.2 million from the Library's 2001 budget and reduce the special appropriation to $99.8 million.

Until the Library's final budget was signed into law as part of the Legislative Branch Act of 2001 (P.L. 106-554), the Library operated at last year's spending level under 21 continuing resolutions passed by Congress between Sept. 30, the end of the last fiscal year, and Dec. 21, when the new spending authorization took effect.

Complete details of the Library's fiscal 2001 budget will be published in the February issue.

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New on the National Film Registry

Librarian of Congress Adds 25 More Films

National Film Registry of the Library of Congress

Dr. Billington on Dec. 27 announced his annual selection of 25 motion pictures to be added to the National Film Registry. This group of titles brings the total number of films placed on the registry to 300.

Under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act, each year the Librarian of Congress names 25 "culturally, historically or aesthetically" significant motion pictures to the registry. The list is designed to reflect the breadth and diversity of America's film heritage, thus increasing public awareness of the richness of American cinema and the need for its preservation.

This year's selections span the 20th century, from 1901 to 1990, and encompass films ranging from Hollywood classics to lesser-known, but still vital, works. Among films named this year: "Dracula," one of the all-time horror greats, featuring the unforgettably creepy performance of Bela Lugosi; "Koyaanisqatsi," Godfrey Reggio's mesmerizing collage of American vistas set to Philip Glass music; “Let's All Go to the Lobby,” the once-omnipresent movie theater intermission trailer seen by millions of Americans; “Little Caesar,” showcasing Edward G. Robinson's timeless performance as a small-time hood determined to reach the top; “Love Finds Andy Hardy,” perhaps the best entry in the long-running Andy Hardy series of beloved Americana, with a cast including on-the-cusp-of-fame teenagers Judy Garland and Lana Turner; “Multiple Sidosis,” chosen to represent the thousands of films produced by amateur cine clubs throughout the United States; the wickedly satirical portrait of television news in “Network”; “Peter Pan,” the classic children's tale in its definitive film version; “Porky in Wackyland,” master animator Bob Clampett's zany cartoon classic sending Porky Pig on a surreal journey; President McKinley inauguration footage, deftly illustrating that the connection between movies and presidential politics is not a recent phenomenon; “Sherman's March,” a hilarious, one-of-a-kind romantic exploration of the South; and the “Why We Fight” series—films produced during World War II to explain to the American soldiers and public the reason for U.S. involvement in the war.

“Taken together, the 300 films in the National Film Registry represent a stunning range of American filmmaking, including Hollywood features, documentaries, avant-garde and amateur productions, films of regional interest, ethnic, animated and short film subjects—all deserving recognition, preservation and access by future generations. As we enter the next millennium, the registry stands among the finest summations of American cinema's wondrous first century,” said Dr. Billington.

The Librarian chose this year's titles after evaluating more than a thousand titles nominated by the public and following intensive discussions, both with the distinguished members and alternates of his advisory body, the National Film Preservation Board, whom the Librarian consults both on Registry film selection and national film preservation policy, and the Library's own Motion Picture Division staff.

Dr. Billington added, “Our film heritage is America's living past. It celebrates the creativity and inventiveness of diverse communities and our nation as a whole. By preserving American films, we safeguard our history and build toward the future.

"Despite the heroic efforts of archives, the motion picture industry and others, America's film heritage, by any measure, is an endangered species. Fifty percent of the films produced before 1950 and at least 90 percent made before 1920 have disappeared forever. Sadly, our enthusiasm for watching films has proved far greater than our commitment to preserving them. And, ominously, more films are lost each year—through the ravages of nitrate deterioration, color-fading and the recently discovered 'vinegar syndrome,' which threatens the acetate-based (safety) film stock on which the vast majority of motion pictures, past and present, have been preserved."

For each title named to the registry, the Library of Congress works to ensure that the film is preserved for all time, either through the Library's massive motion picture preservation program at Dayton, Ohio, or through collaborative ventures with other archives, motion picture studios and independent filmmakers. The Library of Congress contains the largest collections of film and television in the world, from the earliest surviving copyrighted motion picture to the latest feature releases.

For more information, consult the National Film Preservation Board Web site at www.loc.gov/film.

Films Selected to the National Film Registry Library of Congress—2000

"Apocalypse Now" (1979)
"Dracula" (1931)
"The Fall of the House of Usher" (1928)
"Five Easy Pieces" (1970)
"Goodfellas" (1990)
"Koyaanisqatsi" (1983)
"The Land Beyond the Sunset" (1912)
"Let's All Go to the Lobby" (1957)
"The Life of Emile Zola" (1937)
"Little Caesar" (1930)
"The Living Desert" (1953)
"Love Finds Andy Hardy" (1938)
"Multiple Sidosis" (1970)
"Network" (1976)
"Peter Pan" (1924)
"Porky in Wackyland" (1938)

"President McKinley inauguration footage (1901)
"Regeneration" (1915)
"Salome" (1922)
"Shaft" (1971)
"Sherman's March" (1986)
"A Star Is Born" (1954)
"The Tall T" (1957)
"Why We Fight" (series) (1943-45)
"Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?" (1957)

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Poet 'Of No Country'

David Ferry Wins 2000 Bobbitt Prize

David Ferry, Sophie Chantal Hart Professor Emeritus at Wellesley College, has been awarded the 2000 Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry for his book Of No Country I Know: New and Selected Poems and Translations (1999, University of Chicago Press).

The $10,000 award was presented on Dec. 18. Mr. Ferry read from his Bobbitt Prize-winning collection that evening at the Library. Joining Mr. Ferry in the program were former Bobbitt Prize winners Frank Bidart and Louise Glück and 1997-2000 Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Robert Pinsky.

David Ferry, born in Orange, N.J., attended Amherst College and Harvard University, and served as a sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Force from 1943 to 1946. He joined the faculty of Wellesley College in 1952. His other collections of poetry and translation include *The Eclogues of Virgil* (1999), *The Odes of Horace: A Translation* (1998), *Dwelling Places: Poems and Translations* (1993), *Gilgamesh: A New Rendering in English Verse* (1992), *Strangers: A Book of Poems* (1983), *On the Way to the Island* (1960) and *The Limits of Mortality: An Essay on Wordsworth's Major Poems* (1959). His *Epistles of Horace: A Translation* will be published this year. Of No Country I Know also won the Academy of American Poets' 2000 Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize and the Bingham Poetry Prize from *Boston Book Review*, and was a finalist for The New Yorker Book Award and the L.L. Winship/PEN New England Award.

The biennial Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry, a privately funded poetry prize given on behalf of the nation, recognizes the most distinguished book of poetry written by an American and published during the preceding two years. The prize is donated by the family of the late Mrs. Bobbitt of Austin, Texas, in her memory, and established at the Library of Congress. She was President Lyndon B. Johnson's sister. While a graduate student in Washington during the 1930s, Rebekah Johnson met college student O. P. Bobbitt when they both worked in the cataloging department of the Library of Congress. They married and returned to Texas.

The previous Bobbitt Prize recipients are James Merrill (1990), for The Inner Room; Louise Glück and Mark Strand (1992), for *Ararat* and *The Continuous Life*, respectively; A.R. Ammons (1994), for *Garbage*; Kenneth Koch (1996), for *One Train*; and Frank Bidart (1998), for *Desire*.

The winner of the 2000 Bobbitt Prize was chosen by a jury appointed by a selection committee composed of the Librarian of Congress, the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, a publisher named by the Academy of American Poets and a literary critic nominated by the Bobbitt family. The original jury for this year's prize was Carol Muske, John Peck and Willard Spiegelman. When Ms. Muske was unable to continue to serve on the jury, literary critic Clarence Brown agreed to serve as its third member.

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APS Electronic

Library Acquires First Electronic Journal Archives

Beginning this month, the Library acquired its first complete set of an electronic journal archives.

The American Physical Society (APS), representing more than 42,000 physicists and a leader in the creation of e-journals, will soon begin electronically sending to the Library information from more than a century of physics research, including scientific history on the electron. The complete archives of eight of the world's premier physics journals will soon be freely accessible to all Library users. These archives will be continually updated, creating a repository of both historic articles and the latest physics research.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb said that “publishers are attracted by the idea of having secondary sites for protection of their assets. At the same time, of course, libraries are concerned about saving memory as well as about making intellectual creation available for scholars. This project addresses both issues.”

The Library will serve as a permanent repository of the journals.

“Electronic archives are like a living thing,” said APS Treasurer Thomas McIlrath. “Not only is the information from a particular journal literally at your fingertips, but so are links to referenced research both backward and forward in time. Historians, for example, can easily see the impact of a paper on later scientific thinking.” He noted that another advantage of e-journals is that they can include moving images and other media that cannot be reproduced in print.

“This will assure that there will be a copy of our archive available to the world, and preserved for future generations,” said APS Editor in

Chief Martin Blume. "Librarians, as archivers of journals in the print world, have been concerned that digital resources might not be similarly preserved. This step with the Library of Congress should reassure them that access to our journals will always be available."

"The best way to make progress in the digital environment is to enter into pilot-like agreements to test the benefits, costs, policies and procedures of various models," Winston Tabb added. "This pioneering agreement with the American Physical Society marks a major step in the right direction for America's national library."

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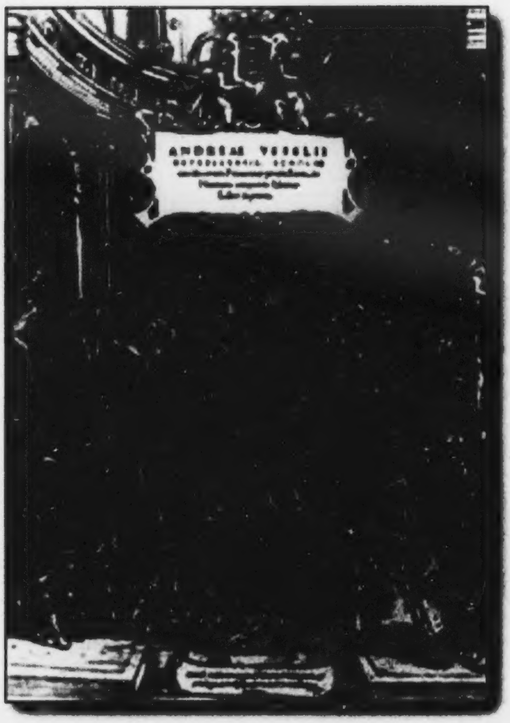
Horblit History Nears Completion

Library Seeks Remaining Titles in Science Series

BY RONALD S. WILKINSON



The Library's holdings of classic milestones in the history of science are extensive and impressive, but there is always room for improvement.

Photo by Jan Stephan van Calcar

The title page of De humani corporis fabrica by Andreas Vesalius (Basel, 1543), depicts Vesalius—pioneer anatomist and professor of medicine at the University of Padua—conducting a dissection.

Some years ago, what is now the Science, Technology and Business Division initiated the Horblit Project, with the aid of a volume that is one of the most authoritative guides to its subject, Harrison D. Horblit's One Hundred Books Famous in Science (New York, 1964).

Despite its title, the Horblit book (based on a 1958 exhibit at the

Grolier Club in New York City) describes 129 items. The Library's aim has been to procure originals or facsimiles of all of these items for scholarly research. When that has not been possible, early editions have been considered acceptable, so long as they were printed in the same language as the originals.

Of course, many of the Horblit items are of great rarity. That rarity, their importance and the fact that they are listed by Horblit, ensure their high prices in the antiquarian book market. No library is known to have every one of the Horblit originals; after all, the book was based on an exhibit of materials borrowed from many libraries. In the future, the Library hopes to acquire more of the originals, when opportunities occur and funds are available.

When the project began, the Library had originals of more than 70 of the exact editions listed by Horblit. The first was acquired when Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library in 1815; it is Jefferson's copy of a work that laid the foundation for much of modern chemistry, Antoine L. Lavoisier's Traité élémentaire de chimie (Paris, 1789). Over the years, the Library obtained numerous others, including what historians of science consider the three most influential scientific titles: Nicolaus Copernicus' De revolutionibus orbium coelestium (Nuremberg, 1543), his explanation of the heliocentric nature of the solar system, as opposed to the previous assumption that the sun and planets revolved around Earth; Isaac Newton's Philosophiœ naturalis principia mathematica (London, 1687), which mathematically presented the principle of universal gravitation; and Charles R. Darwin's On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection (London, 1859), outlining the way in which favorable variations lead to survival and the formation of new species, thus continuing the process of evolution.

Acquisition of Horblit editions proceeded apace through fiscal year 2000, when the Library was able to purchase Claude Bernard's Nouvelle fonction du foie (Paris, 1853), on the glycogenic function of the liver, and Nicolaus Steno's De solido intra solidum (Florence, 1669), one of the foundation works of geology, concerning the origin of sedimentary rocks and the effects of faulting and erosion.

The first edition of Rudolph J. Camerarius' De sexu plantarum epistola (Tübingen, 1694), which demonstrated the sexual characteristics of plants and the role of pollen in fertilization, is an extremely rare imprint; only about six copies are known to exist, and these do not appear on the market. However, Camerarius' letter was reprinted in Michael B. Valentini's Polychresta exotica (Frankfurt am Main, 1701), and the Library obtained a copy of that edition in 2000.

As the Horblit project nears completion of its goal, the acquisition of all of Horblit's titles in their original editions, facsimiles of the originals or early editions, several problems are yet to be overcome. Two Horblit items, papers on relativity published by Albert Einstein in Annalen der Physik ("Zur Electrodynamik bewegter Körper," 1905, and "Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie," 1916), are not in the Library's collections. The same is true with Nicolai I. Lobachevskii's publication (in Russian) On the Elements (Principles) of Geometry (Kazan, 1829-30). John Napier's Mirifici logarithmorum canonis constructio (Edinburgh, 1619), the inventor of logarithms' explanation of the construction of logarithmic tables, exists at the Library only in a 19th century English translation, considered unsuitable for this purpose. The Library is now seeking copies of these Horblit items and would be grateful for information about available copies.

Several of the Library's multi-volume sets of Horblit titles lack particular volumes. Examples are Karl Ernst von Baer, Über Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere (Königsberg, 1828-88), which lacks volumes 2 (1837) and 3 (1888); Otto Brunfels, Herbarum vivae eicones (Strassburg, 1530-36), needing volume 3 (1536); and John Harris, Lexicon technicum (London, 1704-10), lacking volume 2 (1710).

The Library is attempting to remedy this situation by obtaining original volumes or photocopies. Most of the Library's original Horblit items are in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, but many are still in the general collections. Volumes in the latter category will be transferred to the rare book collections.

The end of the project is in sight.

Mr. Wilkinson is in the Science, Technology and Business Division.

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Boorstin & Beyond

Former Librarian of Congress Honored

BY YVONNE FRENCH

Photo by Paul Hogroian

Twenty-three years after he established the Center for the Book, Daniel Boorstin (center) acknowledges the help of his wife, Ruth, and John Cole, the center's founding director.

Historian and author Daniel J. Boorstin, who served as Librarian of Congress from 1975 to 1987, was honored at a "Books & Beyond" program sponsored by the Center for the Book on Dec. 4.

"Dan's writings lift the reader up to a higher standard and direct us outward to look at aspects of life that we may have overlooked before—or we may not have seen as part of history, law, language, folklore, advertising. ... He saw the Library of Congress as a multimedia encyclopedia," said current Librarian James H. Billington. "He comes as close as anyone living to being its encyclopedist. It is

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entirely fitting as our Bicentennial year draws to a close that we hail this eloquent contributor to, and statesman of, the world of the book."

Dr. Billington is the 13th Librarian of Congress; Dr. Boorstin was the 12th.

Dr. Boorstin described the satisfaction he gained from writing the works included in the bibliography. "For me, the task of the historian is not to chisel a personal or definitive view of the past on granite. Rather, it is to see the iridescence of the past, fully aware that it will have a new and unsuspected iridescence in the future."

The event marked the publication by Greenwood Press of *Daniel J. Boorstin: A Comprehensive and Selectively Annotated Bibliography*, edited and compiled by Angela Michele Leonard. Ms. Leonard is a historian and librarian who is currently assistant professor of history at Loyola College in Maryland.

Ms. Leonard called the book a "bio-bibliography, a biography of an individual's mind." She explained: "My task was outlining the scholar's mind and tracking his intellectual development." She examined all of Dr. Boorstin's areas of thought and located the sources from which he drew. "I joined my intellectual journey to his," she said.

Ruth Boorstin, Dr. Boorstin's wife and editor, said: "Angela has an eagle eye. She misses nothing. She seeks and never gives up." She presented Ms. Leonard with an eagle pin like the one she was wearing herself, saying it was "an eagle for Angela the eagle." Dr. Boorstin called Ms. Leonard's work "scrupulous and comprehensive."

The bibliography includes a chronology of Dr. Boorstin's life and work, as well as 1,300 entries describing print and nonprint material by and about him from 1930 to 1999. Dr. Boorstin is 86. The bibliography covers his "monographs; book reviews; newspaper, magazine and scholarly articles; chapters or sections of books; manuscripts and archival material; theses; audio books; videocassettes; sound recordings; microforms; CD ROMs; and Web sites," according to the introduction. Dr. Boorstin's work has been translated into 22 languages.

Five typewritten manuscripts of his 1998 book, *The Seekers: The Story of Man's Continuing Quest to Understand His World*, were on display at the ceremony. Each manuscript, some showing the caring notations of Mrs. Boorstin, showed the book at a different stage of development. The typewritten manuscripts for The Seekers *are being added to the Boorstin Papers in the Manuscript Division.*

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole recognized in the audience Alan Fern, former Prints and Photographs Division Chief, now director of the National Portrait Gallery, his wife, Lois, and their guest Herman Liebers, who is honorary president of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. He also read several letters from people who could not attend.

Alberto Vitale, former head of Random House, Dr. Boorstin's longtime publisher, expressed his "admiration for [Dr. Boorstin] as a writer, historian, librarian emeritus and as a man of letters, who has contributed enormously to our culture and to the heritage of the United States."

Bob Loomis, Dr. Boorstin's editor at Random House, wrote, "His energy, his special ability to instill his enthusiasm for whatever he was writing about was unique in my experience. ... He believed that history should tell us what life was really like at a certain time, not what the generals did, not what the politicians thought, but how people really lived and what they experienced and believed."

Lee Annenberg wrote: Dr. Boorstin "has made millions of his fellow citizens aware of how much books contribute to our lives as individuals and as participants in a shared civic life." Mrs. Annenberg and her husband, Walter, in 1994 gave in honor of Dr. Boorstin a major endowment to support the Center for the Book, which relies on private funding for all of its programs.

Dr. Boorstin established the Center for the Book in 1977 and immediately named Mr. Cole as its first director. "It was a lucky break for me because the job combined my professional, scholarly and personal interests," said Mr. Cole, who in 1989 edited the Library of Congress book *The Republic of Letters: Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin on Books, Reading and Librarie*s, 1975-1987.

The Center for the Book stimulates public interest in books, reading and libraries. For information about its activities and those of its affiliated centers in 41states and the District of Columbia, visit its Web site at www.loc.gov/cfbook.

Ms. French is a writer-editor in the Librarian's Office.

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January 2001

Bicentennial Background

How the Library Celebrated in 2000

BY JOHN Y. COLE

This concludes a series of monthly articles about the Bicentennial that began in June 1999 with "Looking Back to Look Ahead: How the Library Celebrated Its Sesquicentennial in 1950."

"This Bicentennial occasion is not to be a self-congratulatory institutional one," stated Librarian of Congress James H. Billington during a news conference on Oct. 6, 1997, when he announced the Library's Bicentennial plans. Instead, he noted, the Library was working with its major users to develop a celebration that would focus on "leaving a legacy for the future."

This legacy consists of important projects, events, gifts, publications, relations efforts and products that have strengthened and will continue to strengthen the Library's ties with its patrons—Congress in particular, libraries, the scholarly and educational communities and the general public. Furthermore, the Bicentennial has brought the Library more national publicity than it has ever received in its history, and thus more Americans are taking advantage of its services, especially those offered online at www.loc.gov.

Looking more to the institution's future than to its past was only one way in which the Library's Bicentennial celebration was unusual. It was staff-driven and staff-directed, both in planning and execution. Thanks to the early involvement of the James Madison Council (the

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Library's private sector advisory group) and subsequent help from other generous donors, it was supported mostly by private funds. It enjoyed the enthusiastic support of Dr. Billington and hundreds of staff members, who along with the Librarian recognized the unique opportunity the Bicentennial presented to the Library, its collections and its programs.

Library of Congress 33
USA

Photos by Ethel Kessler and Michael Freeman, N. Alicia Byers, Fred Viebahn, James Baker Hall, and Matthew Carlos Schwartz,

The Library's Bicentennial commemorative stamp and coins featured images of the Jefferson Building; poetry events were enlivened by (clockwise from top left) poet laureate Robert Pinsky and special consultants Rita Dove, Louise Gluck and W.S. Merwin.

And, in the view of this writer, who first discussed the Bicentennial in a planning meeting with Dr. Billington in December 1989, the timing could not have been more fortuitous. By accident of history, the Library of Congress was created at the beginning of a century, bringing to the celebration many convenient zeros, as in "200 years old in the year 2000." The Library did not have to search for a "millennium project:" it had one in its Bicentennial celebration and was able to focus resources and goals on a project that would have a lasting effect on the institution.

Moreover, the reopening of the Jefferson Building in 1997 (the building's centennial year) after a 13-year restoration gave the forthcoming Bicentennial commemoration a significant boost through publicity for the Library and, in the Jefferson Building itself, an unparalleled setting for key Bicentennial events.

Highlights of the Library's Bicentennial program and celebration follow.

December 1989

Dr. Billington convenes the first meeting to discuss several proposed approaches to the Bicentennial celebration. He emphasizes that the Bicentennial must "demonstrate why the history of the Library of Congress is relevant to the institution's future and to the intellectual and cultural life of this country and of the world."

March 1995

Dr. Billington informs the Joint Committee on the Library about the Library's developing Bicentennial plans and seeks congressional sponsorship of a bill to authorize two commemorative coins in 2000.

May 1996

Dr. Billington writes the Citizens Commemorative Stamp Advisory Committee, requesting a Bicentennial stamp that would be issued on April 24, 2000, the Library's 200th birthday.

August 1996

In a letter to the director of the U.S. Mint, Dr. Billington seeks the approval of the Citizens Coin Advisory Committee for two commemorative coins in 2000.

October 1996

The staff Bicentennial Steering Committee is established and begins regular meetings. Chaired by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, its members are: Norma Baker, director of Development; Jill Brett, public affairs officer; Jo Ann Jenkins, chief of staff; Geraldine Otremba, director of the Congressional Relations Office; Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services; and Roberta Stevens, staff assistant. Committee members also become involved in planning the 1997 centennial celebrations of the opening of the Jefferson Building. Also this month, the Madison Council Advisory Committee for the Bicentennial meets for the first time.

August 1997

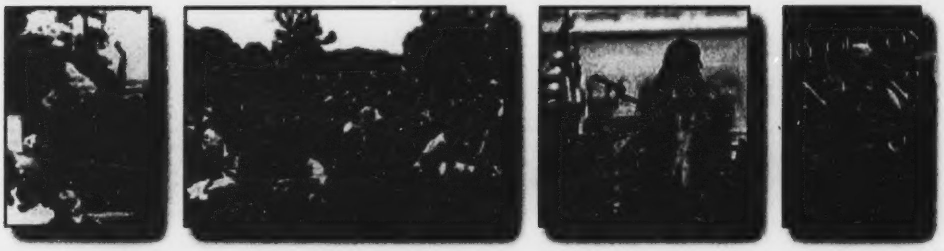
Dr. Billington makes a presentation in New York City before the U.S. Mint's Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

Oct. 6, 1997

During a news conference in his ceremonial office in the Jefferson Building, Dr. Billington outlines preliminary plans for the celebration of the Library's Bicentennial, including the Bicentennial goal of "inspiring creativity in the century ahead by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere" and the theme and logo "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty."

Oct. 7, 1997

The Bicentennial celebration is officially launched with a gala fund-raiser, supported by the Library's Madison Council, that raises more than $800,000 for the Bicentennial Fund.



Photos by Paul Hogroian, Richard Menzies, and Susan Davis International

Participants in the Library's Bicentennial celebration on the Capitol's East Lawn included (top, from left): Big Bird; Dr. Billington in the crowd; jazz vocalist Dianne Reeves; and folk singing legend Pete Seeger. Bicentennial Living Legends (below, from left) included Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Alan Lomax, Gordon Parks, Katherine Paterson, Jaroslav Pelikan, Colin Powell and Tito Puente; among the hundreds of Local Legacy projects submitted to the Library was Utah's Lamb Day celebration held annually in the farming community of Fountain Green.

Nov. 13, 1997

At an all-day retreat, the Bicentennial Steering Committee agrees on a general schedule of Bicentennial events, adds “Gifts to the Nation” as a component of the commemoration and invites Laura Campbell, director of the National Digital Library Program, to become part of the committee. U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican Lindy Boggs and former Sen. Mark O. Hat- field are named honorary Bicentennial co-chairs.

December 1997

The Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee recommends to Congress that the nation’s first bimetallic coin be issued, to commemorate the Library’s Bicentennial in 2000.

Dec. 18, 1997

The Bicentennial Steering Committee presents its overall plan for discussion and approval to Dr. Billington, the Library’s Executive Committee and the Library’s Senior Management Reporting Group. Ms. Jenkins becomes co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

January 1998

The Bicentennial Steering Committee solicits proposals for Bicentennial projects from the Library’s staff.

February 1998

Postmaster General Marvin T. Runyon informs Dr. Billington that the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee has approved a Library of Congress Bicentennial stamp for 2000.

July 1998

Roberta Stevens becomes Bicentennial Program Manager and the Bicentennial Program Office begins operations.

Oct. 21, 1998

President Clinton signs the Library of Congress Bicentennial Coin Act of 1998, authorizing two commemorative coins for the Library's celebration.

April 5, 1999

The Library announces a "once-in-a-century" series of appointments for the Library's poetry program in preparation for the Library's Bicentennial. Robert Pinsky will serve an unprecedented third term as poet laureate consultant in poetry, along with three special consultants: former poet laureate Rita Dove, Louise Glück and W.S. Merwin.

Photo by Glen Krankowski

Madison Council member Jerry Jones and his wife Gene made a $1 million contribution to help rebuild Jefferson's original library.

April 14, 1999

The Bicentennial's Gifts to the Nation program is launched during a news conference announcing a $1 million gift from Madison Council member Jerry Jones to replace books lost in an 1851 fire that destroyed nearly two-thirds of Thomas Jefferson's library.

May 20, 1999

The first Bicentennial exhibition, "The Work of Charles & Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," opens and remains on view until Sept. 4,

1999. It then travels to other venues across the country.

June 1999

In cooperation with the American Library Association, the Library distributes nationwide a "Toolkit" and "Tip Sheet" with ideas for celebrating the Library's Bicentennial and underscoring the importance of all libraries to the communities they serve.

June 14-17, 1999

The first Bicentennial symposium, "Frontiers of the Mind in the Twenty-First Century," is held. Distinguished scholars in some 20 fields of knowledge examine significant developments in the past century and explore the challenges ahead.

June 26, 1999

Winners of the national photography contest "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries" are announced. Sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the American Library Association, the contest invited photographers to feature people using libraries.

October 1999

To mark the Bicentennial, the Music Division launches "I Hear America Singing," a three-year series of concerts, recordings and educational programs emphasizing America's musical heritage from Colonial days to the end of the 20th century. Taking its title from Walt Whitman's poem, the series is excerpted for radio broadcast nationally and internationally.

Nov. 18, 1999

The second Bicentennial exhibition, "John Bull & Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," opens and remains on view until March 4, 2000.

Feb. 29–March 1, 2000

"Informing the Congress and the Nation," a Bicentennial symposium for Congress and its staff, is held.

March 7-10, 2000

The Bicentennial symposium "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order" is sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and New York University School of Law.

April 2000

Three books are published in honor of the Library's Bicentennial: *America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000* by James Conaway (Yale University Press); *Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty*, with introduction by Garry Wills. Essays by Pauline Maier, Charles A. Miller, Annette Gordon-Reed, Peter S. Onuf and Joseph J. Ellis (Viking Studio); and *The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet* by Blaine Marshall (Pomegranate Communications Inc.).

April 3-4, 2000

The Bicentennial symposium "Poetry and the American People: Reading, Voice and Publication in the 19th and 20th Centuries" is held as part of the "Favorite Poem" Bicentennial initiative. Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky presents to the Library tapes made during the past two years of Americans from all walks of life reading their favorite poems.

April 21, 2000

The third Bicentennial exhibition, "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," opens and remains on view until Sept. 23, 2000. The exhibition celebrates the 100th anniversary of one of the most famous works ever registered for copyright by the U.S. Copyright Office in the Library of Congress.

April 24, 2000

The Library's 200th birthday party. After many days of rain, the sun shines on the Library, its friends and its staff. Highlights include the issuing of the commemorative stamp and two commemorative coins in a ceremony in the Great Hall; the launching of America's Library (www.americaslibrary.gov), an easy-to-use Web site for families and young people; the opening of the major Bicentennial exhibition, "Thomas Jefferson"; the announcement of three resolutions (from the U.S. Congress, the American Library Association and the California state Senate) and two proclamations (from the president of the United States and the mayor of the District of Columbia) congratulating the Library on its Bicentennial; a program and concert on the U.S. Capitol's East Lawn honoring 84 Bicentennial "Living Legends" and featuring top American singers and entertainers; a luncheon for the Living Legends; and a celebratory reception chaired by Madison Council member Mrs. William Cafritz.

May 23, 2000

Nearly 2,000 Local Legacies project participants, including many members of Congress, gather in the Library's Great Hall to celebrate America's local cultural traditions.

September 2000

The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., by Alan Bisbort and Linda Barrett Osborne (Scala Publishers), the Library's first guide book in more than a decade, is published.

Oct. 5, 2000

The Library announces an unprecedented gift of $60 million from Madison Council Chairman John W. Kluge as part of the Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation program. The gift will establish the John W. Kluge Center in the Library and the John W. Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences and will include endowed chairs in several areas.

Oct. 6, 2000

The Madison Council celebrates its 10th anniversary. The Library thanks the council for its support with a display of representative projects and items their generosity has made possible. Since its founding in 1990, the 103-member Madison Council has provided $134.6 million in support of 208 Library initiatives. This includes $87.1 million of the $106 million the Library has received as part of its Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation program.

Oct. 23-26, 2000

The Bicentennial symposium "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future" explores the influences shaping national libraries today. The conference is co-sponsored with the American Library Association's Library History Round Table and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions' National Libraries Section, Reading Section and Library History Round Table.

Oct. 30-31, 2000

The Bicentennial symposium "To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources" focuses on the Library's role in safeguarding its collections, which represent the nation's intellectual heritage.

Nov. 15-17, 2000

The Bicentennial symposium "Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium: Confronting the Challenges of Networked Resources and the Web" brings together authorities in the cataloging and metadata communities to discuss outstanding issues involving improved descriptive information and access to resources on the Internet within the framework of international standards.

December 2000

The Library meets its goal of mounting 5 million digital items on the Library's American Memory Web site by the end of the Bicentennial year (see story on page 3). Also, the U.S. Mint reports sales figures for the Library's Bicentennial commemorative coins. Sales of 251,548 silver coins and 34,571 bimetallic coins yield a potential surcharge of nearly $3 million to fund Library of Congress programs.

Dec. 20, 2000

The Bicentennial year draws to a close with the sealing of a Time Capsule containing some 85 items documenting the daily life of the Library's staff in 2000. It is stored in the walk-in safe in the Librarian's ceremonial office in the Jefferson Building.

John Y. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and was co-chair of the Library's Bicentennial Steering Committee.

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'The Congressional Library'

Amy Lowell's Word Portrait of the Library of Congress

BY KURT S. MAIER

As the Library's Bicentennial year draws to a close, the Bulletin takes a look at a poem written in the Library's honor 78 years ago.

In December 1922 the Literary Digest *International Book Review* published Amy Lowell's "The Congressional Library." The poem found no response with readers. Indeed, the only letter to the editor mentioning it was from Lowell herself, who pointed out in the January 1923 issue that the typesetter had transposed pages two and three of her manuscript "to the utter confusion of the poem." The editor accommodated Lowell by reprinting her work in its correct form.

Lowell, far from being the proverbially poor poet, was born in 1874 into a distinguished Massachusetts family and received the best education available to women in the 19th century. Other prominent Lowells include her first cousin, the aristocratic poet James Russell Lowell (1819-1891), her brother Percival (1855-1916), who left his mark as an astronomer, and her cousin-poet Robert Lowell (1917-1977).

Until her death in 1925, Amy Lowell was also a noted essayist and biographer. Her first poems had been conventional. But joining the Imagist school of poet Ezra Pound, she soon became one of its leading proponents, together with Hilda Doolittle, William Butler Yeats, Ford Madox Ford, Richard Aldington and John Gould Fletcher.

Pound had played on Amy Lowell's poetic aspirations, received generous subsidies and treated her cruelly. However, the American public, always hungry for sensation, knew Amy Lowell more for her eccentric ways, Cuban cigars and corpulence. She stayed up all night and slept till the afternoon. She employed three maids, a butler, eight gardeners, two chauffeurs, a footman and two secretaries. Once a week, a man reported to her home to wind the mansion clocks. She knew how to stay in the public eye, promoting herself through lectures, public readings and interviews. She was very rich, and she was famous.

Her magnum opus completed shortly before her death, a two-volume biography of Keats, ran to 1,300 pages. The honor that eluded her in life came a year after death when the Pulitzer Prize Committee acknowledged her collection of short lyrics, What's O'Clock.

As to Lowell's "The Congressional Library," initially one is struck by the graphic word picture called a "decoration" in the journal's table of contents that accompanied the poem. Looming over the dome of the Thomas Jefferson Building, a woman with angel's wings and cape holds a large book and a giant quill. A mass of people stream below her, fill the Library plaza and mount the Library's granite stairs. Still others rise from a mountain valley on the horizon and emerge from a field shoulder-high with plants and flowers. Barely discernible is the artist's name, L. Soderston.

This almost nebulous mass seems to represent all mankind. A Mexican sombrero, an Asian straw hat, a cowboy hat, laborers' headgear and hats seen on American streets give the only clues to national identities. She writes:

We, the people without a race,
Without a language;
Of all races and of none;
Of all tongues, and one imposed;
Of all traditions and all pasts.
With no traditions and no past.
A patchwork and an altar-piece,
Vague as a sea-mist . . .

Lowell describes the Library with its marbles "all mounting, spearing, flying into colour … a dome and a dome, a balcony and a balcony." She summarizes the symbolism of the multihued marble with three words: "This is America" and describes it as a "vast, confused beauty."

With unusual imagery, she then compares the contents of the Library to a strange beast with blood and viscera that comes alive at night: "But behind the vari-coloured hall?/The entrails, the belly,/The blood-run veins, the heart, the viscera." The mute voices of dead poets and writers soon echo. "These are the voices of the furious dead who never die."

In the final stanza, she looks beyond the ages when the Library will be no more and civilization is destroyed. But even in this vision of "white columns thrown and scattered/Our dome of colours striped with the crawling of insects/Spotted with the thrust of damp clay–" she sees life once more stirring so that it will "become the blood and heat … which forever whips … the static present …"

Not much is known of the poem's source of inspiration. No doubt Amy Lowell had toured the Library and been impressed by its art and architecture. In a letter to Professor Paul Kaufman of American University (March 29, 1923), she wrote that the Library should be seen as a symbol of America:

"I was not observing the Library from an architectural standpoint, nor was it the reading room that I referred to. It was the main hall with its tiers of balconies and its bright coloured marbles. The confusion and brilliance of the whole, from floor to roof, are, I think, very typical of America. I did not intend "wine-blues" to carry any emotional meaning; I was referring to colour. Have you forgotten the 'wine-dark' ocean of Homer?"

An anonymous critic once wrote of Lowell: "There has never lived a woman poet of such range, versatility and power. She reminds one of Byron or Browning. I am convinced that future time will find in her one of the literary giants of our time … She is a great poet."

Mr. Maier is a cataloger on the Germanic History and Literature Team.

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'From Governing to Governance'

Mansfield Lecturer Urges Japanese Reform

BY PROSSER GIFFORD

Tadashi Yamamoto, president of the Japan Center for International Exchange, spoke at the Library on Nov. 20 from an unusual perspective, at least for someone from Japan.

Mr. Yamamoto drew on his more than 30 years of experience as the leader of one of that nation's very few early nonprofit and nongovernmental institutions. Not until legislation was passed in 1996 had there been any substantial development of the nonprofit and nongovernmental sectors there.

Former ambassador Michael Armacost, now head of the Brookings Institution, introduced the speaker. The lecture was cosponsored by the Mansfield Center for Public Affairs. The Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture series explores the shared and competing interests that underlie U.S.-Japan policy debates.

From March 1991 until January 2000, Mr. Yamamoto served as a member and executive director of the late Prime Minister Keizo Obichi's commission on "Japan's goals in the 21st century." That experience led him—and the 50-member commission—to believe that radical reforms in the Japanese government were needed.

One of the most important of the commission's recommendations was to urge a shift from "governing to governance." In other words, the centralized bureaucratic style of Japanese governing should be reduced. Second, the commission recognized a need to "empower the individual" in Japanese society. The nation needs greater citizen participation in public affairs and to develop a much larger group of "public intellectuals." To enable individuals to give "full rein to their abilities and creativity," there has to be a significantly greater emphasis on individualism over the traditional group approach, which leads to stasis.

Mr. Yamamoto concluded by noting two trends that he believes offer hope of radical reform: the large increase in the number and variety of nongovernmental and nonprofit organizations operating in Japan without bureaucratic guidance, and, second, the willingness of some young lawmakers to introduce legislation that is antithetical to traditional bureaucratic interests. He is optimistic that Japan is headed in the right direction, toward an era of new initiatives that will energize its society.

Mr. Gifford is director of the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs.

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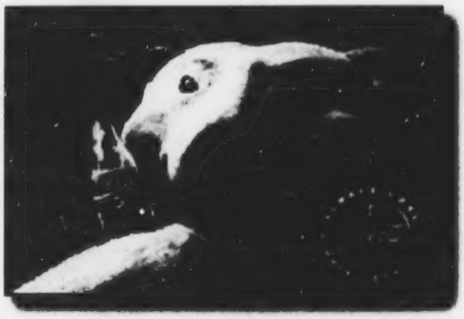
'I'd Like to Teach the World to Sing'

Coca-Cola Donates Ad Archives

BY CRAIG D'OOGE



"Northern Lights" used state-of-the-art computer animation to produce a cheerful, Coke-sipping polar bear (1993).

"For the last 115 years, Coca-Cola has been embedded in the psyche of people around the world. Brand Coke became a cultural icon by forging an exceptional bond with them. Today, we call that brand-building … a successful brand both reflects a culture and shapes it. The body of our advertising, therefore, is a mirror on the reality of the past 100 years."

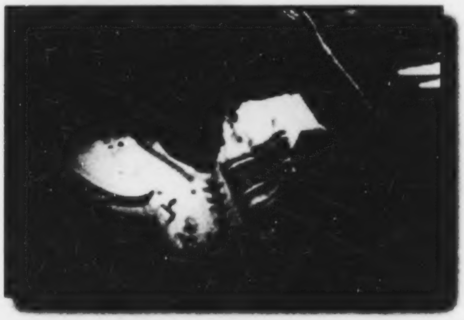
So said Douglas Daft, chairman and chief executive officer of the Coca-Cola Co., at a gala reception in the Library's Great Hall on Nov. 29. The event marked the donation of some 20,000 Coke television commercials to the Library as a Bicentennial "Gift to the Nation."

Standing between two towering obelisks displaying video images of vintage Coke commercials, the Librarian of Congress said, "This agreement is a model for how the private and public sectors can work together to meet the common goal of preserving and making available culturally important research materials."

"Hilltop" ad teaches the world to sing with a song that later topped the pop charts (1971).

"It has been a central part of Coca-Cola's advertising that we tell stories through which we build relationships with people around the world," said Mr. Daft. He introduced schoolchildren from the Urban Nation Hip Hop Choir, the Sidwell Friends Choir and the Children's Chorus of Washington, who sang "Our World," a new song from Coca-Cola that premiered at the event.

The gift will be conveyed to the Library over the next three to five years. The collection covers the early 1950s to the present and includes both U.S. and international ads from the company's portfolio of brands, including products such as Lilt and Fanta that are better known abroad. A preview of a number of Coca-Cola ads along with historical information and images of Coca-Cola television advertising is now on the Library's Web site at www.loc.gov. The collection comes to the Library fully digitized, with both preservation and access copies, as well as a catalog prepared by the Coca-Cola Archives in Atlanta.



The key scene from the "Mean Joe Greene" commercial.

A highlight of the collection is a compilation of outtakes from the famous "Hilltop" commercial of 1971, showing various scenes and actors that did not appear in the final version. Other spots include "Mean Joe Greene" (a television commercial that was so popular it spurred its own made-for-TV movie), the first "Polar Bear" spot, some experimental color television ads from 1964, some early black-and-white ads from the D'Arcy Agency in 1953 and contemporary international ads from Malaysia and Morocco.

The Coca-Cola Co.'s gift to the Library is expected to be continual, with additions being made to the collection on a regular basis as new advertising is produced.

During the reception, Mr. Daft also announced an additional gift of $125,000 for the Library to establish a fellowship for the study of communications and local culture. The fellowships will provide a stipend of $20,000 per year. Fellows will be chosen by a committee of scholars drawn from the fields of communications, anthropology and the humanities, according to Mr. Daft.

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

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Coca-Cola Archives Donation

Television Advertising: A Brief History

BY MIKE MASHON

Radio Precedents

Although broadcasting was initially conceived as a means to sell radio sets, broadcasting and advertising have become virtually synonymous for American listeners and viewers, taken for granted as being fundamental to both the structure and function of radio and television. If one were to isolate a single event that marked the birth of commercial broadcasting in America, it would probably be the radio program emanating from station WEAF in New York City on Aug. 28, 1922, a 10-minute advertisement for suburban apartment housing. By Christmas of that year, several major New York department stores were “renting” the airwaves for similar pitches.

This marriage of big-business advertising, public entertainment and information, and mass media technology was unlike any form of communication ever devised, bringing economic, ideological, cultural and technological forces together in an elaborate and unprecedented coalition. By the late 1920s, this coalition had matured to the point where advertising agencies had taken control of the schedule, buying air time from the networks or individual stations and producing programs themselves on behalf of sponsors.

The Single-Sponsor Era

Yet there is little doubt that as a force for advertising, radio was in many ways a prelude—albeit a complex and remarkably successful one—to the eventual arrival of television. Although the Depression and then World War II stalled the newer medium's progress, when full-time telecasting began in 1948 its impact was considerable. The advertising world approached television cautiously at first, unsure whether the new medium would prove to be simply “radio with pictures” or require an entire reconsideration of selling principles. However, the rapidity with which television captured the public imagination—combined with surveys showing that brand recognition levels were higher than in radio—meant that television evolved as a genuine mass medium, providing sponsors with an unprecedented means of reaching the consumer. Thus television schedules in the 1950s were full of programs with titles such as “Kraft Television Theater,” “Colgate Comedy Hour” and “Coke Time.” As with radio, these programs were produced by advertising agencies for their sponsor-clients.

However, the television audience was (and remains) a paradoxical, abstract entity, not an amalgam of individuals with differing backgrounds, tastes and interests but a huge consumer collective that could be attracted en masse and delivered, so to speak, to advertisers. Since the networks were competing for that national audience, television programming became more important to their economic success. Increasingly, the networks found themselves coveting the sponsor-ad agency programming control, and the sponsors in turn found themselves hard pressed to underwrite increasingly costly programs.

The Triumph of the ‘Magazine Concept’

NBC executive Sylvester L. “Pat” Weaver advanced the networks’ answer to the problem: participation advertising, dubbed the “magazine concept.” Under this arrangement, advertisers purchased discrete segments of shows (typically one- or two-minute blocks) rather than entire programs. Like magazines, which feature ads for a variety of products, the participation show might carry commercials from up to four different sponsors. Similarly, just as a magazine’s editorial practice was presumably divorced from its advertising content, the presence of multiple sponsors meant that no one advertiser could control the program. By Weaver’s reckoning, the network would assume that responsibility.

While participation advertising met with some initial resistance on Madison Avenue, many agencies saw that it was the ideal promotional vehicle for packaged-goods companies manufacturing a cornucopia of brand names, such as Procter and Gamble with such disparate products as Tide (laundry detergent), Crest (toothpaste) and Jif (peanut butter). By 1960 the magazine concept dominated television advertising, as it has ever since. Instead of relying on audience identification with a specific show, sponsors now spread their messages across the schedule in an effort to reach as many consumers (or at least as many of those within a specified demographic) as possible. There is no denying that, as an instrument of mass communication conveying information and entertainment to the general American public, and as an instrument of mass merchandising and advertising for the business community and a source of massive profits for the networks, American commercial television is eminently successful.

Mr. Mashon is a curator in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

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January 2001

Bibliographic Symposium

'Control for the New Millennium'

BY SUSAN MORRIS and JANE MANDELBAUM

Photo by Ana Cristan

Director for Cataloging Beacher Wiggins was the conference host.

More than 135 leaders in cataloging and library systems called on the Library of Congress to set the pace in making the library catalogs of the 21st century viable tools for discovering information in all formats—traditional books and maps, born-digital content, visual images, digitized reproductions of conventional materials and other formats yet to be imagined.

At the Library of Congress Bicentennial conference on "Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium," held Nov. 15–17, these invited guests reviewed the current state of bibliographic control, heard about cutting-edge research in catalog design and came up with approximately 100 specific recommendations for shaping catalogs in the digital age.

Director for Cataloging Beacher Wiggins welcomed the conferees on Nov. 15 by noting that, in many respects, the conference planners had anticipated the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress (see Information Bulletin, August-September 2000). More than a year ago, they had envisioned a conference that would be both scholarly and action-oriented to advise the Library on achieving bibliographic control of digital resources in the near and long term.

The conference they designed included about 30 invited papers, grouped into five major topics: the Library Catalog and the Web; Assessing Current Library Standards for Bibliographic Control and Web Access; Future Directions; Experimentation; and Exploring Partnerships. The papers were posted on a conference Web site ahead of the conference and viewers were invited to comment.

Mr. Wiggins urged the conference participants to be vocal in sharing their ideas: "The Cataloging Directorate has a critical role to play and we've made a start, but we have a lot more to do. We need your synergy and expertise."

Mr. Wiggins hosted the conference, which received major financial support from netLibrary, EBSCO Information Services and the Gale Group, with additional support from other library vendors and publishers: 3M Library Systems, Blackwell's, Blue Angel Technologies, Bowker, Brodart, Epixtech, Ex Libris, H.W. Wilson, Ingram Library Services, MARCIVE, OCLC Inc., VTLS Inc., Wiley, the Library Corp. and the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service.

Keynote Address

Michael Gorman, dean of library services at California State University at Fresno, gave the keynote address, "From Card Catalogs to WebPACs: Celebrating Cataloging in the 20th Century," a sweeping and witty overview of the development of library catalogs in the last century from his perspective as one of the editors of AACR2, the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition. Mr. Gorman said that in this "century of erratic progress in cataloging," the story of cataloging is the story of standards and of the means by which catalog records are communicated. He reminded all participants that "effective cataloging involves controlled vocabularies and adherence to the standards that have evolved during the past 100 years."

Honoring the Past

Since the conference on Bibliographic Control was convened to honor the Library's Bicentennial, it was fitting that several speakers reviewed the proud achievements of cataloging over the past century. Conferees were reassured that, although the challenges facing them are unprecedented, they are not so different in nature from those of a century ago.

Cornell University Librarian Sarah Thomas quoted William Warner Bishop, superintendent of the Reading Room in the Library of Congress, who wrote in 1915: "Catalogs and catalogers are not in the forefront of library thought. ... Shallow folk are inclined to belittle the whole cataloging business." Mr. Bishop predicted that libraries would have to collaborate to maintain control of the burgeoning universe of information and that the form of the catalog would evolve or even experience "total change of form."

Celebrations and Reunions

Photo by Ana Cristan

Conference speakers included (from left) Karen Calhoun, Cornell University; Paul Weiss, Innovative Interfaces; Library ILS Director Barbara Tillett; and Brian Schottlaender, University of Calfornia, San Diego.

Conference participants enjoyed the video "How the Web Was Won," a lighthearted tale of conquest in the modern bibliographic universe, produced by Joan Biella and video- graphed by Henry Lefkowitz, both senior catalogers on the Hebraica Team in the Regional and

Cooperative Cataloging Division. The heroine, "The Web site," was played by cataloger Robin Dougherty of RCCD's Middle East and North Africa Team. Other stars included Lynn El-Hoshy, Kay Guiles and Tom Yee of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Coop Team members Sami Kotb and John Mitchell, and many Special Materials Cataloging Division staff. Original video lyrics by Hebraica Team cataloger Peter Kearney were set to melodies from the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta H.M.S. Pinafore.

During the conference's gala dinner in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building on Nov. 16, Clifford Lynch, executive director of the Coalition for Networked Information, gave an after-dinner talk that defined bibliographic control as support for "finding things." He suggested that the public was willing to underwrite libraries and related services because people want to "find things." He saw the application of the human mind to organize and describe material as a well-established, honorable tradition.

Looking to the new millennium, Mr. Lynch said, there is no doubt that the vast majority of works to be created will exist in digital form. We will need to be able to apply new tool kits to these works. Mr. Lynch concluded that the context of bibliographic description is different now, and we ignore the context at our peril.

Calls for Action

Each conference participant chose a topical discussion group that met in breakout sessions to address a major challenge facing catalogers and their allies in the vendor and publisher communities. The groups presented their recommendations at the final plenary session on Nov. 17.

Major recommendations included: Create a national-international database of standard records for Web resources; define core competencies for catalogers in the digital age; involve the library community in the development of the publisher metadata scheme ONIX to ensure that it meets the needs of both communities; create a long-term research-and-development program, including partnerships with publishers and registration (standard numbering, etc.) agencies; develop a strategic plan for the continuing development of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules; promote semantic and systems interoperability; develop a metadata creation tool that authors can use to help with bibliographic control of their works; create a definable access framework for integration of traditional catalogs, abstracting and indexing services, and other databases; improve and promote standard metadata schemes; and hold open meetings at American Library Association conferences with catalogers, reference librarians, vendors, systems people, publishers and administrators to ensure that reference librarians' needs for resource description are heard.

The recommendations have been edited and circulated for comments from all conference participants via e-mail. The recommendations can be viewed on the conference Web site at www.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol. The site also includes a Webcast of the actual conference and final versions of all the invited conference papers. The full conference proceedings will be edited for publication in late spring.

Meanwhile, Library staff, under Judith Mansfield's leadership, will rank the dozens of specific recommendations to develop an implementation plan.

In wrapping up the conference, Mr. Wiggins asserted, "Whatever is in our power to do, we will do."

Ms. Morris is assistant to the director for Cataloging. Ms. Mandelbaum is manager of Systems Development Group 4 in the Library's Information Technology Services office.

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Call for 2001 American Memory Fellows Applications

The American Memory Fellows Program is an excellent opportunity for outstanding teachers, librarians and media specialists to work with the Library of Congress to understand better how primary sources can enrich the learning experience of students in grades 4 through 12.

This is a yearlong professional development opportunity, the cornerstone of which is the American Memory Fellows Institute, held in Washington at the Library of Congress in two six-day sessions: July 15-20 or July 22-27, 2001.

The American Memory Fellows Institute sponsors 25 two-person teams of exemplary grade 4-12 educators for their stay in Washington. Teams will attend only one session; however, to be eligible for consideration, teams must be available for both sessions. To apply, use the application found online at memory.loc.gov/learn/amfp.

Applications must be postmarked by Feb. 26, 2001.

American Memory Fellows Institute

During the six-day institute, Fellows will work with Library of Congress staff and consultants, examine both actual and virtual primary source artifacts—photographs, maps, graphic arts, video, audio, documents and texts—plus learn strategies for working with these electronic primary source materials. Participants will also develop sample teaching materials that draw upon the American Memory online materials.

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The Fellowship Year

Following the institute, Fellows will continue to develop, refine and test their teaching materials with other colleagues and students. These teacher-created materials are then edited for presentation on the Library of Congress Learning Page at memory.loc.gov/learn. Throughout the school year, Fellows participate in online discussion groups. American Memory Fellows, as mentors to their professions, are also asked to share their knowledge with other colleagues throughout the nation at workshops and seminars or in writing.

Selection Criteria

The Library is seeking applications from two-member teams of humanities teachers, librarians and media specialists who:

- Have frequent access to and a high level of comfort using the World Wide Web, e-mail and other technologies;
- Have experience using primary sources to motivate students, promote their critical thinking and help them connect history to their lives;
- Are active leaders in their fields, or have the ability to disseminate their expertise to teachers or librarians in their community and region;
- Work with student populations that are diverse (e.g. by region, income, race and ethnicity, language, ability, etc.).

If you meet these criteria, print out and complete the online application at memory.loc.gov/learn/amfp. You may make copies of the application for interested colleagues.

Remember, applications must be postmarked by Feb. 26, 2001. (No e-mail, fax or disk-based applications, please.) Notification letters to all applicants will be mailed the week of April 23, 2001. Send inquiries to Andrea Savada at asav@loc.gov or (202) 707-8148.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Mashon is a curator in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and

Recorded Sound Division.

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Saving Sound

Library Leads Audio Preservation Initiatives

On Nov. 9, President Clinton signed the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000, establishing the National Recording Registry of the Library of Congress (P.L.106-474). The new law was introduced and supported by Reps. William Thomas (R-Calif.) and Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) and Sen. John Breaux (D-La.) to encourage the preservation of historic sound recordings, many of which are at risk from deterioration. It directs the Librarian of Congress to name sound recordings of aesthetic, historical or cultural value to the Registry, to establish an advisory National Recording Preservation Board and to create and implement a national plan to assure the long-term preservation and accessibility of the nation's audio heritage.

The advisory National Recording Preservation Board will be made up of leaders in the field of music, sound recording, librarianship and audio engineering. Through consultation with this board, and studies conducted by the board, the Librarian of Congress will commission and carry out a national preservation plan for historic audio recordings. The plan will outline recommendations on the use of new technologies for preservation, programs to increase public awareness of audio preservation, and strategies to increase accessibility of sound recordings for educational purposes.

"It is gratifying to know that Congress has recognized the challenge of preserving the historic sounds and music of America and entrusted the Library to lead this effort," said Dr. Billington. "Audio preservation has long been a priority of the Library. The National Recording Preservation Act will help the Library of Congress and other archives preserve their audio holdings for study and enjoyment by many generations to come."

The Library of Congress has been a leader in the audio preservation field for more than a half-century. Its Recording Laboratory has been reformatting audio recordings for preservation since the late 1940s. Several important audio preservation initiatives are now under way. Leading them is the establishment of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va., which includes state-of-the-art archival storage facilities and preservation laboratories for motion pictures, video and sound recordings. It is scheduled to open in 2004. While the center is being designed, audio engineers, archivists and information technology specialists at the Library are building the prototype of the Library of Congress Digital Repository for the preservation of audio and video. It will be the first digital preservation initiative for sound and video recordings undertaken by a major archives in the United States.

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Library Tests Classification Schedules Online

Library of Congress Classification schedules will be available online as a pilot project by the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) until March 31, 2001. Developed by Cactus Software Inc., Classification Web will be accessible on the CDS Web site at www.loc.gov/cds.

"Classification Web provides instant access to Library classification data wherever a user has a Web connection," said CDS Chief Peter Young. "Pending the results of the pilot, Classification Web may be offered as a subscription service."

Classification Web speeds the process of verifying and assigning Library of Congress classification numbers to library materials. It allows the user to view a full-text class schedule display of the data and hypertext links within and between classes and subclasses. Search and navigation tools enable the user to perform key word and phrase searches across all classes. Along with automatic calculation of table numbers, MARC classification records, personal notes and related Library of Congress Subject Headings are accessible online.

CDS publishes the Library's cataloging publications for the library community. For additional information about the pilot test, visit the CDS Web site or contact: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20541-4912. Telephone: (800) 255-3666 (toll-free in U.S.), outside U.S.: (202) 707-6100. Fax: (202) 707-1334. E-mail: cdsinfo@loc.gov

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Globalization and Law

Library Sponsors Event on Role in Muslim Societies

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

On Dec. 7 the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a conference on "Globalization and Law in Muslim Societies." The conference was part of a series of symposia on globalization in Muslim societies made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The keynote speaker, Ibrahim Shihata, who retired in 2000 from the World Bank, where he was senior vice president and general counsel, was introduced by Carolyn Brown, assistant librarian for Library Services and acting director of Area Studies Collections. Mr. Shihata's address, "Globalization and Islamic Law: Some Comments," provided a broad picture of the development of Muslim law as it adapted to the requirements of international trade over the centuries. He pointed out that a number of commercial terms that are used even today come from the Arabic, such as the word "check" from the Arabic "saq."

With the subsequent introduction of Western law in many Muslim countries, Islamic law became isolated from the new social realities and confined primarily to matters of personal status, inheritance, legacy and waqf (religious trust). The Islamic law of transactions, however, could be readily adapted to modern conditions, Mr. Shihata argued, especially if its rules are codified to allow for uniform application. He concluded that "Islamic countries cannot, and should not, insulate their respective economies from the world economy. … They should take full advantage of the unprecedented expansion in world trade and investment, fully recognizing the monetary value of time and reflecting it in their transactions."

The first panel, "Muslims in Courts," was chaired by Ms. Brown and included Lawrence Rosen, chair of the Anthropology Department at Princeton University; Azizah al-Hibri, professor of law at the University of Richmond; and Richard Freeland, a lawyer, journalist and visiting researcher in the Islamic Legal Studies Program of the Harvard Law School. The panel focused on a micro level, on personal-status laws in the United States and the Muslim world. The dominant argument was that with globalization and the increase in the number of cases of intermarriage between members of societies with different systems of law, both Muslim and Western laws are accommodating the new needs arising from the application of different laws when those marriages fail.

The second panel looked at changes occurring at the macro level in the Middle East. It focused on "Islamic Law and Trade, Governance and Human Rights."

Frank E. Vogel, director of the Islamic Legal Studies Program at the Harvard Law School, discussed the persistence of Islamic commercial law in a number of countries of the region, including Saudi Arabia, despite the changes introduced by globalization.

David L. Khairallah, former deputy legal counsel at the World Bank and now with the law firm of White and Case, was critical of the political systems in the region but maintained that globalization is accelerating change "toward a rational participatory system of government where rulers are accountable and citizens enjoy basic rights and freedoms and are fully protected by the rule of law."

Finally, Maryam Elahi, director of the Human Rights Program at Trinity College in Connecticut, argued that, although human rights organizations in the Middle East are led by the elite and focus primarily on a narrow range of issues such as the fate of political prisoners, globalization has made it possible for such organizations to receive resources, recognition and support from international organizations and states.

The afternoon panel, chaired by Prosser Gifford, the Library's director of the Office of Scholarly Programs, focused on case studies meant to illustrate how globalization has affected legal systems and the study and practice of law in the Muslim world.

Don Wallace Jr., professor of Law at Georgetown University, was very critical of both Egypt's and Turkey's ability to let the private sector operate independently. He talked of the need to allow lawyers involved in commercial disputes to work freely to settle matters without state interference and maintained that pressures from global institutions such as the World Trade Organization would eventually make that possible.

The case of Malaysia was presented by Osman Bin Bakar, chair of Islam in Southeast Asia and visiting professor at the Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding. He argued that the country was moving aggressively to be in the forefront of the communications revolution, even creating a multimedia city, Cyberjaya, to service not only Malaysia but other parts of Southeast Asia as well. To placate Islamic religious institutions that view the impact of globalization as a form of cultural invasion from the West, the Malaysian government built a beautiful, high-tech multimedia mosque at the center of the new city.

The last presentation was made by Lesley Wilkins, bibliographer for law of the Islamic World at the Harvard Law School Library, who described the enormous number of sources on Islamic law now available online and the materials made available not only by academic and religious institutions but also by various Islamic groups around the world.

Ms. Deeb is an Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division. She chaired the panel on "Islamic Law and Trade, Governance and Human Rights."

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Unpublished Hurston

Zora Neale Hurston Play Read at Library

BY HELEN DALRYMPLE

Playwright Zora Neale Hurston

Big Sweet, Dicey, Lonnie and My Honey took center stage at the Coolidge Auditorium on Dec. 11 and 12, when 19 performers from the Arena Stage did a concert reading of Zora Neale Hurston's unpublished play Polk County after only nine hours of rehearsal time.

The event, which nearly filled the Coolidge Auditorium for both performances, was a co-production of Arena Stage in Washington and the Library of Congress in celebration of the Library's Bicentennial and the 50th anniversary of Arena Stage. It was made possible in part through an award to Alice Birney, the specialist in American literary and cultural history in the Manuscript Division, from the James H.

Billington Endowment, funded by the generous support of Madison Council members Abraham and Julienne Krasnoff.

Characterized as "a comedy of Negro life in a sawmill camp" by Ms. Hurston and her collaborator, Dorothy Waring, the play was copyrighted in 1944 but never published or produced professionally. The script was one of 10 "rediscovered" Hurston plays in the Library's Copyright Deposit Drama Collections brought to light in 1997 by retired copyright specialist John J. Wayne.

Once Alice Birney started publicizing the discovery, scholarly interest in the scripts was overwhelming.

"The discovery of the unpublished Hurston play scripts radically changed scholarly appraisal of this important Harlem Renaissance author," said Ms. Birney. "It now seems that the theater may have been her best medium for integrating folklore, autobiography and music. Hurtson's goal to create a 'new Negro art theater' was brilliantly demonstrated in this concert reading. Rather than musicals, her plays are comedies with music—theater about people for whom making music was a natural and important part of their lives. It has been gratifying to co-produce this production that brought the pages to life."

Cathy Madison, literary manager at Arena Stage, was one of the earliest readers of the typescripts and soon chose Polk County as the one that she thought would work best as a cooperative venture between the theater and the Library. This spring, Arena Stage Artistic Director Molly Smith met with Diane Kresh, director for Public Service Collections at the Library, and they agreed to join forces on a reading of the play.

"Our Literary Manager Cathy Madison and Director Kyle Donnelly have been fascinated with Polk County since Cathy's first introduction to it," said Ms. Smith. "Hearing the vibrant voice of Zora Neale Hurston through this wonderful group of actors is reason for celebration. This program by the Library of Congress [affects] American Theater everywhere."

The setting: the Lofton Lumber Co. big mill and quarters deep in the primeval woods of south central Florida.

On stage: 19 actors sit in chairs in a semicircle, each with a music stand and script in front of them. Two of them hold guitars. They are all dressed in black except for the actress who plays the voodoo queen, Ella Wall; she sports a bright purple cloak.

The play is in three acts. Through Zora Neale Hurston's words, using only their own voices, a few songs and body language, the actors are able to bring to life the characters of Polk County and convey the complex interplay among the members of this sawmill community. Archival audio clips of Ms. Hurston's singing voice add texture and authenticity to the event.

Big Sweet is the strong, dominant female figure who keeps everyone in line in the camp. Lonnie, the dreamer and one of the hardest working men in the camp, is her sweetheart. Dicey is jealous of Big Sweet. When newcomer Leafy Lee comes into the camp to learn their music, Big Sweet shows her tender side and takes her under her wing. Leafy quickly captures the heart of My Honey, whom Dicey (without justification) considers to be her man, and the vitriol begins to flow.

Ida Elrod Eustis, a Library staffer in the Foreign Affairs, Defense and Trade Division of the Congressional Research Service, played the supporting role of Bunch. She said she has been acting in area theaters for the past 25 years and usually appears in one production a year at the Arena Stage. "It was a lot of fun," she said. "Hurston did a really good job with that script."

Asked how the actors could be so successful in "becoming" the characters without costumes, sets or movement around the stage, Ms. Eustis said, "You put yourself in that scene, and even without sets and costumes you can get the idea across to the audience. You want to do as much as you can to make the scene come alive."

Zora Neale Hurston, who died in 1960, was an anthropologist, novelist and folklorist as well as a playwright. She was born not far from Eatonville, Fla., America's first black incorporated town, and she drew on the culture in which she grew up for the characters and stories in her plays. Director Kyle Donnelly observed during the question period following the production on Dec. 11 that Hurston's work documented real women like those in Polk County. "She knew a Big Sweet and a Dicey," said Ms. Birney.

Hurston studied anthropology under Franz Boas at Barnard College. She conducted folklore studies in the South during the 1920s and made folk recordings there and in the Caribbean area with Alan Lomax between 1935 and 1939 during her association with the Archive of American Folk Song at the Library of Congress.

The objective of the two evenings of Hurston readings was not only to expose patrons to the play itself, but also to give them an opportunity to view some items about Hurston from the Library's collections in a small display in the foyer of the auditorium and to watch archival silent film footage that Hurston herself shot during her folklore travels in the South in 1929. This footage was saved by anthropologist Margaret Mead and donated to the Library.

Items in the display included the original script of Polk County; a Hurston letter to B.A. Botkin of the Archive of American Folk Song expressing her views on race relations in America; the first page of a seven-page typescript Hurston prepared on a "Proposed Recording Expedition into the Floridas" in her role as "Negro editor of the Florida Project" of the Work Projects Administration; photographs of and by Hurston; and two cardboard film containers for some of the 16mm footage Hurston made to document activities during her folklore collecting trips.

"What would you take away from the play? How would you describe it"? asked Cathy Madison of the audience members who stayed to discuss the production the first evening.

Answers included "the sense of community" that Hurston conveyed through the play; the way "Zora created such wonderful women characters"; "a love story and not just between the men and the women but also caring between the men"; the strong sense of moral issues; the storytelling; the earthiness of the language; and the joy and fun the characters were able to make for themselves even in the midst of hardship.

Celebrating its 50th anniversary during the 2000-2001 season, Arena Stage is the oldest and largest of the Washington area's not-for-profit producing theaters. Founded in 1950 by Zelda and Thomas Fichandler and Edward Mangum, Arena was one of the original leaders of the resident theater movement and is still widely regarded by its national peers as the flagship of the American not-for-profit theater. Under the leadership of Artistic Director Molly Smith, Arena Stage has as one of its artistic goals to firmly establish the theater as an artistic home for American playwrights and as a center for the development of new dramatic works in the United States.

Ms. Dalrymple is a senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

January 2001

Library Hosts Copyright Symposium

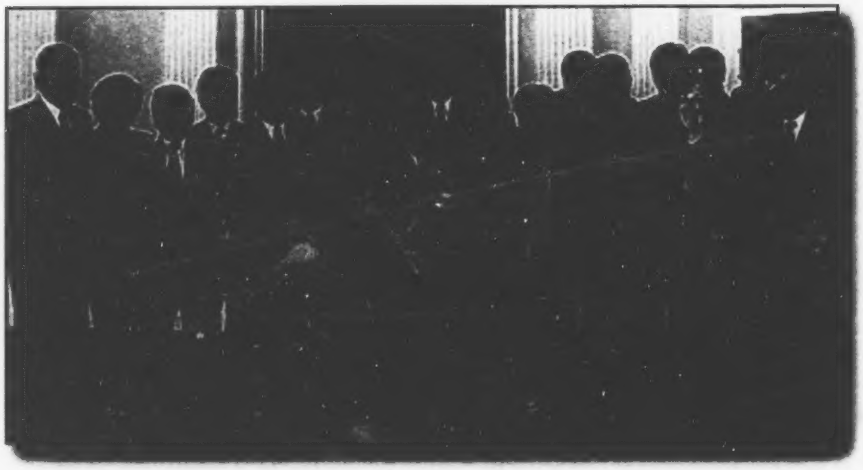

Photo by Lisa Whittle

Participants in the International Copyright Institute included (from left): Pushpendra Rai, deputy director of the World Intellectual Property Organization Worldwide Academy; Xinia Montano, Costa Rica; Do Khac Chien, Vietnam; Henry Olsson, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm; Pei Edwin Gausi, Liberia; Kajit Sukhum, Thailand; Gao Hang, WIPO; Nawal Mahmoud El Sayed El Hawary, Egypt; Ruben Trajman, Peru; Osvaldo Garay Opazo, Chile; Maria Kolomeytseva, Russian Federation; Mazina Kadir, Trinidad and Tobago; Oleksiy Kotsyuba; Ukraine; Akalu Wolde Mariam, Ethiopia; Eugen Carpov, Republic of Moldova; Marybeth Peters, Register of Copyrights; Maria Kejo, United Republic of Tanzania; Slavomir Olsovsky, Slovakia; and Xu Chao, China.

Copyright officials from around the world participated in an international symposium on the effect of technology on copyright and related rights Oct. 30 to Nov. 3. Hosted by the Copyright Office and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a Geneva-based United Nations organization, the symposium presented the participants with the opportunity to hear from governmental and copyright industry experts on how the digital age is affecting the protection and use of copyrighted works.

Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters said she hoped the symposium would lead to "understanding and respect for copyrighted works throughout the world."

The symposium was an activity of the International Copyright Institute (ICI), a comprehensive international copyright education program that Congress created within the Copyright Office in 1988. The goal of the ICI is to promote improved copyright protection abroad for U.S. creative works.

Participants were all high-level government officials from countries that are primarily either developing nations or countries making the transition to market economies. In some instances, the nations have copyright laws on the books, but lack enforcement of those laws.

Speakers included representatives of the American publishing, motion picture, software and database, recording and photographic industries.

A major focus of the symposium was the two WIPO "Internet" treaties passed in 1996, the WIPO Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, which deal with protection of works in the digital environment. With the passage of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act in 1998, the United States ratified these treaties. The treaties require ratification by 30 countries for implementation; to date they have been ratified by 19 and 16 nations, respectively. A number of speakers urged ICI participants to take home the message to ratify the treaties.

Ruth Sievers is a writer-editor in the Copyright Office.

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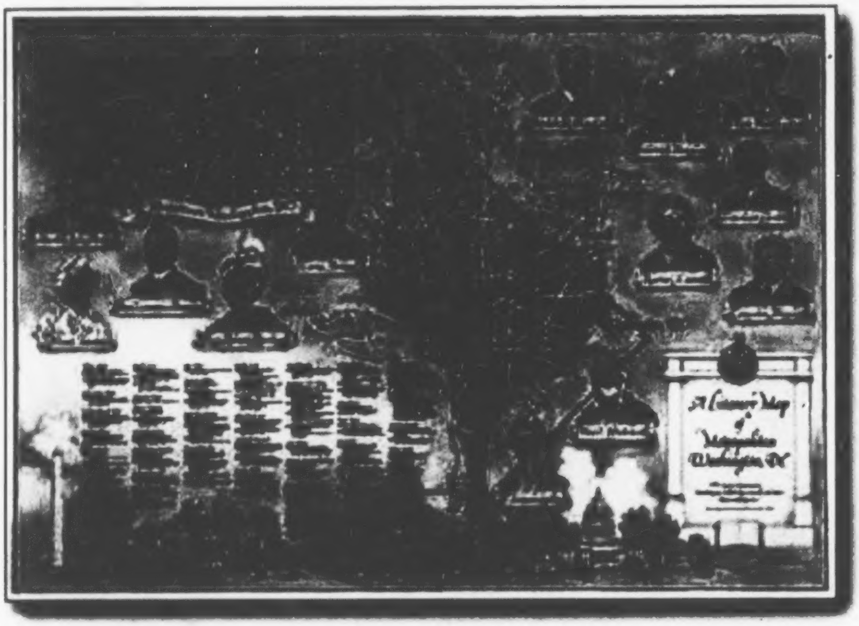
News from the Center for the Book

Washington, D.C., Literary Map Published



This attractive new literary map of metropolitan Washington, D.C., authored by Martha Hopkins and published as a joint project of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the Washington chapter of the Women's National Book Association, is available for $7.95.

The Center for the Book and the Washington Chapter of the Women's National Book Association (WNBA) have produced a new literary map of Metropolitan Washington that locates more than 90 sites associated with authors who have lived in the Washington area. Martha Hopkins of the Library's Interpretive Programs Office is the map's author. Its publication continues a Center for the Book project launched in 1992 to promote literary maps as valuable educational tools.

The new map includes portraits of Rachel Carson, Frederick Douglass, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, Sinclair Lewis, Clare Boothe Luce, Archibald MacLeish, Katherine Anne Porter, Ezra Pound, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman and Eleanor Wylie. Additional information on the map is divided into these categories: "Biographical Information on Authors," "Authors Born in the Area," "Authors Buried in Washington and Vicinity," "Other Places with Literary Connections," "A Selective List of Books Set in Washington" and "Sources."

A Literary Map of Metropolitan Washington, D.C. was previewed on Nov. 1 at a Library of Congress program sponsored by the Center for the Book, the WNBA Washington Chapter and the new District of Columbia Center for the Book, located at the Martin Luther King Jr. Library. Featured speaker Martha Hopkins used illustrations from the book Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps (Library of Congress, 1999) to discuss literary maps as a genre and introduce the Washington, D.C., map. Prior to the program, WNBA Washington Chapter President Eileen Hanning and Sheila Harrington of Studio Five, who designed and illustrated the map, presented Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole with the original artwork. Mr. Cole said the artwork would be added to the Library's collections and also noted that the Washington map was the fourth new literary map added to the collections since the publication of the book Language of the Land, by Ms. Hopkins and Michael Buscher of the Geography and Map Division. The other maps are the Kentucky Literary Map, produced by the Kentucky Council Teachers of English/Language Arts and the Kentucky Center for the Book at the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives; Montana's Millennial Literary Map, produced by the Montana Association of Teachers of English Language Arts, with partial funding from the Montana Center for the Book and the Montana Humanities Committee; and A Reader's Map of Rhode Island, by C.D. Wright.

A Literary Map of Metropolitan Washington, D.C. is 26-by-19 inches and printed on both sides. It costs $7.95 and is available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop (credit card orders: 202-707-0204) and in bookstores and museum shops throughout the Washington area.

Celebrating the Freedom to Read

Photo by John Y. Cole

American Library Association President Nancy Kranich is interviewed by a reporter at the Sept. 25 "Freedom to Read" event hosted by the Center for the Book.

"Banned Books Week–Celebrating the Freedom to Read," the annual observance that reminds Americans not to take the freedom to read for granted," was launched in the Library's Madison Hall on Sept. 25. The program, sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, featured remarks by Dr. Billington; former Rep. Patricia Schroeder, president of the Association of American Publishers (AAP); Nancy Kranich, president of the American Library Association (ALA); and Chris Finan of the American Booksellers Foundation for Free Expression. A highlight was the presentation by Pat Schroeder of medals to four "Banned Books Week Heroes," two adults and two young people, who were lauded for opposing challenges in their communities to the popular Harry Potter book series. The heroes program was created by AAP, ALA and the American Booksellers Foundation for Free Expression.

Photo by Lynn Dykstra, Focused Image Photography

"Banned Books Week heroes" accept their honors in front of the statue of James Madison in the Library's Madison Memorial Hall. They are (from left): Nancy Zennie, Julia Mayebohn, Billy Smith and Mary Dana.

This year's Banned Books Week theme was "Fish in the River of Knowledge." Across the nation, many bookstores, schools and libraries presented special displays and events featuring the theme and readings from banned or challenged books. The American Library Association's Office of Intellectual Freedom published a list of the 100 most frequently challenged books of the decade. For more information visit the American Library Association's Web site at www.ala.org/bbooks.

Favorite Poem Update

FAVORITE POEM PROJECT

Through its networks of affiliated state centers and national reading promotion partners, the Center for the Book continues to support "Favorite Poem" readings at libraries around the country. On June 14, the national center, the Chicago Public Library and the Illinois Center for the Book sponsored a favorite poem reading at the Chicago Public Library. Organized by Library of Congress Witter Bynner fellow Joshua Weiner, the program featured readings by 14 Chicagoans, including Studs Terkel, Chicago Public Library Commissioner Mary Dempsey, Roger Ebert of the Chicago Sun-Times and representatives from Young Chicago Authors, the Operation Push Coalition, the Mexican Fine Arts Center and the Neighborhood Writing Alliance.

San Antonio author and poet Naomi Shihab Nye, the Library of Congress's other Witter Bynner fellow for 2000, hosted a Favorite Poem reading at the San Antonio Public Library on Nov. 9. The Texas Center for the Book was one of the sponsors. More than a dozen residents of San Antonio read and talked about their favorite poems, which included song lyrics, a Shakespeare sonnet, verse in Spanish and Bangladeshi, poems from the Texas Hill Country and a selection of "favorite lines" from Emily Dickinson.

The evening closed with a selection from the Favorite Poem video produced by former Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky and seen both on the "Jim Lehrer NewsHour" on PBS Television and at the presentation of the Favorite Poem videos and tapes to the Library of Congress on April 3, 2000 (see the Information Bulletin, May 2000). Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole introduced the programs in both Chicago and San Antonio.

Utah Book Awards

On Nov. 17 at the Salt Lake City Public Library, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole announced the winners of the Annual Utah Book Awards. The awards program, now in its second year, is a project of the Utah Center for the Book. The winners were: Nonfiction, Leap, by Terry Tempest Williams; Fiction, The Time of the Little Black Bird, by Helen Papanikolas; and Poetry, Easing into the Light, by Kollete Montague. The Salt Lake City Public Library is the home of the Utah Center for the Book, and staff member Debra Olson serves as the center's coordinator. The center's advisory board includes representatives from the Utah Arts Council, the Utah Humanities Council, the Utah State Library, the University of Utah's Marriott Library and Utah's community of writers, book sellers and publishers.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BICENTENNIAL 1800-2000

Library of Congress Bicentennial 1800 - 2000

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ON THE COVER
The Library celebrated its Bicentennial with a series of special programs, concerts and symposia.

Cover Story

The year 2000 was a year of growth and celebration at the library.

Final Budget

Congress approved the Library's budget for fiscal year 2001.

'Telling America's Stories'

The Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center are sponsoring a new national reading promotion campaign.

Red Ink

The Library has opened for research copies of the records of the Communist Party USA.

Daring Dancer

A $1 million grant will support a program to purchase the archives of dancer Katherine Dunham.

Conservation Corner

Library conservators have treated George Washington's first inaugural address.

Solemnly Swearing

An online collection features highlights of presidential inaugurations past and present.

Electronic Registration

The Copyright Office has signed an agreement with the National Music Publisher's Association to register and deposit musical works via the Internet.

Changing Technology

Retiring Information Technology Services Director Herb Becker looks back on 15 years of technological change at the Library.

Open Society

George Soros discussed his views on global capitalism at the Library on Jan. 22.

'Frontiers' Update

New maps and photos have been added to the Library's "Meeting of Frontiers" web site.

New from the National Library Service

Beowulf in braille and recorded sound; and the history and significance of braille.

Digital Futures

The Library sponsored a workshop of library professionals on identifying and developing competencies in digital futures environment of libraries.

News from the Center for the Book

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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
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February 2001

Celebration and Growth

The Year in Review

BY AUDREY FISCHER

America's Story

Photo By Ira Lax

A new Web site for children and familes (left) and a nationwide program celebrating American folklife (right, Jimmy Garrison at the Ann Arbor Jazz and Blues Festival) were among the highlights of the Library's Bicentennial year.

With a theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," the Library's Bicentennial in 2000 provided a unique opportunity to feature the Library's collections, its role in American life and the importance of libraries in a democratic society as providers of free and open access to knowledge and information.

While celebrating its 200th birthday, on April 24, the Library continued to implement a new Integrated Library System (ILS), administered a Russian Leadership Program that brought emerging Russian political leaders to the United States to observe the workings of democratic institutions and increased the physical security of the Library's collections, facilities, staff and computer resources.

The Library also received a number of important new acquisitions, improved service to Congress and the nation through the use of technology and continued to make more of its vast resources available electronically on its celebrated World Wide Web site. At year's end, the Library reached its five-year goal of making freely available 5 million items on the its Web site (www.loc.gov) by 2000 as a gift to the nation.

Bicentennial

The Library celebrated its Bicentennial with a wide array of programs and activities held April 24 and throughout the year.

- **New Web Site.** "America's Library," a new, easy-to-use Web site for children and families, was launched during a news conference on April 24. Accessible at www.americaslibrary.gov, the site makes learning about history fun through stories accompanied by photographs, maps, prints, manuscripts, and audio and video recordings from the Library's collections. With donated media and creative advice contributed through the nonprofit Advertising Council as part of its Children's Initiative effort, the site was developed and promoted through a nationwide public service campaign with the tagline: "There is a better way to have fun with history. Log On. Play Around. Learn Something." Through public service advertising on the Internet, television and radio, the site received more than $17 million in free advertising last year.
- **Commemorative Stamp and Coins.** At ceremonies held in the Great Hall on April 24, the U.S. Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp and the U.S. Mint issued bimetallic and silver commemorative coins. Some 46,000 stamps were sold on that day, and, beginning on April 25, more than 200 libraries in 43 states held second-day issue events for the stamp. The U.S. Mint experienced record-breaking sales for a first-day launch event and by year's end had sold 251,548 silver coins and 34,571 bimetallic coins, with a potential surcharge of nearly $3 million to fund Library programs.

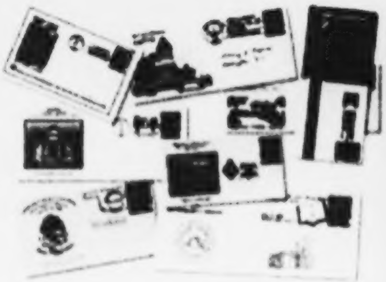


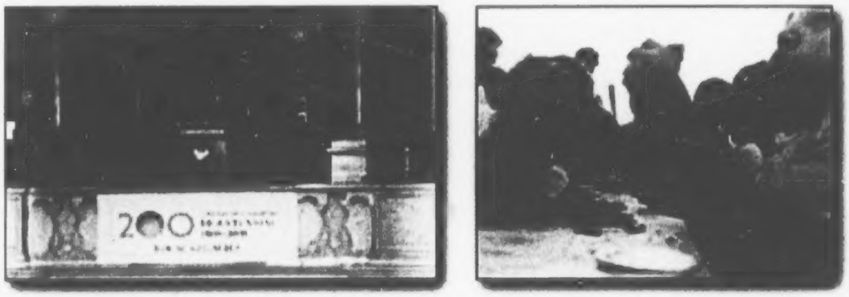
Photo by Fern Underdue

A commemorative stamp (with cachets, left) and two Bicentennial coins were popular at the Library and across the nation.

- **National Birthday Celebration.** A national birthday celebration attended by more than 5,000 people was held on the East Front lawn of the Capitol on April 24. Among the program's celebrities were political analyst Cokie Roberts, who served as master of ceremonies; Gen. Colin Powell, retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Roger Baum, great-grandson of L. Frank Baum, author of The Wonderful Wizard of Oz; children's author and illustrator Maurice Sendak; magician and illusionist David Copperfield and Big Bird of "Sesame Street." The U.S. Army Blues Band and a host of other artists provided a variety of American music in a concert led by former Grateful Dead musician Mickey Hart. Honored at the event were 84 "Living Legends" selected by the Library for their significant contributions to American life.

The Library honored more than 80 "Living Legends."

- **Local Legacies.** Working through their members of Congress and with local organizations and groups, people from all walks of life documented America's cultural heritage at the turn of the millennium as part of the Local Legacies project. All told, 414 of the 535 members of Congress registered nearly 1,300 Local Legacies projects from every state, trust, territory and the District of Columbia. Four thousand Americans provided photographs, written documentation, sound and video recordings, newspaper clippings, posters and other materials as part of their projects. By year's end, the nearly1,000 projects that were received by the Library became a permanent part of the American Folklife Center collections.



Photos by Yusef El-Amin & Lyne Ellis

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) congratulates Dr. Billington on the success of the Local Legacies project; a scene from a New Hampshire pie-eating contest from that project

- **Exhibitions.** The premier Bicentennial exhibition, "Thomas Jefferson," opened on April 24 with treasures from the collections illuminating the legacy of the third president of the United States. Included in the exhibition was Jefferson's personal library, the seed from which the Library's present-day collections grew. The Jefferson exhibition joined "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," which opened on April 21, as one of two Bicentennial exhibitions mounted in 2000. These two exhibitions, along with two mounted in 1999, "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention" and "John

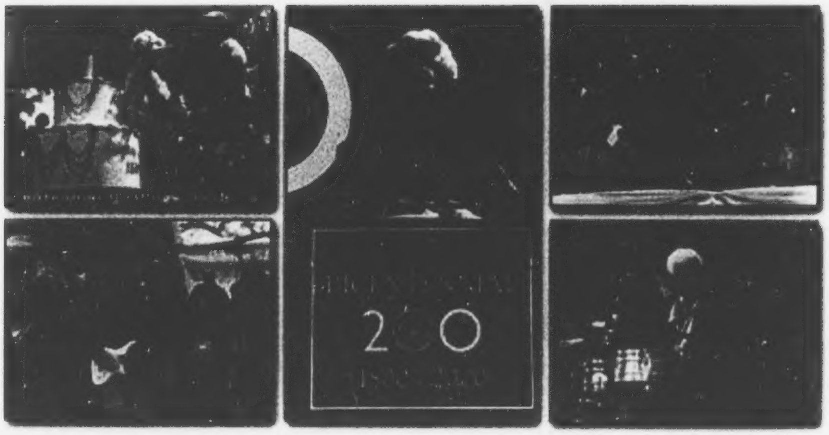
Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations," reflected the Bicentennial theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty."

- **Publications.** Four Bicentennial publications were issued during the year. America's Library: The Story of the Library of Congress, 1800-2000 by James Conaway is the first full narrative history of the Library of Congress in more than half a century. Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty, a companion volume to the Bicentennial exhibition, examines the life of a central figure in the history of the Library of Congress and the nation. The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet is a visual introduction to the art and architecture of the Jefferson Building. The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., is the Library's first guidebook in more than a decade.

- **Symposia and Concerts.** Several Bicentennial symposia were held during the year. The Congressional Research Service hosted a two-day symposium (Feb. 29-March 1) titled "Informing Congress and the Nation." Open to members of Congress and their staff, the symposium included sessions on the ways Congress gathered information in its legislative role during the 19th century, the evolution of the informing function in the contemporary Congress, and the relationship between the Library and Congress. Co-sponsored by the Law Library of Congress and the New York University School of Law on March 7-10, "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order" examined the relationship between the rule of law and the spread of democracy. "Poetry and the American People: Reading, Voice and Publications in the 19th and 20th Centuries" was cosponsored by the Library, the Poetry Society of America and the Academy of American Poets on April 4. The role of national libraries was explored in a symposium held at the Library on Oct. 23-27 titled "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future." Preservation and security were the focus of "To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources," a symposium held at the Library on Oct. 30-31. The final Bicentennial symposium, "Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium: Confronting the Challenges of Networked Resources and the Web," was held on Nov. 15-17.

The multiyear concert series, "I Hear America Singing," continued through the year with musical events featuring the work of American composers Cole Porter, Richard Rodgers, Jerome Kern and Stephen Sondheim, whose 70th birthday was commemorated with a musical tribute held at the Library on May 22.

- **Gifts to the Nation.** The Gifts to the Nation program brought special donations and historically significant items to the collections, including Harry A. Blackmun's papers; the first American Haggadah; a letter of Beethoven's; a Persian celestial globe; a survey of land in Frederick County, Va., signed by George Washington; and James E. Hinton's 1960s civil rights photographs. Started with a $1 million contribution from Gene and Jerry Jones, the effort to re-create Jefferson's library was undertaken as a Bicentennial initiative. Eighty-three embassies also presented more than 1,200 items to the Library as part of the International Gifts to the Nation Project.



Photos by Christina Tyler Wenks, Susan Davis International, Natalie J. Evans, and Paul Hogroian

Bob Weir (clockwise from bottom left), the Eastern High School Choir and the Saturday Night Live Band; Big Bird; Cokie Roberts; the Kan Kouran West African Dance Group; and Tito Puente were just a few of the performers at the Library's Bicentennial birthday party, held April 24, on the East Front lawn of the U.S. Capitol.

Legislative Support to Congress

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. During the year, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) delivered nearly 598,000 research responses to members and committees of Congress. CRS provided information on matters ranging from agriculture to taxation and trade, from China to Kosovo, and Internet technology to Social Security, Medicare and related issues. CRS also assisted Congress as it considered reforms in the areas of aviation, bankruptcy, campaign finance, education and health care.

The Law Library kept members of Congress and their staffs informed on developments around the world through the monthly World Law Bulletin and the Foreign Law Briefs, a new research series produced exclusively for Congress. The Law Library staffed answered nearly 3,800 in-person reference requests from congressional users and produced 581 written reports for Congress, including comprehensive multinational studies on issues such as human rights, health care and crime.

The Copyright Office provided policy advice and technical assistance to Congress on important copyright laws and related issues such the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act, and the copying and transmitting of sound recordings over the Internet. The Copyright office also responded to numerous congressional inquiries about domestic and international copyright law and registration and recordation of works of authorship.

Russian Leadership Program

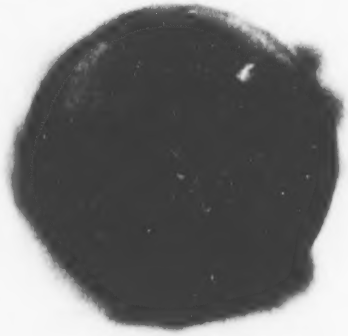
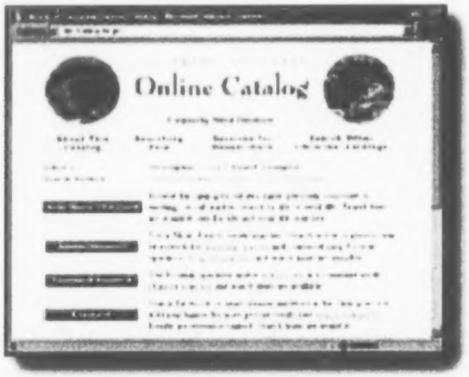


Photo by Neshan Naltchayan

Hand-painted Persian celestial wooden globe, ca. 1650, a "gift to the nation."

Now in its second year, the Russian Leadership Program brought more than 1,600 Russian political, civic, business and intellectual leaders to the United States in 2000 to observe the workings of democratic institutions. Administered by the Library of Congress, the program has enabled nearly 4,000 participants from Russia to visit 48 states and the District o Columbia during the past two years. At year's end, funding was approved for a third year, as part of the Library's fiscal 2001 budget appropriation signed by the president on Dec. 21 (Public Law 106-554). This same law authorized the creation of a Center for Russian Leadership in the Legislative Branch-independent from the Library-to implement the exchange program in the future.

Integrated Library System



The opening screen of the Library's comprehensive online catalog, made possible through the successful implementation of the Library's Integrated Library System (ILS) project

Having successfully completed initial implementation of all modules of the Integrated Library System (cataloging, circulation, acquisitions and serials check-in modules, online public access catalog), online access to the MUMS legacy system was turned off on Jan. 11, 2000. On Aug. 21, the Library officially accepted the new system after extensive testing and 40 consecutive days of acceptable response times.

During the year, the Library and the ILS software vendor, Endeavor, identified, tracked, resolved and reported on software problems and implemented solutions. The Library added a test server and software to support system performance monitoring and staffed a help desk. At year's end, preparations were under way to expand Library-wide use of the ILS by establishing databases for the Congressional Research Service and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Financial Highlights

In February 2000 the Library's independent accountants, Clifton Gunderson LLC, issued an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal year 1999 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to the fourth consecutive "clean" audit opinion, the auditors found no material internal control weaknesses.

Improved Service to Congress and The Nation Through Technology

The Library continued to improve its cataloging, copyright, research, management and information delivery systems through the developmen and use of technology. Specific achievements in 2000 include:

- **Legislative Information System.** The year began with a Y2K-compliant Legislative Information System (LIS) for the exchange of data among the House, Senate and Library of Congress. The focus of development for the LIS during 2000 was the implementation of backup and recovery processes and the implementation of additional security controls. Accomplishments included the establishment of backup servers, installation of system monitoring software, improvements in the Library's firewall and the development of methods to test the integrity of data. A number of enhancements were also made, including summaries of committee markup sessions.

- **Electronic Briefing Books.** The Congressional Research Service continued to develop one of its newest products, the electronic briefing book, by preparing new interactive briefings on trade and K-12 education. Briefings on other topics of continuing congressional interest were continually updated.

- **National Digital Library Program.** At year's end, 5.6 million items were available on the Library's Web site, including 1.1 million items from collaborating institutions. During the year, more than 20 multimedia historical collections were added to the Library's American Memory Web site, bringing the total to 90. Included in this total are 12 collections from institutions that participated in the Ameritech program. Through this cooperative program, a total of 33 institutions received $1.75 million to digitize their historical collections and make them available through the Library's American Memory Web site.

  During the year, the Digital Futures Group, composed of senior Library managers, completed its work begun in 1998 to develop a five-year digital library strategy that emphasizes content development (especially content created in electronic format), access and the creation of a comprehensive and stable digital library infrastructure capable of managing new and more diverse kinds of electronic content. Concurrently, the Librarian of Congress commissioned a study of its future in the digital age from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to study the Library's readiness for the digital age. Released in July 2000, the NAS's report, LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress, strongly encouraged the Library to pursue aggressively its strategy for acquiring, describing and preserving electronic journals and books, Web sites and links, databases and other materials created and distributed only in electronic format. As part of its fiscal 2001 budget appropriation, the Library may have as much as $98.8 million to develop a nationwide collecting strategy and repository for digital material (for details, see budget story on page 27).

- **Internet Resources.** The Library continued to provide more information to Congress and the nation with its Internet-based systems. The Library's Web site was continually cited for excellence in 2000 and was included on many "best of" lists, including USA Today, Yahoo and The Scout Report. Throughout the year, close to 1 billion transactions were recorded on the Library's public electronic systems. The THOMAS public legislative information system continued to be an enormously popular resource, with nearly 13 million system transactions logged on average each month-up from 10 million monthly transactions in 1999. Use of the American Memory historical collections increased by more than 25 percent-from an average of 15 million monthly transactions during 1999 to 19 million per month in 2000. America's Library, the Library's new Web site for children and families, recorded more than 60 million hits in 2000 during just eight months of availability. The site received several awards, including the "Standard of Excellence" award from the Web Marking Association and the "2000 New Media Invision Bronze Award for Best Education Site for Kids" from Hypermedia Communications.

- **CORDS.** Developed in collaboration with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and Corporation for National Research Initiatives, the Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS) was designed to help the Copyright Office streamline its internal registration, recordation and deposit processes, as well as provide the Library with copies of new copyrighted works in digital form for its National Digital Library repository. During the year, the Copyright Office continued to develop, test and enhance the basic CORDS production system and systematically build toward national implementation in 2003 for electronic registration and deposit of copyrighted works over the Internet. In April 2000 the Copyright Office began CORDS production processing with the Harry Fox Agency, the licensing subsidiary of the National Music Publishers Association, together with four music publishers. The Copyright Office also continued its collaboration with Bell and Howell Information and Learning (previously known as UMI), a national publisher of digital dissertations and a major submitter of copyright applications, using the CORDS system-to-system communications processing capability for electronic registration and deposit of about 20,000 dissertations per year.

- **Global Legal Information System (GLIN).** GLIN is a cooperative international network in which nations are contributing the full, authentic text of statues and regulations to a database managed by the Law Library of Congress. Two new member countries were added during the year, bringing the total to 14 countries participating via the Internet.

- **Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS).** With a goal of providing professional reference service to researchers any time, anywhere, through an international, digital network of libraries and related institutions, the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) pilot project was launched in 2000. The program is piloting the use of new technologies to provide reference service online by taking advantage of electronic and physical resources and collections held by libraries around the world. Now in its third phase, the pilot project, which began with 16 participating libraries and the Library of Congress, has expanded to include more than 60 libraries and other institutions internationally. When fully implemented, participating libraries will assist their users by connecting to the CDRS to send questions that are best answered by the expert staff of CDRS member institutions from around the world, including the national libraries of Australia and Canada.

- **Geographic Information Systems.** The Geography and Map Division (G&M) continued to work closely with the National Digital Library Program to digitize cartographic materials for electronic access throughout the nation. In cooperation with the Congressional Research Service and the Congressional Relations Office, G&M produced customized maps and geographic information for members of Congress. Working with private-sector partners, G&M continued to expand a collection of large-format images available through the Internet. During the year, the "U.S. Railroad Maps" digital collection was completed and a project to digitize 1,800 Civil War maps was inaugurated. A special presentation was added to the "Meeting of Frontiers" Web site, including maps from the 17th to the 20th centuries by American, Russian and European cartographers. By year's end, nearly 4,000 maps were made available to the world on the Library's Web site.

Security

During the year, the Library made progress in implementing its security enhancement plan for major physical security improvements, including completion of a preliminary design for a state-of-the-art police communications center and central security system to integrate the Library's intrusion detection and security monitoring systems. The Library also worked toward expanding entry and perimeter security to include installation of additional screening equipment and development of designs for security upgrades of building entrances, exterior monitoring cameras and lighting, and garage and parking lot safeguards. In addition, the Library increased police staffing with the addition of 46 new officers and three administrative personnel. Other major accomplishments included upgrading security controls protecting the Library's most valuable collections; installing security controls protecting high-risk collections on exhibition; allocating 61 secure book carts and five safes to protect high risk collections in Library Services and the Copyright Office; and contracting for random sampling of the Library's collections to produce baselines of theft and mutilation in selected divisions.

The Library began the year with fully functioning "Y2K compliant" computer systems, having completed a more than two-year-long project to ensure that its 99 mission-critical and 292 nonmission-critical computer systems, as well as its communication systems, would function properly at the turn of the century. Other computer security measures included implementation of a firewall to isolate the Library's private network servers from outside intrusion and installation of hardware and software in the Senate Computer Center as a first step toward a disaster recovery site for THOMAS and the Legislative

Information System.

The Collections

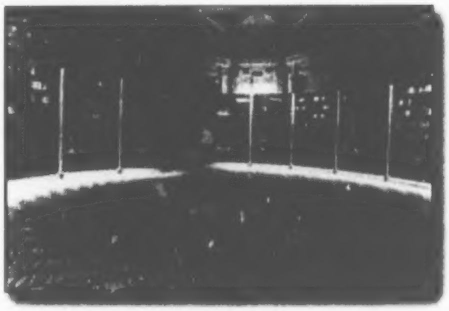


Photo by Toby Kinnahan

Thomas Jefferson's library, on display in the Jefferson Building

During the year, the size of the Library's collections grew to nearly 121 million items, an increase of nearly 3 million over the previous year. This figure includes 27.8 million books and other print materials, 54 million manuscripts, 13 million microforms, 4.6 million maps, 4.2 million items in the music collection, and 13.5 million visual materials (photographs, posters, moving images, prints and drawings).

- **Arrearage Reduction/Cataloging.** At year's end, the total arrearage (unprocessed materials) stood at 19,215,629 items, a decrease of 51.6 percent from the 39.7-million-item arrearage at the time of the initial census in September 1989. Staff created cataloging records for 224,544 print volumes and inventory records for an additional 50,275 items. With the Library serving as the secretariat for the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), approximately 350 PCC member institutions created 128,160 name authorities, 8,914 series authorities, 2,791 subject authorities, 979 LC Classification proposals, 19,744 bibliographic records for serials, and 62,423 bibliographic records for monographs. The Library worked with the bibliographic utilities and libraries with large East Asian collections to replace the outmoded Wade-Giles system for romanization of Chinese characters with the more modern pinyin system. During the year, 156,000 pinyin name and series authority records were loaded into the Integrated Library System.

- **Secondary Storage.** Linked to the Library's arrearage-reduction effort is the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to permit growth of the collection. The architectural team led by Hal Davis of the

SmithGroup continued work on the design of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center at Culpeper, Va., on behalf of the Library and the Architect of the Capitol, with funding from the Packard Humanities Institute, the owners of the facility. Scheduled to open in June 2004, the center will house the Library's collections of film, video, radio and recorded sound and the Library's film and audio video preservation laboratories. The Library also continued to work with the Architect of the Capitol and its contractors to ensure that the first storage module at the Fort Meade, Md., campus will meet environmental specifications and be ready for occupancy in March 2001. The module will house 2 million paper-based items in proper containers.

- **Important New Acquisitions.** The Library receives millions of items each year from copyright deposits, from federal agencies, and from purchases, exchanges and gifts. The celebration of the Library's Bicentennial through the Gifts to the Nation program resulted in a year of extraordinary gifts (collections and funds for acquisitions) to the Library, both in number of gifts received and in the importance of each acquisition for the collections. Notable acquisitions during the fiscal year included nearly 100 additional titles that match Thomas Jefferson's original collection; a complete and perfect map describing the whole world (Venice, ca. 1559); the maps drawn by Lafayette's cartographer; the papers of author Philip Roth and of composer-conductor Lucas Foss, the Kenneth Walker Architectural drawings, the letters of poet Edna St. Vincent Millay, the first known map of Kentucky, the Coville Photography collection, a unique collection of Russian sheet music covers and the film collection of Baron Walter de Mohrenschildt. During the year, the Library also reached agreement on the regular, continuing deposit of the archives of electronic journals published by the American Physical Society; continued its relationship with ProQuest on cost-effective access to its digital archives of U.S. doctoral dissertations; and built on the existing gift agreement with the Internet Archive to select and acquire open-access Web resources of special interest to the Library-such as the Web sites of all U. S. presidential candidates.

Preservation

The Library took action during 2000 to improve the preservation of its vast and diverse collections by: (1) completing the mass deacidification treatment of 47,736 volumes using the Bookkeeper process; (2) binding 178,593 paperback volumes and labeling 11,598 hardcover volumes; (3 expanding the applied internship program to include a photo conservator, the Library's first intern in Preventive Conservation and two advanced fellows; (4) completing conservation of 700 rare books from the Thomas Jefferson Library for the "Thomas Jefferson" exhibition; (5) completing the digital reformatting of an embrittled 10-volume journal, Garden and Forest, and presenting it as the first complete periodical on the Library's Web site; (6) coordinating the preservation microfilming of 1.6 million pages of historically significant U.S. newspapers, adding more than 6,000 titles to the national union list of newspapers; (7) microfilming 3.8 million pages from the Library's collections; (8) beginning a program for the systematic conversion to microfiche of selected embrittled technical reports in the Publication Board Collection in the Science, Technology and Business Division; (9) inspecting and processing 398 positive and 170 negative reels of microfilm acquired from Moscow's Library of Foreign Literature and military archives in Hungary, Poland and Romania; and (10) implementing, with the Copyright Office, the use of security laser-marking equipment to place Library property information safely on CDs, audiotapes and videotapes in the Library's collections.

The Library continued its commitment to preserving the nation's film heritage. At year's end, 25 films were named to the National Film Registry, bringing the total to 300. On Nov. 9, President Clinton signed the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 to preserve historic sound recordings. The new law directs the Librarian of Congress to establish a National Recording Registry, an advisory board, and to create and implement a national plan to assure the long-term preservation and acccessbility of the nation's audio heritage.

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office received 588,498 claims and made 515,612 registrations in fiscal 2000. The office responded to more than 383,500 requests from the public for copyright information, of which nearly 12,000 were received electronically. The Library's collections and exchange programs received 751,944 copies of works from the Copyright Office, including 217,986 items received from publishers under the mandatory deposit provisions of the copyright law.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) continued to refine the Library's free national reading program for blind and physically handicapped people. NLS distributed 22.8 million items to nearly 760,000 readers in 2000.

Braille readers may now access nearly 3,200 Web-Braille (digital braille) book files created by the Library with a computer or electronic note-take and a braille embosser or a refreshable braille display, which is an electronic device that raises or lowers an array of pins to create a line o braille characters. At year's end, 1,078 users had signed up for the new Internet service. In July, NLS announced a new feature that links its International Union Catalog of Braille and Audio Materials to Web-Braille. NLS also completed a draft digital-talking-book standard under the auspices of the

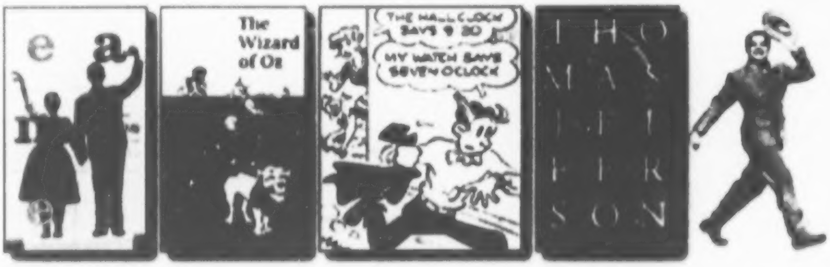
National Information Standards Organization and completed installation of a prototype digital recording system at the NLS Recording Studio (where five digital talking-books have been completed) and a duplicatio system at the Multistate Center East, the NLS contract distribution enter in Cincinnati. Specifications were developed for the procurement of digitally recorded masters, to begin in fiscal 2002.

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center continued its mandate to "preserve and present American folklife" through a number of outreach programs and by adding five new collections to the Library's Web site. Staff in the American Folklife Center participated in the Local Legacies project to document the nation's cultural heritage (see above). The center also continued its participation in the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" program, in concert with the Smithsonian Institution. Known as "Save Our Sounds," the program seeks to preserve a priceless heritage of sound recordings housed at the two institutions. In November, the center launched the Veterans' Oral history Project. Signed into law by President Clinton on Oct. 27, (P.L. 106-380), the project encourages war veterans, their families, veterans groups, communities and students to record (on audio and video tape) the memories of more than 19 million veterans currently living in the United States.

Sharing the Library's Treasures

In addition to making many of its unparalleled resources available on its award-winning Web site, the Library's collections were shared with hundreds of thousands of national and international audiences through exhibitions, special events, symposia, traveling exhibitions and major publications.



A sampling of the year's exhibitions at the Library includes the work of Charles and Ray Eames; L. Frank Baum's The Wonderful Wizard of Oz; Chic Young's "Blondie"; Thomas Jefferson; and Bob Hope.

In addition to the two Bicentennial exhibitions that opened during the year, "Thomas Jefferson," and "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale," a number of new exhibitions featured the Library's unique collections. The Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment opened on May 10 with an exhibition featuring clips of the famous comedian and fellow entertainers. Several new exhibitions featured the work of some of America's most beloved cartoonists: "Blondie Gets Married! Comic Strip Drawings by Chic Young," "Herblock's History: Political Cartoons from the Crash to the Millennium" and "Al Hirschfeld: Beyond Broadway." Continuing exhibitions included "Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin" and "The Gerry Mulligan Collection." In keeping with conservation and preservation standards, items were rotated routinely throughout the year into the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition, the long-term installation of the rarest and most significant items relating to America's past from the Library's collections. Three major

Library of Congress exhibitions, which toured nationally and internationally during the year and will continue to venues in the upcoming year, included "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture" and "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic." Eight new exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site, bringing the total to 28

Library exhibitions accessible on Internet.

The Publishing Office produced more than 25 books, calendars and other products describing the Library's collections, including four major publications honoring the Library's Bicentennial (see above). Publications that garnered overall design excellence awards from Washington Book Publishers were Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty; Life of the People: Realist Prints and Drawings from the Ben and Beatrice Goldstein Collection, 1912-1948; and The Declaration of Independence: Evolution of the Text. Gathering History: The Marian S. Carson Collection of Americana, and The Library of Congress Architectural Alphabet received awards from the American Association for Museums.

The Visitor Services Office conducted 3,138 tours for 59,536 visitors. Included were 686 tours for 12,185 congressional constituents from 363 congressional offices and 326 special-request tours for members of Congress and their spouses, families and friends. Some 1,769 tours were conducted for 36,065 visitors. The office also arranged 581 professional appointments for 1,851 dignitaries, professionals and students representing 101 different countries.. A cadre of 190 volunteers provided 26,238 hours of service (the equivalent of more than 17 full-time staff positions, at a savings of $650,000 to the Library). Volunteers also responded to inquiries from 189,393 visitors and assisted 10,255 first-time patrons at the researcher guidance desks.

The Library continued its pilot program to broadcast events of wide national interest on its Web site. Events that were cybercast during the year included "Democracy and the Rule of Law in a Changing World Order" March 7-10; and "Poetry in America: A Library of Congress Bicentennial Celebration" on April 3.

The bimonthly Civilization magazine included many articles during the year about the Library's Bicentennial programs and activities. The October/November issue was the last to be published under the licensing agreement between the Library and Civilization LLC. The agreement was mutually terminated after six years.

Gift and Trust Funds

During fiscal year 2000, the Library's fund-raising activities yielded a total of $85.7 million representing 1,097 gifts and pledges to 76 different Library funds. These gifts included $5.4 million in cash gifts and $80.3

million in new pledges, making it the best year ever for gifts received from the private sector. Eighteen new gift and trust funds were established. At year's end, outstanding pledges (including conditional amounts) totaled $81.5 million.

In 2000 the Library celebrated the 10th anniversary of the James Madison Council, a private-sector group dedicated to assisting the Library in sharing its unparalleled riches with the nation and the world. During the past 10 years, the Madison Council has given $134.6 million to the Library.

Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing programs throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia and an extensive series of Bicentennial programs. By year's end, the Library had received 384 gifts totaling $109.8 million through the Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation program. This included an unprecedented gift of $60 million from Madison Council Chairman John W. Kluge to establish the John W. Kluge Center in the Library of Congress and the John W. Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences.

Other major gifts received during the fiscal year included $9 million in conditional pledges from Jack Friedman, the Richard and Rhoda Goldman Foundation, John Kluge, the Gruss Lipper Foundation and Jack Nash toward the purchase of the Valmadonna Trust Library (the most important private collection of early and rare Hebrew books in the world); $3.7 million in additional gifts from the Starr Foundation and 34 other donors for the Henry A. Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations, bringing the total gifts received for the chair to $4.2 million; $2 million from an anonymous donor for the acquisition of materials for the American Folklife Center; $1.5 million from Cary and Ann Maguire to establish the Cary and Ann Maguire Chair in Ethics and American History; $1 million each from Charles Durham and Nancy Glanville to support the Edwin L. Cox American Legacy Acquisition Fund as well as the acquisition of the Kenneth Walker Collection of Architectural Drawings; and a $1 million bequest from the late Verna Fine to establish the Verna and Irving Fine Fund to support modern American music through activities related to the music of Irving Fine and other American composers whose works are housed at the Library.

Human Resources Improvement

The Library continued to make progress on its HR21 initiative to enable the institution to compete successfully for highly qualified staff, retain high performers, reward excellence and innovation, train and manage staff to achieve Library missions and make personnel administration response efficient and effective. During the year, a user-friendly classification, staffing and workforce management tool was procured that will substantially reduce the time required to fill positions, redirect scarce Library resources toward mission-critical programmatic activities and away from administrative support and provide managers and supervisors with an accurate, online source of information in addressing challenging personnel issues. A Library-wide work group was convened to identify barriers to the efficient processing of time and attendance records.

The Library of Congress Internal University (LCIU) continued to offer a variety of services and programs, such as "facilitative leadership" training, and a wide range of computer training for management and staff. The LCIU successfully introduced online computer training with a pilot Internet-based program involving more than 400 participants throughout the Library. The LCIU also continued to coordinate the quarterly "Leadership Lecture Series," a forum for managers and staff to learn from top corporate officers, government officials and leadership scholars about current, effective leadership practices and techniques.

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Parts of this article were taken from other staff reports.

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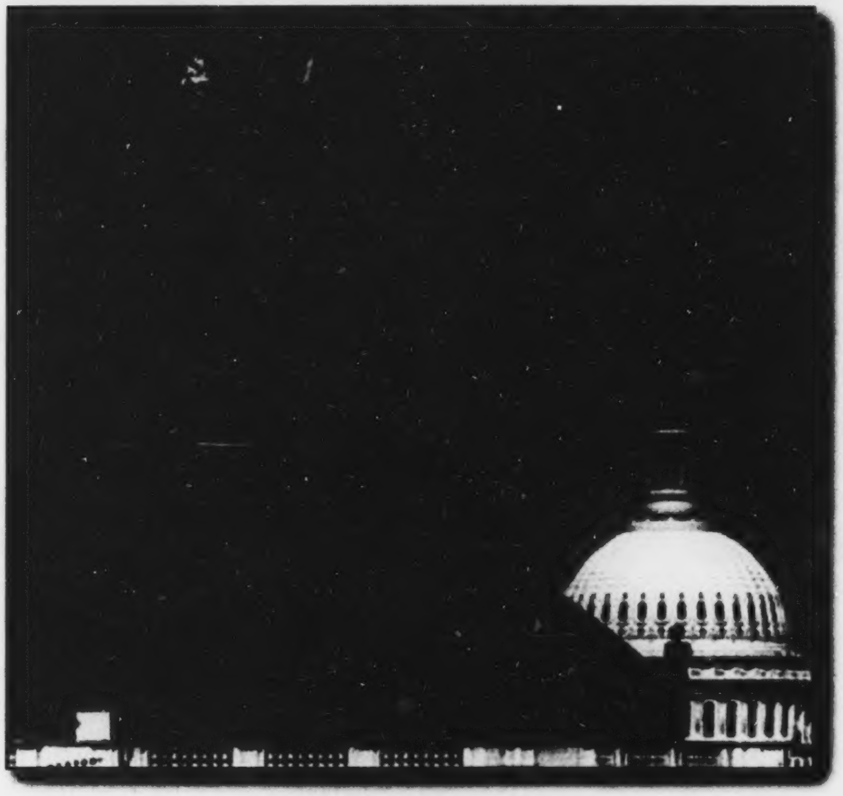
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

February 2001

FY 2001

Congress OKs $547 Million Budget for Library

BY GAIL FINEBERG



Carol Highsmith

The Library's final fiscal year 2001 budget, approved by Congress on Dec. 15 and signed into law by President Clinton on Dec. 21, totals $547.2 million, including a special appropriation of $99.8 million to begin a major undertaking to develop standards and a nationwide collecting strategy to build a national repository of digital materials.

The Library's basic budget for 2001 remained largely unchanged from the version that emerged from a congressional conference committee on July 27, when $448.5 million was authorized for salaries, expenses, furniture and furnishings, representing a $21 million increase (4.9 percent) from the fiscal 2000 budget.

Before approving the final budget in December, Congress gave the Library an extra $100 million for national digital collection and preservation, but then cut the Library's and other agencies' budgets across the board by .22 percent to reduce overall spending. The effect of the rescission was to eliminate $1.2 million from the Library's 2001 budget and reduce the special appropriation to $99.8 million.

Until the Library's final budget was signed into law as part of the Legislative Branch Act of 2001 (P.L. 106-554), the Library operated at last year's spending level under 21 continuing resolutions passed by Congress between the end of the last fiscal year, on Sept. 30, and Dec. 21, when the new spending authorization took effect.

Collaborative Digital Strategy

The special appropriation authorizes the Library to spend an initial $25 million to develop and execute a congressionally approved strategic plan for a National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. Congress specified that, of this amount, $5 million may be spent for planning and to acquire and preserve digital information that may otherwise vanish during the plan development-and-approval cycle. These funds will remain available until expended.

Congress also directed the Library to seek private funds, to be received by March 31, 2003. Congress will match every dollar raised, including in-kind contributions, up to $75 million, for the digital information preservation project.

The Library already has begun to formulate a national digital strategy, building on the work of its Digital Futures Group and the recommendations of a July 26, 2000, report issued by a committee of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The report, commissioned by the Librarian, recommended that the Library take the lead in a national, collaborative effort to archive and preserve digital information, especially those "born digital" materials that exist only in digital formats.

Following congressional directives, the Library will collaborate with federal and nonfederal partners to establish responsibilities for what will be collected and preserved and by whom, facilitate an understanding of the copyright issues and develop protocols for electronic deposit, and develop the technical standards for repository architecture and preservation methods. The Library will execute this strategy in cooperation with stakeholders within the Library and in the creative, publishing, technology and copyright communities in the United States and abroad.

In its authorizing legislation, Congress specifically instructed the Library to work jointly with the Secretary of Commerce, the director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Archives and Records Administration. The legislation also states that the Library will seek participation of “other federal, research and private libraries and institutions with expertise in the collection and maintenance of archives of digital materials,” including the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Research Libraries Group, the Online Computer Library Center and the Council on Library and Information Resources.

Congress also emphasized partnership with creators of the digital medium. A Dec. 15 House conference report on the special authorization said: “The information and technology industry that has created this new medium should be a contributing partner in addressing digital access and preservation issues inherent in the new digital information environment.”

The conference report directs the Library “to be mindful of conclusions drawn in a recent National Academy of Sciences report concerning the Library’s trend toward insularity and isolation from its clients and peers in the transition toward digital content.”

Operating in 2001

Including funds from all sources, the Library will have $699.2 million available in fiscal 2001. Fund sources are the $547.2 million appropriation, including authority to spend receipts of $36 million; $12.8 million in revolving funds; $43.2 million in gift and trust funds, a large part of which is earmarked for the National Digital Library Program; $80 million in reimbursable programs, such as those operated by FEDLINK and the Federal Research Division; and $16 million that the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to spend on Library projects.

Appropriated funds include, after the rescission, $73.4 million for the Congressional Research Service; $38.4 million for the Copyright Office, which will have offsetting collections of $29.3 million; and $48.5 million for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Conferees, before the .22 percent across-the-board program cut, had approved $8.5 million for mandatory pay increases; $10 million for the Russian Leadership Program; $5.95 million for Hands Across America, a project to train teachers how to incorporate the Library's digital collections into school curricula; $500,000 for arrearage reduction; $1.2 million for mass deacidification to protect embrittled books; $250,000 for the National Film Preservation Board; $404,000 for a digitization pilot with the U.S. Military Academy at West Point; $7.6 million for nonpersonal digitization costs; $618,000 to open the first offsite storage facility at Fort Meade; $300,000 for National Digital Library Program servers and storage; $2.3 million for security; and $4.3 million for a high-speed transmission line between the Library and educational facilities, libraries or networks serving western North Carolina.

Ms. Fineberg is editor of the Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

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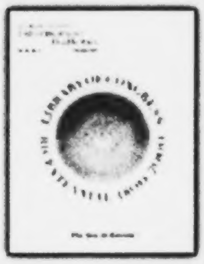

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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

February 2001

'Telling America's Stories'

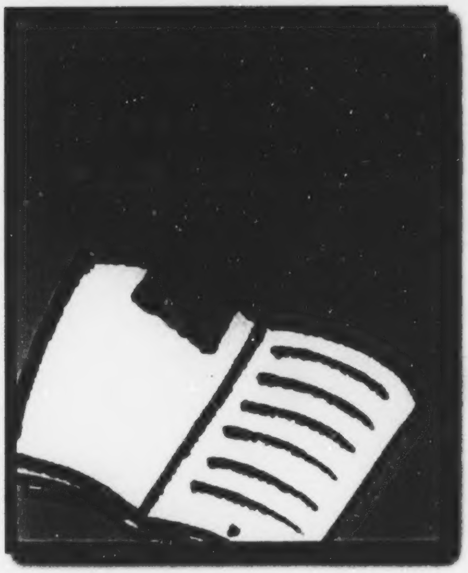
New Library of Congress Reading Promotion Theme

Photo by Tom Raymond

Ray Hicks performing at the National Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough, Tenn. The festival is one of the Library's 1,253 "Local Legacies" projects.

"Telling America's Stories" is the Library's new national reading promotion theme, sponsored jointly by the Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center.

"Stories connect people to the world of books and reading," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "We invite schools, libraries, museums, historical societies, families and individuals to join the campaign. We also will enlist the Center for the Book's affiliated centers and reading promotion partners throughout the country."



"Shape Your Future—READ" was the Center for the Book's national reading promotion theme in 1995-1996.

"Telling America's Stories" takes advantage of existing Center for the Book projects, the Local Legacies project that documented the nation's cultural traditions during the Library's Bicentennial year in 2000, and America's Library, the Library's new Web site for children and families at www.americaslibrary.gov.

"The American Folklife Center is delighted to be part of this campaign," said Director Peggy Bulger. "In addition to complementing the congressionally sponsored Local Legacies project, it fits nicely with our American Veterans' Oral History Project and our plans to strengthen the center's storytelling collections."

America's Library, the Library's popular new Web site, was designed to stimulate interest in American history among families and young people. It presents lively stories from America's past using unique items from the Library's collections—letters, diaries, prints and photographs, film, sound recordings, sheet music and maps. It recently received the 2000 New Media Invision Bronze Award for Best Education Site for Kids and the Standard of Excellence Web Award. It was also named one of the "Hot Sites for 2000" by USA Today.

The items on the Web site are presented in five categories: "Meet Amazing Americans," "Jump Back in Time," "Explore the States," "Join America at Play" and "See, Hear and Sing."

"Telling America's Stories" is the seventh national reading promotion campaign organized by the Center for the Book since 1987. Previous themes have included "The Year of the Young Reader" (1989), "Books Change Lives" (1993-1994), and "Building a Nation of Readers" (1997-2000).

How to Participate in 'Telling America's Stories'

For Individuals and Families

- Attend a storytelling festival (see the Book Event Calendar at www.loc.gov/cfbook)
- Collect your family's favorite storie
- Establish a family read-aloud hour
- Visit a local "literary landmark"
- Research and write about an event in the history of your community
- Visit the Library of Congress "Local Legacies" Web site at www.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html
- Join a book discussion group
- Create a family cookbook
- Volunteer to read to patients in a hospital or nursing home
- Go to a reading at your local library or bookstore
- Ask friends and family members to tell you about their favorite book
- Volunteer to help at the local library, museum or historical society
- Visit the "America's Library Web site: www.americaslibrary.gov

For Schools and Libraries

- Establish a storytelling group
- Create a local literary map
- Create a tour of significant or interesting places in your community
- Invite local authors, television stars and public officials to talk about their favorite books
- Ask local book collectors about their collections
- Study and document the history of an old building in your community
- Organize a field trip to the local historical society

For Organizations and Businesses

- Sponsor an oral history of your organization
- Become a sponsor of a community book fair or storytelling festival
- Establish an employee storytelling or book discussion group
- Organize a contest asking members or employees to describe “a book that changed my life.”
- Form a reading promotion partnership with a local school or library
- Become a sponsor of a local museum, library or historical society
- Organize a field trip to a local “literary landmark”

Ideas Based on the ‘America’s Library’ Web Site (www.americaslibrary.gov)

Meet Amazing Americans

- Read a book about or by one of the famous Americans featured on the site
- Plan a visit to the home of a famous American
- Write a one-page description of the most amazing American you’ve ever known

Jump Back in Time

- Choose your favorite period in American history
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Join America at Play

- Interview friends and family members about their favorite sports
- Start a new scrapbook about family vacations and travel
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See, Hear and Sing

- Make a list of your favorite songs and when you think you first heard them
- Visit a restored movie theater

- Try to remember the first time you listened to the radio and the first television program you ever saw

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Red Ink

Records of the Communist Party USA Opened

The Library of Congress has opened for research copies of the records of the Communist Party USA (CPUSA) covering the period from the 1920s to the 1940s. This collection of documents had long been thought destroyed. However, in late 1992, after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, a historian in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, John Earl Haynes, learned that the CPUSA had secretly shipped these records to the Soviet Union more than 50 years ago, where they were kept in a closed Communist Party archives. In the post-Soviet era the new Russian government took control of these records and opened them for research.

In January 1993, Mr. Haynes traveled to Moscow and was the first American scholar to examine this historically significant collection, housed in what is today known as the Russian State Archives of Social and Political History. Upon his return to the United States, he recommended that the Library of Congress propose to the Russian Archives that the collection be microfilmed and a set of the microfilm deposited in the Library to ensure their permanent availability.

The Library of Congress opened negotiations with the Russian Archives in 1993 to microfilm the collection. The negotiations over the years that followed involved staff of the Library's Manuscript and European divisions as well as the Librarian of Congress. In late 1998, a formal agreement was signed by Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, on behalf of the Library, and Kyrill Anderson, director of the Russian Archives. The project has now been completed. In total, the film includes 435,165 frames on 326 reels. The cost of filming was supported by a "Gift to the Nation" from John Kluge, chairman of the Library's Madison Council, and the Library's James B. Wilbur Fund for Foreign Copying.

The previous paucity of the archival record has been a major obstacle to scholarship on the history of the American Communist movement. Accounts of the history of American communism and the related issue of anticommunism have been highly contentious, with the academic consensus varying widely over the decades in part due to the shallowness and resulting ambiguity of the evidential base. The CPUSA has always been a secretive organization; while occasional government raids, subpoenas, search warrants and congressional investigations made some documentation part of the public record, the quantity was never large because of the party's practice of hiding or destroying records. Although some party documents have also become available in the papers of various private individuals, the quantity is limited.

Now any researcher can read microfilmed copies of the original documents in the Manuscript Reading Room of the Library of Congress. Historians will, therefore, have a much stronger basis for reconstructing an accurate picture of American communism and anticommunism from the 1920s to the 1940s. A finding aid has been created to guide researchers through the collection.

Many of the documents in this collection are unique; the records are very detailed regarding the history of the CPUSA, particularly for its origins in the 1920s and the early and middle 1930s. There are fewer records for the 1937-1944 period than for the earlier years, probably due to the difficulties of shipping large quantities of records once war started in 1939. The CPUSA collection at the Russian Archives has no material later than 1944.

Among the items in the CPUSA collection are:

- A 1919 letter from Nikolai Bukharin, head of the Communist International in Soviet Russia, to American radicals urging them to form an American Communist Party. The Comintern (as the Communist International was called) told American radicals that they should organize "Communist nuclei among soldiers and sailors…for the purpose of violent baiting of officers and generals, " recognize the "necessity of arming the proletariat," tell radical soldiers when demobilized from the army that they "must not give up their arms, " should expose President Woodrow Wilson "as a hypocrite and murderer, in order to discredit him with the masses," form "militant organs of the struggle for the conquest of the State power, for the dictatorship of the Workers" and adopt the slogan "Down with the Senate and Congress."

- A 13-page application for admission to the Communist International from the newly organized Communist Party of America. The letter, dated Nov. 24, 1919, ends with the declaration that "The Communist Party realizes the immensity of its task; it realizes that the final struggle of the Communist proletariat will be waged in the United States, our conquest of power alone assuring the world Soviet Republic. Realizing all this, the Communist Party prepares for the struggle. Long Live the Communist International! Long live the World Revolution."

- A 1926 memo regarding Soviet subsidies to the American Communist movement. Different Soviet agencies subsidized different American Communist activities, and sometimes the funds, sent to the United States by surreptitious means, were delivered to the wrong recipient. In this memo, the head of the American Communist party attempts to reconcile who got which subsidies and which transfers were needed to ensure that the various activities received what Moscow intended.

- Some documents illustrate the emphasis that the CPUSA placed on organizing African Americans. A 1924 letter from the Comintern, for example, confirms that it was providing a subsidy of $1,282 to send 10 black Americans to the "Eastern University," a Comintern school in Moscow. Another document is a 15-page report on the party's work in Harlem in 1934.

- There is a small collection of the letters of John Reed in the CPUSA collection. Reed, a well-known American journalist of the 1910s, was a founder of the American Communist Party in 1919 and one of its early representatives to the Comintern. However, he died of typhus in the Soviet Union in 1920. This material is thought to have been in his possession at the time of his death and was added to the CPUSA collection by Comintern archivists. (Reed was the subject a successful 1981 Hollywood film, "Reds," in which

Warren Beatty played Reed.) Reed reported on the Mexican Revolution, and in a 1915 letter in the collection, written from Mexico, he tells his editor in New York about his impressions of several of the leading Mexican Revolutionary generals: Francisco "Pancho" Villa, Emiliano Zapata and Venustiano Carranza.

- A six-page report discusses Communist attempts to organize sharecroppers in the agricultural South in 1934. It includes brief sketches of the sharecroppers the party attracted to a "farm school" it set up in St. Louis.

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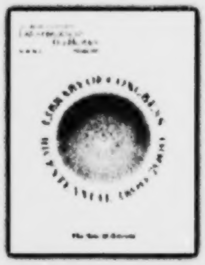

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Katherine Dunham Legacy Project

Library Receives $1 Million Grant for Dance Archives

Katherine Dunham in "Rara Tonga" from the musical Tropical Revue (1943), choreographed by Dunham. Photo courtesy of the Dance Division, New York Public Library for the Performing Arts; Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

The Library of Congress has received a $1 million grant from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation to support a two-year program (Dec. 1, 2000, through Nov. 30, 2002) to support the Katherine Dunham Legacy Project at the Library of Congress. The purpose of the project is to purchase the Katherine Dunham archives; to preserve materials that document and augment the Dunham legacy; and to expand educational programs.

This is the second grant the Library has received from the DDCF in as many years. Last year the foundation gave another $1 million grant as a "Gift to the Nation" in honor of the Library's Bicentennial to purchase the Martha Graham archives, support performances of the Martha Graham Dance Company and to document Graham works.

"We look forward to working in partnership with Miss Dunham and the Dunham Centers on this important and innovative project," said Dr. Billington. "The Library continues to be extremely grateful to the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation for their support for our dance programs and collections."

The purchase of the Dunham archives will, first, allow the Library to take possession of the collection of film, video, sound and print materials that document the life and work of Katherine Dunham. Second, the grant will be used to document and augment the Dunham legacy through the preservation of existing materials; to videotape oral histories of Dunham dancers; and to make the resources more available to the public. Finally, the grant will be used to expand educational programs at the Dunham Center in East St. Louis, Ill.

Olga Garay, program director for the arts at the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, noted: "The work of Katherine Dunham has had major national and international impact. We are pleased to work with the Library of Congress to ensure her legacy is preserved for future generations."

Katherine Dunham, born in 1909 in Glen Ellyn, Ill., is an American dancer and choreographer who is best known for her choreography based on African American, Caribbean, West African and South American sources. As a young dancer and student at the University of Chicago, she became interested in anthropology and eventually pursued studies in both dance and anthropology. She received a Rosenwald Foundation Fellowship to study the dance forms of the Caribbean, spending time in Jamaica and Haiti. Ms. Dunham's field work helped develop a now recognized subdiscipline of anthropology and also led to Ms. Dunham's own understanding—both intellectual and kinesthetic—of the African roots of black dance in the West Indies. From that beginning, she began to develop for herself the first African American "serious" dance technique.

Upon her return to the United States, Ms. Dunham went to New York to perform and choreograph the new type of American Black dance that she was creating. Her work was well received, and in 1947 she created the Katherine Dunham School of Cultural Arts Inc. She continued to refine her technique and to expand her choreography, transmitting that body of knowledge to succeeding generations of dance students. In 1964 Ms. Dunham became an artist-in-residence at

Southern Illinois University and then professor and director of the Performing Arts Training Center there. She has continued to teach the Dunham technique to young dancers and has opened the Dunham Museum in East St. Louis, where she brings an awareness of Haitian and African art to area residents. Ms. Dunham was a recipient of the Kennedy Center Honors in 1983, and she was named one of the first 100 of "America's Irreplaceable Dance Treasures" by the Dance Heritage Coalition earlier this year.

In the last 15 years, the Library has become more involved in documenting the efforts of innovators in the field of dance and collecting dance-related materials. Among these are the Bob Fosse-Gwen Verdon Collection, the Lester Horton Dance Collection, the Erick Hawkins Archives and the Martha Graham Collection. This most recent grant from the DDCF allows the Library to provide important leadership in supporting the Katherine Dunham legacy and to preserve an important dance collection based on her work.

Doris Duke, a lifelong philanthropist, distributed some $400 million, often anonymously, to a variety of charitable causes. When she died in 1993, she left her fortune, including her properties, to the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation.

The mission of the foundation, which was established in 1996, is to improve the quality of people's lives by nurturing the arts, protecting and restoring the environment, seeking cures for diseases and helping to protect children from abuse and neglect. With approximately $1.6 billion in assets, the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation is among the largest philanthropies in the United States. As of December 1999, the foundation has awarded nearly $120 million in grants. Additional information can be found on the foundation's Web site at www.ddcf.org.

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Conservation Corner

Washington's First Inaugural Address

BY HEATHER WANSER

Photo by Marita Clance

Using a microscope, a Library conservator carefully removes discolored repairs; the second page of the address before (top right) and after treatment.

The Conservation Division has recently treated one of the most important documents in the Library's collections: George Washington's first inaugural address.

This six-page, double-sided document, written in Washington's own hand, is from the Washington Papers in the Manuscript Division. It is historically significant for many reasons, not the least of which that it is the first inaugural address given by the first president of a new republic.

According to Gerard Gawalt, early American history specialist in the Manuscript Division, it is believed to be the copy that Washington used when he delivered his inauguration speech in New York in 1789. It remained in Washington's possession until his death in 1799.

The address presented many conservation challenges, which prompted its proposal for treatment. The original cream color of the paper was yellowed, with mended tears and paper losses, all evidence of deterioration. Numerous repairs had darkened over time and obscured letters, and additional paper damage indicated earlier unsuccessful attempts to remove them.

In 1952, the already fragile condition of the address called for it to be "laminated" between layers of cellulose acetate film and sheer tissue paper. This was once a popular treatment that has fallen out of favor because it obscures the image and leaves the pages unnaturally stiff. Recent analysis of this film suggests that it may not be as chemically stable as once thought. In addition, there was concern about the chemical stability of the iron gall ink, which is acidic in nature and known to progressively damage the paper to which it is applied. Evidence of the acidity is ink "strike-through," a conservation term for writing that migrates into the paper and becomes visible on the reverse.

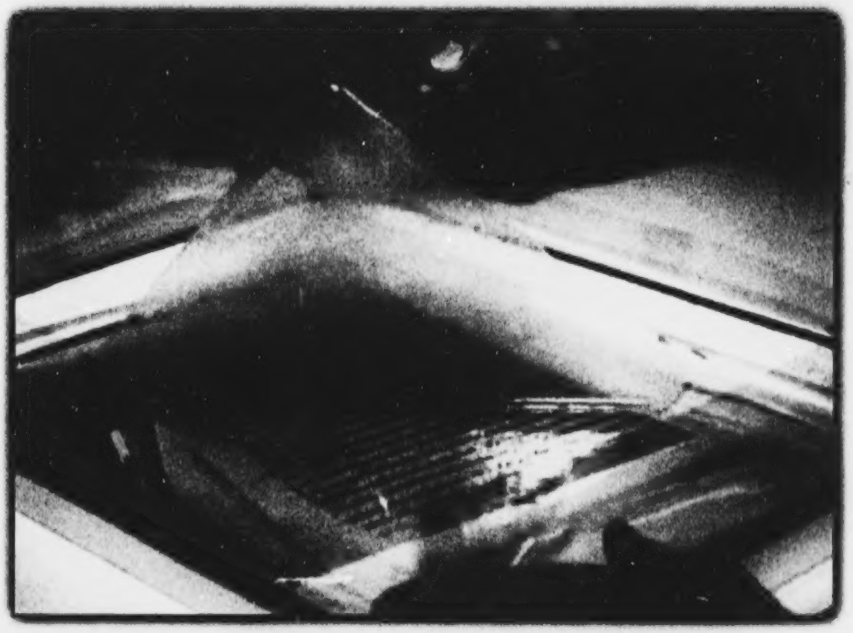


Photo by Marita Clance

Laminating tissue on Washington's first inaugural address is carefully removed by one of the Library's conservation specialists.

Each page of the manuscript was carefully studied and its condition recorded in a detailed written report that included photographic documentation. This documentation, the first step in all major treatments, becomes a permanent record of condition prior to treatment. At the same time, the conservator becomes thoroughly acquainted with the document by conducting all necessary tests to determine the most appropriate treatment.

Treatment started by dissolving the cellulose acetate film and removing the tissue paper. Each page was immersed in several solvent baths unti the acetate film was thoroughly eliminated. Prior testing determined that the solvent would not harm or change the antique paper or ink.

After removal of the cellulose acetate film, it was possible to perform additional solubility tests on the iron gall ink to determine the feasibility of future treatments. Testing indicated that the ink was somewhat water sensitive, requiring that all further processes be modified, thus adding to the challenge of the treatment.

Ap 30 1803
Ap 30 1803

Photos by Marita Clance

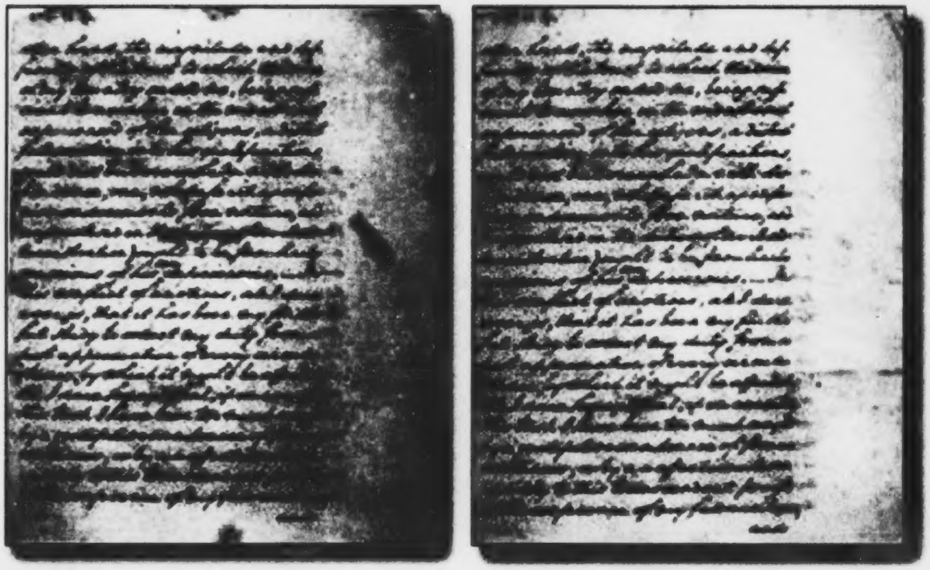
Corner detail, during and after conservation treatment

The next step was to remove each of the discolored repairs, many of which had been applied over Washington's writing. The old adhesive was softened with tiny applications of warm water until the old repair could be carefully lifted. This delicate process was conducted under a binocular microscope to make certain that none of the original writing or paper was disturbed.

Each page was carefully washed and deacidified in a magnesium bicarbonate solution, modified by substituting 65 percent of the water with ethanol. This procedure, designed to minimize the solubility of the iron gall ink, was recently developed in the Conservation Division, and tested thoroughly by the Research and Testing Division to verify its effectiveness. The treatment deposits an alkaline reserve in the paper to protect it from harmful acids, without disturbing the ink.

The many tears were mended with nearly invisible strips of Japanese tissue adhered with a wheat starch and methyl cellulose adhesive that is easily reversible. The losses were filled with multiple layers of Japanese tissue, or cellulose pulp powder worked into a paste with methyl cellulose adhesive. Each sheet was placed in a custom-designed protective housing of a nonreactive polyester film, fully supported by a sturdy acid-free mat to assure safe handling.

Now that it has been treated, the restored Washington's address will receive the careful attention given to all rare Library collection materials. Specifically, this item will be stored under stringent environmental controls and, when it is exhibited, light levels will be carefully controlled to limit the chance of photo oxidation, which accelerates the deterioration of paper.



Photos by Marita Clance

The second page of the address before (top right) and after treatment.

This challenging project combined the expertise of a historian, a professional conservator and a team of scientists to provide the most appropriate and advanced techniques available. The conservation treatment not only improved the appearance of this valuable document, but preserved it chemically and physically.

Mark Roosa, director for Preservation, noted in reference to the treatment of the address that "the uniqueness of the Library's collections, its excellent staff and this type of integrated activity make the Library a worldwide leader in the conservation of cultural properties."

Ms. Wanser is a senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division.

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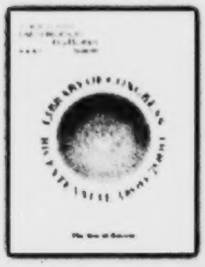

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Taking the Oath

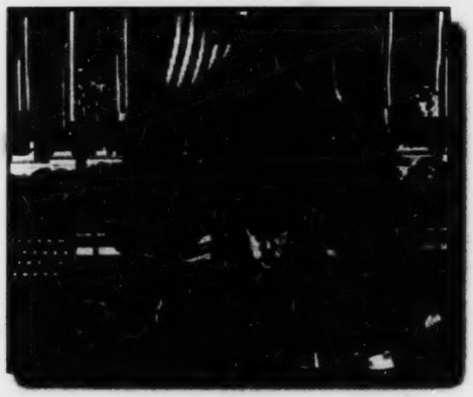
Presidential Inauguration Collection Debuts Online

Photo by United Press

Scenes from inaugurals, now available online: Chief Justice Frederick Vinson administers the oath of office to Dwight Eisenhower as President Harry Truman (far left) looks on, 1953

A collection containing materials from United States presidential inaugurations is now available on the American Memory collections Web site at www.loc.gov. "'I Do Solemnly Swear…': Presidential Inaugurations" is a presentation of 400 items from each of the inaugurations, from George Washington's in 1789 to Bill Clinton's in 1997. Materials from George W. Bush's inauguration will be available sometime in March.

The collection represents a collaborative effort between the Library and other institutions. In addition to items selected from the Library's photographic and manuscript collections, materials were contributed by the Architect of the Capitol, the White House and the U.S. Senate Office of the Sergeant at Arms. The Web site offers associated searchable text transcriptions of inaugural addresses through a cooperative effort with Yale Law School's Avalon Project, an online archives dedicated to providing historical and legal documents in the fields of law, history, economics, politics, diplomacy and government.



The scene of Benjamin Harrison's inaugural at the U.S. Capitol in 1889

The Library has many treasures among its papers of 23 presidents and those of their contemporaries. A representative selection of papers for each inauguration is presented in the collection to encourage further research and study.

With support from the Madison Council, the Library's private-sector advisory group, the collection includes newly scanned items and items already available in other American Memory collections such as: "A Century of Lawmaking," "The Papers of George Washington," "Music for the Nation," "Words and Deeds," "Theodore Roosevelt: His Life and Times on Film," "Manuscripts from the Federal Writers' Project" and others.

Included in the collection are diaries, letters, photographs, programs and sheet music that document the ceremonial aspects of presidential inaugurations. The handwritten drafts of inaugural addresses provide a glimpse at how these speeches were crafted.

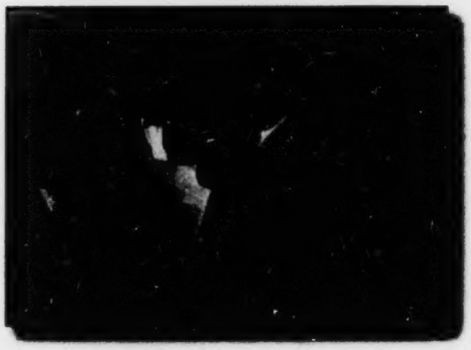


Photo by Cecil Stoughton

Judge Sarah Hughes administers the oath to Lyndon Johnson aboard Air Force One following the assassination of John Kennedy in 1963

This new collection has been added to the more than 90 already freely available from American Memory, which is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress.

The latest Web site from the Library is aimed at kids and families. The colorful and interactive "America's Library" (www.americaslibrary.gov) invites users to "Log On … Play Around … Learn Something."

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Online Copyright of Music

Copyright Office Announces New Program

The Library of Congress and the U.S. Copyright Office have signed a major new Cooperative Agreement with the National Music Publishers' Association Inc. (NMPA) and its licensing subsidiary, the Harry Fox Agency Inc. (HFA) establishing the CORDS program (Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System) for online copyright registration and deposit of musical works.

The CORDS system allows music publishers to register their copyrights online through the HFA SongFile.com Web site, eliminating paperwork and speeding up the registration process. Music publishers are also able to file deposit copies of their works online.

In a recent test of the system, four music publishers—EMI Music Publishing, Peermusic, BMG and Famous Music—have effectively used the CORDS system to register musical works and receive their copyright registration certificates within a few weeks. HFA developed special software to enable its publisher principals to connect to the CORDS system.

The U.S. Copyright Office worked closely with HFA to provide advice and expertise, and the CORDS developer, CNRI (Corporation for National Research Initiatives), provided extensive technical assistance to HFA as well. "I am delighted that music publishers are now able to use the CORDS system," said Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters.

"In this age of electronic commerce, an important part of our copyright system is the ability of publishers to electronically submit copyright claims for their content, and the Copyright Office to expeditiously make available online accurate and timely information about their copyright registrations," she added.

"This is another major step for the Library of Congress as well, as the new arrangement also provides an efficient way for the Library to acquire new musical works in electronic form for its growing digital library collections," observed Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb.

"We are very pleased with the culmination of this NMPA-HFA joint project with the Copyright Office. CORDS takes the time-consuming and paper-intensive work of registering music copyrights and makes it faster, easier and more accessible," said Edward Murphy, president and CEO of the National Music Publishers Association Inc.

The copyright system has been a part of the Library of Congress since 1870. In addition to administering the copyright law, the U.S. Copyright Office creates and maintains the national public record of copyright registrations and recorded documents, provides technical assistance and policy advice on copyright issues to Congress and executive branch agencies, offers information to the general public and obtains copies of works for the collections of the Library of Congress. For more information, visit the U.S. Copyright Office on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/copyright.

The National Music Publishers' Association, founded in 1917, works to protect and advance the interests of the music publishing industry. With more than 800 members, NMPA represents music publishing firms throughout the United States. The Harry Fox Agency Inc., the licensing subsidiary of NMPA, provides an information source, clearinghouse and monitoring service for licensing musical copyrights and represents more than 25,000 music publisher principals. Fox Agency International, launched in 1994, is a subsidiary of HFA.

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15 Years of Technological Change

Retiring Director Reflects on Library Career

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Photo by Richard Barnes

Herbert Becker

Fifteen years may be a brief moment in time, but it is long enough to experience a revolution. So said retiring Information Technology Services (ITS) Director Herbert S. Becker, who presented his reflections on 15 years of technological change at the Library at a Nov. 21 program sponsored by the Technology Users Group. Mr. Becker retired on Dec. 30 with 43 years of federal service.

“It has been a remarkable time to be at the Library,” said Mr. Becker. “As you work at the Library day to day, making a myriad of decisions, change seems to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary. But when you look back, you realize that there has been a revolution in the information industry that has had a major impact on how the Library does business.

When Mr. Becker first came to the Library in July 1985, the mainframe computer was dominant, and “big” was the operative word. Two mainframes stretched across the entire computer room floor. While performance and storage capacity increased dramatically over time, the size of the mainframe and its associated storage devices were drastically reduced in size.

“We used to talk about running out of space,” joked Mr. Becker. “Today we could actually lease some of our floor space. Compared with 400 gigabytes of storage in the entire Computer Center in 1985, we can now provide 10 gigabytes on someone’s desktop,” he added.

Much has also changed in the way information is distributed throughout the organization. During the early 1980s, staff members came to the Computer Center with a cart to pick up their computer output. Local area networks (LANs) were still in the future, as was the concept of a personal computer with a printer on nearly every desk. Mr. Becker recalled the days of the standalone word processor, with no other functionality.

“Sometimes it worked, and sometimes it didn’t,” he recalled.

The move from these early word processors to more versatile personal computers was a key component of the “revolution” of which Mr. Becker spoke.

“The ability to move computing power from a central room to peoples’ desktops made computers a more integral part of everyone’s workday,” he observed. “But it also presented a management challenge.”

For example, the upgrading of software could no longer be done at the mainframe level, but had to be distributed to everyone’s machine. LANs held some promises, but the Library’s technical staff soon realized that the Library’s buildings were wired for voice, not data communications.

Thus began the “Premise Distribution System”—the effort to upgrade the wiring in all three buildings to standard level five copper and fiber—which made possible the installation of a LAN infrastructure. The renovation of the Jefferson and Adams buildings, which began in the mid 1980s, made this an opportune time for the upgrade. A second upgrade, which is now under way, will move the Library’s telecommunications systems from a 4 megabits per second token ring connection to a 100 megabits per second Ethernet connection.

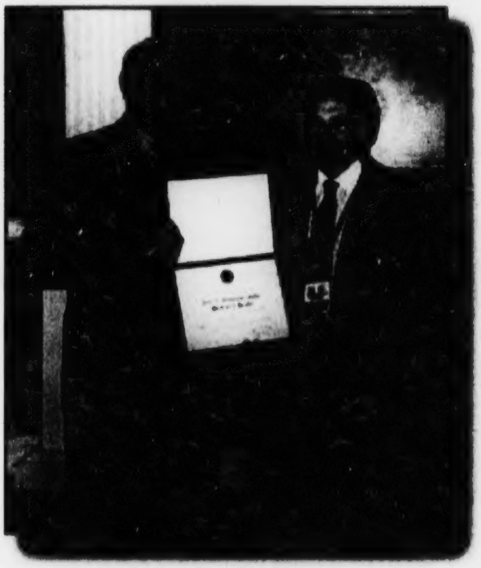

Photo by Richard Barnes

On behalf of the Librarian of Congress, Deputy Librarian Donald Scott (left) presented retiring ITS Director Herbert Becker with the Distinguished Service award.

Mr. Becker also noted that the Library has historically been a leader in many areas of the technology revolution. Outside of the scientific research community, the Library has been close to the cutting edge of technology, according to Mr. Becker. Early in the 1990s, when he began to serve as the Legislative Branch representative to the National Information Infrastructure (NII) Task Force, Mr. Becker noted that agencywide electronic mail was a novelty in many federal agencies. By comparison, a Library-wide e-mail system was already in place. With the aim of building “a seamless web of communications networks in the United States and around the world,” one of the NII's first assignments was to get its members connected through e-mail so they could work more easily together to support this initiative.

Similarly, the Library was quick to connect to the Internet when it was still in its infancy.

The Library's first use of the Internet during the early 1990s made possible a joint software development project with IBM to replace the Library's 3270 Comterms (mainly used for cataloging and searching the Library's databases) with more standard personal computers that could be used for word processing and many other functions. At the time, IBM's subcontractor on this project was located in England. “Since we could test the software being developed with them electronically over the Internet, we didn't get to visit in person,” joked Mr. Becker.

On a serious note, Mr. Becker said that one of the themes of his tenure as ITS director has been to make the Library's computer hardware and software more standardized by purchasing and implementing products that are commercially available and supportable. While customizing the Library's systems made sense when there were no products on the market to meet its information needs, the situation has changed. Mr. Becker believes that what is to be gained from standardization outweighs what is lost by no longer customizing its systems to specific Library applications.

On April 30, 1993, the Library's card catalog debuted on the Internet.

"I wish I had kept my notes from the planning meetings," said Mr. Becker, who recalled a lively debate on the subject. "Some thought it would be just a novelty and that people wouldn't really use it." Today it remains one of the Library's most popular online resources. "The Library can be proud of its role in making geographic boundaries irrelevant in terms of the ability to communicate and share its resources."

Mr. Becker, who still keeps a box of vintage IBM punch cards in his desk, made some observations about the impact of the technology revolution.

"Technology is ahead of our ability to deal with the issues that come with implementation." said Mr. Becker. "The technology was quick to deploy, but the impact on social institutions is not as easy to manage. The barriers are no longer hardware and software, but our imagination in dealing with issues such as privacy, security and copyright. "As the institution that contains the Copyright Office, the Library is sensitive to the issue of intellectual property rights. Balancing intellectual property rights with the ability to provide global access to electronic resources is an enormously complex issue, which will no doubt pose a challenge to this generation and most likely the next generation."

Similarly, Mr. Becker noted the challenges associated with managing large-scale digital assets. While the Library is accustomed to upgrading its systems and software periodically, in the past the amount of information to be migrated from old systems to new ones was manageable.

"In the future, we will be talking in terms of migrating petabytes [1,000 gigabytes] of information, not merely gigabytes."

A case in point was the recent implementation of the Integrated Library System, which involved the migration of data from old legacy systems.

“The volume of these digital records was relatively small,” said Mr. Becker. He also noted that the time period from their original creation in the late 1960s to the 1999 migration was also relatively short. “But what about long-range data migrations—50 years, 300 years, 500 years? These issues must be tackled or else the value of having vast digital resources will be diminished.”

One of the most rewarding experiences of Mr. Becker’s career at the Library has been his participation in the successful effort to provide the American public with information on how Congress works through the development of the THOMAS public legislative information system, and the Legislative Information System used by members of Congress and their staffs.

“This was a landmark experience,” said Mr. Becker, who believes that many Americans take for granted free access to information. “Once the doors are opened on how government works, they are not easily closed. In fact, the desire is to open them even wider.”

Since the inception of THOMAS in January 1995, many parliamentary leaders and representatives of other nations have contacted the Library to learn how to manage their legislative information.

“They are fascinated with the technology, but the policy issues are just as important,” he observed. “Clearly, a government can use technology to communicate effectively with its citizens, if that is what the government wants to do.”

“Maybe it’s just my own perspective upon leaving the Library,” said Mr. Becker, “but with regard to the use of technology, I believe this is just the end of one chapter with many chapters yet to be written.” The Library of Congress is the nation’s library and an international library, and it will continue to remain a premiere institution.”

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

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'Reforming Global Capitalism'

George Soros Reflects on the World Economy

BY CRAIG D'OOGE

Financier George Soros came to the Library of Congress on Jan. 22 to discuss the views expressed in his new book, *Open Society: Reforming Global Capitalism*.

Photo by Paul Hogroian

George Soros and James Billington

Mr. Soros is a longtime supporter of various projects at the Library of Congress, ranging from an exhibition of "Secrets from the Soviet Archives" to fellowships for librarians from Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The program was sponsored by the Center for the Book as part of its "Books and Beyond" author series.

The Librarian of Congress introduced Mr. Soros and moderated the question-and-answer session.

Mr. Soros manages one of the most successful investment funds in the world, the Quantum Group of Funds. Largely through currency speculation, he has amassed a personal fortune worth billions.

But after mastering financial markets, he decided to take on something new. Evidently there was not enough uncertainty for him in foreign exchange, so he decided to speculateon governments. Along the way, he has become a sort of "lapsed capitalist," a harsh critic of the very system he exploited. "I am the classic limousine liberal," he once said.

His principal means of speculating on governments is the Open Society Fund, a foundation he started in New York in 1979. It has since grown into a network of foundations that operate in 31 countries throughout Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Central Eurasia, as well as southern Africa, Haiti, Guatemala and the United States. In 1999 his foundation network spent $560 million. His foundations are known for backing innovative projects with measurable results, such as an attempt to eradicate tuberculosis in Soviet prisons. Often their efforts are opposed by local governments.

"It is much easier and simpler to make money than do good," Mr. Soros said.

In discussing his new book, Mr. Soros decided to begin with the conclusion and work backward to his reasoning. What the world needs now, according to George Soros, is an alliance of democratic countries that would both foster the development of "open societies" throughout the world and lay the groundwork for a world governed by "open society" principles. Markets are global and outrun the ability of individual governments to control them. Sovereignty is a "somewhat archaic concept." The only solution seems to be a form of global government.

The "open society," a term he borrowed from his mentor, the philosopher Karl Popper, can be defined loosely as a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Because he believes, along with Cardinal Richelieu, that "states have no principles, only interests," Mr. Soros is fundamentally skeptical of a government's ability to provide for the moral and material needs of people, so his open society alliance would include elements of civil society as well.

The United Nations has failed, in his view, because its structure is intergovernmental and its delegates represent governments rather than the people, as envisioned by its charter. Capitalism has failed, in his view, because there are collective social needs, such as disease control, environmental threats and education, that a free market ignores. Mr. Soros called this "the Capitalist Threat" in a controversial article in the Atlantic Monthly a few years ago. At the Library, he went even further, calling "market fundamentalism" a greater threat to individuals than either communism or socialism because of the widespread belief that free economic competition can cure all the world's ills.

At the core of his philosophy is the belief that truth cannot be known because the state of knowing changes what is known, or, as he says in his book, "the relationship between thinking and reality is reflexive—that is, what we think has a way of affecting what we think about."

Applied to markets, this means that the interaction of individual decisions affects the market in unpredictable ways. Applied to classical economics, it means there is no such thing as "rational expectations" that tend toward a perfect equilibrium of supply and demand, because changes in price shape demand and supply. Applied to political theory, it means that the "open society" cannot be described because it is something that people must be allowed to choose for themselves.

It is a political theory that only someone with a high tolerance for uncertainty and risk would be comfortable with.

"Maybe this sounds far-fetched, utopian and wooly in the abstract," Mr. Soros conceded more than once, "but the open society has to be built piece by piece. It is the totality of arrangements, particularly under the international rule of law. It is an ideal based on the recognition that the ultimate truth is beyond our capacity. But it can be achieved if we acknowledge an imperfect society that holds itself open to improvement. Anything else can only be enforced by compulsion."

Mr. Soros knows this can work, because he has seen it. He is encouraged by a meeting of foreign ministers that took place in Warsaw last summer, along with a similar meeting of leaders from civil society. And he is encouraged by the part played by his foundations in mobilizing civil society to overcome oppressive regimes in Slovakia, Croatia and Yugoslavia. Other indications of a move toward the open society include such things as the Jubilee movement for forgiveness of debt in low-income countries, the effort to ban land mines and the Global Witness program to ban the international trade in diamonds used to finance civil wars. These are all signs of a global "open society."

Still, Mr. Soros would rather work through existing institutions by reforming them than by working against them. He thinks the United States should lead this effort, but only if it adopts a "multilateral" approach that takes differing views into account instead of its traditional "unilateral" stance based on American exceptionalism.

"Let's face it, the U.S. occupies a hegemonic position," Mr. Soros said. "The U.S. is in a better place to reform institutions than any other country. But we have an existential position to take—to what extent do we want to be a superpower and to what extent a leader of democracy?"

Nowhere is the tension between these two identities more apparent than in the "amazing" disparity between our military expenditures and our expenditures for foreign aid, Mr. Soros said. He drew laughter from the overflow audience when he said the difference was on the order of 100 to 1, "like the pâté in the Soviet Union that was one part goose liver and one part horse meat."

According to Mr. Soros, U.S. reluctance to dispense direct foreign aid persists in spite of the fact that foreign aid is a very cost-effective form of crisis prevention. Once something becomes a crisis, it often becomes a military matter, which is very expensive. Mr. Soros acknowledged that the current state of foreign aid is considered a "morass," but he believes it could be made better if it were designed to meet the needs of the recipients rather than the donors.

Asked by the Librarian to single out an international institution that should be radically reformed, Mr. Soros chose the World Bank.

"The provision of global public goods is not best served by traditional lending activities," he said.

Nevertheless, through the "financial gimmick" of having governments guarantee loans that are never called in, the World Bank is able to borrow money at AAA rates and reloan it for a profit. This profit is used successfully to fund small projects, but the much larger program of loans does not work because narrow national interests determine which loans are approved. Oppressive governments are rewarded, since all loans have to go through them. In addition, he said, some global problems such as AIDS do not allow a country to create the money to repay loans.

Commenting on the situation in Russia, Mr. Soros said that U.S. intervention was not sufficient because the United States went through the International Monetary Fund instead of using its own funds.

"There is no way a nonfunctioning government can meet the terms of the letter of intent required by the IMF," he said, and $15 billion "disappeared."

In contrast, the sort of trust fund that he envisions could have been used to fund the Russian social security system. Millions of people could have been helped by payments of $5 or $6 a month. Although his idea was rejected at the time, he did proceed to hand out $500 each to some 30,000 to 40,000 Russian scientists, giving them the means to stay in the country.

"I can take risks. I can act in an entrepreneurial way," he said.

He is now involved in efforts to strengthen self-government in Russia's provinces, because "if governments are run from the center, they are bound to be autocratic." He has given books to 5,000 provincial libraries and helped them get wired to the Internet.

Asked if he wanted a new international organization to replace the United Nations, Mr. Soros said he thought the United Nations was useful, but that we need to "lower our expectations" about what it can accomplish. It could be reformed, through his proposed alliance of open societies that could act as a "majority party" in the organization. This is already happening in cases in which countries work together to do things (such as keeping the Sudan from rotating into the chair of the Security Council), but he acknowledged that some countries would not like such an alliance. Sounding like the CEO of the world, he said, "those countries would be allowed to leave."

But perhaps nowhere did he sound more like a CEO than in answer to the Librarian's final question of the evening, which was, "How can you sustain a global open society in a world where resources are not sustainable?"

"Life is lived at the edge of chaos," he said. "There is great adaptability in societies. There are not necessarily limits to growth."

Later, watching him in the lobby signing dollar bills that people presented for autographing (and thus increasing their value on the spot), it was hard not to agree.

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

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'Meeting of Frontiers' Updated

New Maps and Photos Added to Web Site

BY CRAIG D'OOGE

A map of the world by Peter Apian, ca. 1584, from the Elmer Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Maps and photographs from the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg and the Russian State Library in Moscow are now available online at the "Meeting of Frontiers" Web site, international.loc.gov.

"Meeting of Frontiers" is a congressionally funded project to create a bilingual, English-Russian digital library that chronicles the experiences of the United States and Russia in exploring, developing and settling their frontiers and the meeting of those frontiers in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. With these additions, the site includes approximately 80,000 images from the project partner institutions in the United States and Russia. These items—rare books, maps, manuscripts, photographs, films and sound recordings—tell the story of the explorers, fur traders, missionaries, exiles, gold miners and adventurers who peopled these frontiers and their interactions with the native peoples of Siberia and the American West.

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An Ainu-Giliak (shaman) from the village of Agnevo near the post of Due, part of Innokentii Pavlovskii's photo study of Sakhalin Island, ca. 1890, courtesy of the National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg

The Library of Congress is lending high-resolution digitizing equipment to libraries in Moscow, St. Petersburg and several Siberian cities to use in scanning unique and rare materials relating to the frontiers theme. The Library is also working with the University of Alaska Fairbanks to acquire digital copies of rare materials relating to Alaska. Scanning operations in Siberia will be carried out with support from the Open Society Institute of Russia.

Among the materials added to "Meeting of Frontiers" as a result of these partnerships are 62 maps that document the discovery and mapping of Alaska and the North Pacific; Views of Sakhalin Island, an album of photographs taken in the 1890s that provide rare glimpses of life in this Russian penal colony; and The Clipper Ship Razboinik, an album from the photograph collection of Czar Nicholas II that documents the 1889 Arctic voyage of the clipper Razboinik (Pirate). Other collections are being digitized and will be added to the "Meeting of Frontiers" site in 2001-2002.

The Russian clipper Razboinik as it set sail on a voyage through the Arctic in 1889, courtesy of Russian State Library in Moscow

"Meeting of Frontiers" is the Library's first major digital project involving international material and extensive cooperation with foreign institutions to obtain digital images for the Library's collections. It is the first component of "International Horizons," an international digital library project that builds upon the Library's National Digital Library Program.

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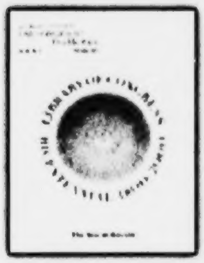

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New from the National Library Service

Beowulf in Braille and Recorded Sound

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has announced the publication in recorded and braille formats of poet Seamus Heaney's critically acclaimed new version of Beowulf, the anonymous epic poem that is often said to mark the start of the English literary tradition.

The Nobel Prize-winning poet's long-awaited new translation of Beowulf was initially commissioned by publisher W.W. Norton in the mid-1980s. The Old English classic about the exploits of a heroic Scandinavian clan chieftain was a best-seller on summer 2000 booklists. In advance of its renewed popularity, NLS selected the book for production in braille and recorded formats because of its high literary distinction.

The braille edition of Beowulf has been produced by NLS in cooperation with the National Braille Press. In the Braille edition, Old English is treated as a foreign language and rendered in uncontracted grade 1 braille (braille in which every letter is represented by a braille character and the abbreviations or contractions that streamline the use of modern English braille are eliminated).

Narrated by Patrick Horgan, the audio version of Beowulf was produced in the studios of the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City. The modern English text of the poem and some explanatory material are followed by Mr. Heaney's commentary and then the narration of the Old English version.

Emerging from an ancient oral tradition, Beowulf was originally an exciting story meant to be read aloud. In addition to serving its constituents, NLS has produced a recording that restores the poem to its original intentions.

The finished recording will provide patrons with complete access to this literary masterwork, with the original language, translation and scholarly commentary intact.

Beowulf is available to eligible NLS users through their cooperating network libraries.

The History and Significance of Braille

Braille: Into the Next Millennium, a 600-page anthology of articles by international experts in the field of braille, has been published jointly by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) of the Library of Congress and the Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America.

In his foreword, NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke notes, "With a tactile medium such as braille comes literacy—spelling, writing and broad communication possibilities are open and available. With literacy comes the possibility of freedom. With freedom comes the possibility of endless achievement—from pleasant living to significant social contributions. Personal and institutional commitments to braille by enthusiasts in the United States have helped advance literacy for blind individuals in North America and have therefore advanced the possibility of freedom for thousands."

The book is in three parts. Part I, "Braille in the Past," covers the origins of braille, embossed printing in the United States and the home of Louis Braille in France. Part II, "Braille in the Present," includes 18 articles on such diverse subjects as the literary code, mathematics and music codes. Part III, "Braille in the Future," discusses braille as a predictor of success, electronic distribution of braille and future braille codes and fonts. In addition, there is an appendix of ASCII braille characters, a list of contributors and an extensive bibliography.

According to the book's editor, Judith Dixon, consumer relations officer for NLS and originator of the concept for the book, "We trace braille from its beginnings through the myriad of current uses and also take a peek at the future. Each author is an expert in his or her field and has brought to this work a perspective that can be acquired only through experience and a profound closeness to the subject."

Kenneth Jernigan, who served for many years as president of the National Federation of the Blind, states in his preface, "It is in this atmosphere of renewed opportunity and hope that the current book is produced. It will make a valuable contribution to the new emphasis on braille, and it will give historical background and perspective. It will also synthesize and draw together present thinking and point the way to the future."

The book will be available in braille and recorded formats for NLS readers by January 2001. Print copies have been supplied to libraries and universities in the United States and Canada through the Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America.

Single print copies are available at no cost upon request to the Reference Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542; telephone (202) 707-5100.

For additional information, contact: Robert E. Fistick, Head, Publications and Media Section, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542; telephone: (202) 707-9279; e-mail: rfis@loc.gov; NLS Web site: www.loc.gov/nls.

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Digital Futures

Library Workshop Focuses on Developing Competencies

BY SUSAN WOLFE

The Library invited representatives from major library professional and educational organizations, including the American Library Association (ALA) and organizations focusing on the future of federal information technology professionals to participate in a Jan. 10 workshop, “The Identification and Development of Competencies in the Digital Futures Environment of Libraries.”

Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, explained the rationale for the workshop. “The Library's success in implementing its National Digital Library strategy depends on its ability to rapidly develop a workforce with the knowledge and skills to acquire, select, organize, preserve and make accessible collections both in digital and traditional formats,” he said. “By collaborating with experts in both library science and information technology, we will develop a competency model that will guide our efforts to recruit and train employees capable of working with new and continually evolving digital forms of expression.”

Supported by the Library's Digital Futures Group, this effort to identify the competencies required for digital librarianship will involve a sustained dialogue among professional library associations, library and information science program educators and the federal information technology community. Also attending the workshop were representatives from the Association for Library and Information Science Education, the Special Libraries Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the Society of American Archivists, the National Academy of Public Administration and the Chief Information

Officers Council.

The workshop gave participants the opportunity to:

- gain a shared understanding of the job skills required by major libraries and related professional organizations and the federal government to capture, select, preserve and make available digital information;
- discuss the impact of these competencies on the training and career-development needs of staff in professional and nonprofessional library and related positions;
- discuss the need for possible curriculum enhancement to include digital technology training in national library and information science and related degree programs; and,
- identify the connections among the competencies required of future information technology professionals, especially in the federal sector, and the digital library environment.

Ms. Wolfe is in the office of the Director of Operations in Library Services.

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News from the Center for the Book

Library History Seminar X Convenes

Photo by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel Boorstin and Librarian of Congress James Billington welcome seminar participants.

"National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future," the Library of Congress Bicentennial symposium held on Oct. 23-26 (See *Information Bulletin*, December 2000), also was designated Library History Seminar X, continuing a 40-year seminar series established by American library historians when the first seminar was held in Tallahassee, Fla., in 1961. John David Marshall of Murfreesboro, Tenn., one of 16 historians to participate in the first Library History Seminar, was an honored guest at Library of Congress on Oct. 23-26.

The 1961 seminar was hosted by Louis Shores at Florida State University 14 years after Mr. Shores and another library-history pioneer, Wayne Shirley, established the American Library History Round Table (now the Library History Round Table) of the American Library Association. At the Library of Congress on June 27, 1998, the Center for the Book hosted a program that marked the 50th anniversary of the Library History Round Table. (See *Information Bulletin*, December 1998). The papers presented at the program, edited by Andrew B. Wertheimer and Donald G. Davis Jr., were published in the winter 2000 issue of *Libraries & Culture* (Volume 35). On the occasion of Library History Seminar X, the Center for the Book published *Library History Research in America: Essays Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Library History Round Table*, a hard bound volume containing the papers and an index (see story, bottom).

On Oct. 23, Dr. Billington, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin welcomed some 150 participants and Library of Congress staff attending the sessions. Dr. Billington said that the presentations and discussions for the next four days would "reach out both internationally and back into the past to broaden and enrich all of us." He noted that more than 25 distinguished library historians from 12 countries and 32 national library directors would be speakers and panelists. He asked participants to explore the potential of digital and other technologies to create a global library, while preserving, restoring and honoring historical collections and unique traditions.

Photo by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Library historian John David Marshall, who in 1961 participated in the first Library History Seminar, with John Cole.

The first two days of the symposium, organized by Mr. Cole, focused on historical topics, particularly "Library History in 2000: The State of the Art" (Oct. 23), and "National Library Development" (Oct. 24). The final two days, organized and chaired by Mr. Tabb, emphasized current and future issues facing national libraries, especially digital activities.

On Oct. 23, leading library historians and editors of major journals spoke about changes in the field of library history and current research in their respective countries and fields. Speakers included Boris Volodin, Russia; Huanwen Cheng, China; Peter Hoare, England; Peter Vodosek, Germany; Keith Manley, England; Dominique Varry, France; Donald G. Davis Jr., U.S.; Magnus Torstensson, Sweden; Edward A. Goedeken, U.S.; Peter McNally, Canada; Phyllis Dain, U.S.; Paul Sturges, England; Wayne A. Wiegand, U.S.; Alistair Black, England; and William V. Jackson, U.S.

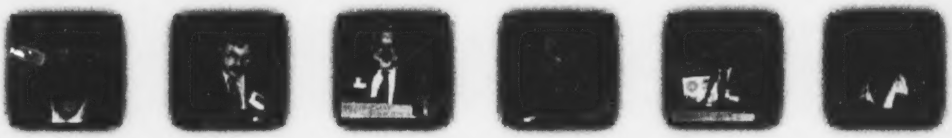

Photo by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Library historians and administrators who participated included Hermina Anghelescu, Romania; Dominique Varry, France; Donald Davis Jr., U.S.; Irene Owens, U.S.; Huanwen Cheng, China; Gwynneth Evans, Canada…

Sessions on Oct. 24 began with keynote talks by Maurice Line, editor of *Alexandria: The Journal of National & International Library and Information Issues*, and Giuseppe Vitiello, program adviser, Electronic Publishing, Books and Archives, Palais de l'Europe-Counseil l'Europe. Mr. Line told how his view about national libraries has changed since his first involvement with them in 1970, and Mr. Vitiello addressed "National Libraries in the Age of Globalization."

Photo by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Keynote speakers Giuseppe Vitiello and Maurice Line addressed the development and future of national libraries in the global age.

Speakers during the day addressed specific topics regarding national library development. They included: Hideshige Hara, Japan, “National Libraries and Copyright Deposit: To Create a Legacy for Mankind;” Rebecca Knuth, U.S., “One People, One Culture: Libraries and Nationalism;” Hermina G.B. Anghelescu, Romania, “The National Library of Romania: A Continuation of Old Traditions or a Communist Creation?;” Jorgen Svane-Mikkelsen, Denmark, “Historical Development of National Library Tasks in Denmark;” Gwynneth Evans, Canada, “The National Library of Canada;” Sun Beixen and Huanwen Cheng, China, “The National Library of China;” William V. Jackson, U.S., “National Libraries in Latin America;” Paul Sturges, England, “The Poverty of Librarianship: National Library Services of Anglophone Africa;” Irene Owens, U.S., “Two National Libraries and Ten ‘Homelands:’ A Brief History of the 1999 Merger of the National Library of South Africa;” and Mary Niles Maack, U.S., “National Libraries in Francophone Africa.”

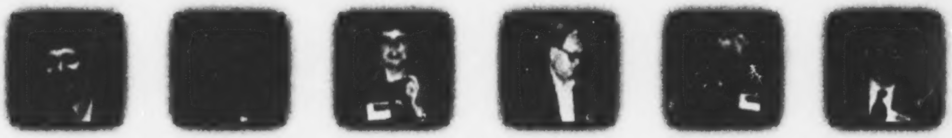

Photo by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

…Boris Volodin, Russia; Alistair Black, England; Mary Niles Maack, U.S.; Magnus Torstensson, Sweden; Peter Vodosek, Germany; and Peter Hoare, England.

Overall perspectives about national library development were presented by Ian Willison, University of London; Martine Poulain, Universite de Paris X: Kenneth E. Carpenter, Harvard University Libraries; and David McKitterick, Trinity College, Cambridge, England. The final session was a slide presentation, "The National Library Debate in 19th Century America," by Mr. Cole and Nancy E. Gwinn, director of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

New Book about Research in Library History Published by the Library of Congress

Library History Research in America: Essays Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Library History Round Table has been published by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. The 279-page hard-bound volume contains papers presented at the Library of Congress on June 27, 1998, when the Center for the Book hosted a program marking the 50th anniversary of the American Library Association's Library History Round Table. The papers, edited by Andrew B. Wertheimer and Donald G. Davis Jr., appeared in the winter 2000 issue (Volume 35) of the journal *Libraries & Culture*, which is published by the University of Texas Press. The book is enhanced by a 21-page index prepared by students in the Library and Information Science Program at Wayne State University in Detroit, under the supervision of Hermina G. B. Anghelescu and supported by the family of Oivind M. Hovde (1911-1986). The volume includes a preface by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and an introduction by the editors.

The 16 essays in the book are divided into four sections: "Library History Research in America"; "Critical Approach to Library History"; "Pioneers of the Library History Round Table"; "New Directions for Library History"; "Library History and Cognate Fields"; and "The Library History Round Table and the State of Library History Research."

Library History Research in America is available for $35 from Oak Knoll Press, 310 Delaware St., New Castle, DE 19720; telephone (302) 328-7232; toll-free (800) 996-2556; fax (302) 328-7274. It can be ordered online at: www.oakknoll.com/pressrel/libhisr.html. It also is available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

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The LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

March 2001 — Vol. 60, No. 3

Hannah Arendt Papers Online

ON THE COVER
Historian and philosopher Hannah Arendt was among the most prominent political theorists of her generation. *Photo illustration by Andrea Dillon, National Digital Library Program.*

Cover Story
The Hannah Arendt papers, located in the Library's Manuscript Division, are one of the principal sources for the study of modern intellectual life. Selections have been made available online.

LC and OCLC
The Library of Congress and the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) will develop a prototype for a new reference service based on the Library's Collaborative Digital Reference Service pilot.

Telling More Tales
New stories have been added to the Library's award-winning "America's Library" Web site for children and families.

New from the National Library Service
The NLS will welcome visitors from Russia and Eastern Europe as part of the Network Library Program of the Open Society Institute.

Organizing for Action
Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson offered the keynote address for the Library's African American History Month program

Minorities in Muslim Cultures
The Library sponsored the final event in a five-part series of international symposia on globalization in Muslim societies.

Report Issued
The Library and the Architect of the Capitol are working to correct possible fire hazards found in the Library's three Capitol Hill buildings.

News from the Center for the Book

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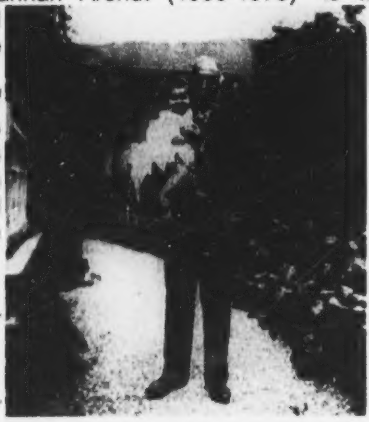
The World of Hannah Arendt

Selection of Papers of Political Philosopher Now Online

BY JEROME KOHN

The papers of the author, educator and philosopher Hannah Arendt (1906-1975) are one of the principal sources for the study of modern intellectual life. Located in the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress, they constitute a large and diverse collection reflecting a complex career. The papers contain correspondence, articles, lectures, speeches, book manuscripts, transcripts of Adolf Eichmann's trial proceedings, notes and printed matter pertaining to Arendt's writings and academic career. The entire collection has been digitized and will be available beginning this summer to researchers in reading rooms at the Library of Congress, the New School University in New York City and the Hannah Arendt Center at the University of Oldenburg in Germany. Parts of the collection are now available on the Library's American Memory Web site www.loc.gov; the final release of the online collection will be this summer. The current preview of selections from Arendt's writings also includes an essay on Arendt's intellectual history, a chronology of her life and an EAD finding aid of the Arendt Papers. The digitization of the Hannah Arendt Papers is made possible through the generous support of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

To enter the world of Hannah Arendt (1906-1975) is to encounter the political and moral catastrophes of the 20th century. Her life spanned the convulsions of two world wars, revolutions and civil wars, and events worse than war in which human lives were uprooted and destroyed on a scale never seen before.



Hannah Arendt with her grandfather, Max Arendt

She lived through what she called "dark times," whose history reads like a tale of horrors in which everything taken for granted turns into its opposite. The sudden unreliability of her native land and the unanticipated peril of having been born a Jew were the conditions under which Arendt first thought politically, a task for which she was neither inclined by nature nor prepared by education.

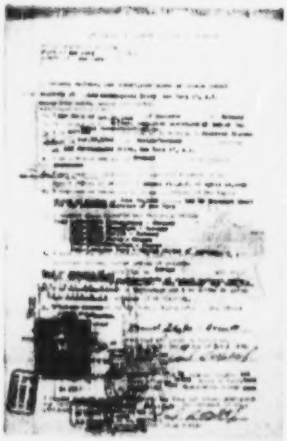
Insecurity and vulnerability are the general conditions, as she came to realize, in which an urgently experienced need to think is political, though not, to be sure, in a conventional sense. For the traditional view of politics, which may be summarized as the perceived usefulness of government in securing the people's private interests, is in times of crisis precisely what has failed. In her determination to think through the darkness of the 20th century, Arendt discerned a radically different meaning of politics, whose source was the original clearing, in the midst of a plurality of human beings living, speaking and interacting with one another, of a public space that was brought into existence not for utility but for the sake of human freedom.

The River of Words poster is available from the International Rivers Network.

There is abundant evidence that Arendt's understanding of what it means to think politically has struck a responsive chord in the contemporary world. In recent years, increasing numbers of people have turned to her as a guide they trust in their need to understand for themselves and realize in their own lives the courage it takes to be free. The earliest of Arendt's writings in the collection dates from 1925, when she was 19, and the latest from 1975, the year she died. By far the greater part of them comes from the period after her emigration to the United States, in 1941, as World War II raged in Europe.

Born in 1906 into a well-established, nonreligious German Jewish family, Hannah Arendt was raised in Königsberg, the ancient capital of East Prussia. At the end of World War II, that strategic port on the Baltic Sea was ceded to the Soviet Union, its name changed to Kaliningrad, after the Russian revolutionary M.I. Kalinin, and its German population dispersed. The fate of Königsberg, today an all but unrecognizable ruin, was sealed when it fell under the sway of not one but two totalitarian regimes, first Hitler's and then Stalin's.

Unlike the city of Königsberg, however, Arendt could and did move. As a young Jew working for a Zionist organization, she was arrested, escaped and fled her homeland in 1933. By way of Prague and Geneva she made her way to Paris and from that moment on was in effect stateless, a woman without a country. She was to remain so for 18 years. She knew from her own experience how "the infinitely complex red-tape existence of stateless persons," as she wrote to Karl Jaspers in 1946, fetters free movement, and from that experience came her insight that the denial of the right to citizenship, prior to any specific rights of citizenship, is integral to the rise of totalitarianism.



"Affidavit of Identity in Lieu of Passport," in which Arendt wrote, "I with to use this document in lieu of a passport which I, a state-less person, cannot obtain at present."

Arendt believed that the right to citizenship, the right of a plurality of people "to act together concerning things that are of equal concern to each," is not only denied by totalitarianism, as it is by every despotism, but stands opposed to the principle that guides the acts of destruction that characterize totalitarian systems. That principle is an ideology explaining the entire course of human affairs by determining every historical event and all past, present and future deeds as functions of a universal process. Looking deeper into the phenomenon of totalitarianism Arendt saw that the "idea," the content, of the ideology matters less than its "inherent logicality," which was discovered separately and prized by both Hitler and Stalin.

In broad outline, ideological logicality operates like a practical syllogism: From the premise of a supposed law of nature that certain races are unfit to live, it follows that those races must be eliminated, and from the premise of a supposed law of history that certain classes are on their way to extinction, it follows that those classes must be liquidated. Arendt's point is that the untruth of the ideological premises is without consequence: The premises will become self-evidently true in the factitious world created by the murderous acts that flow from them in logical consistency.

Hannah Arendt at the University of Chicago, ca. 1965.

In their adherence to the logicality of two utterly distinct ideologies, one that originated on the far right and the other on the far left, Arendt found Nazism and Stalinism to be more or less equivalent totalitarian systems. If the ruined city of Königsberg could speak after having witnessed the terror, the killings by torture and starvation under the regimes of both Hitler and Stalin, it is doubtful that it would point out significant differences between those regimes. To focus on the different content of racist and communist ideologies only blurs what Arendt at first thought of as the "absolute" and "radical" evil they both brought into the world. Her emphasis on the logical deduction of acts from ideological premises, moreover, is linked to her later understanding of evil, stemming from the trial of Adolf

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Eichmann, as "banal," "rootless," and "thought-defying." The logicality of totalitarian movements accounts for their appeal to the atomized and depoliticized masses of mankind, without whose support those movements could not have generated their immense power. Thus Hitler's "ice- cold reasoning" and Stalin's "merciless dialectics" contribute to Arendt's uncertainty as to whether any other totalitarian regimes have existed -- perhaps in Mao's China, but not in the despotisms of single-party or military dictatorships (see *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, "Introduction," third edition, 1966).

In 1941, after France fell to the Nazis, Arendt escaped from an internment camp in unoccupied Vichy, first to Spain, then to Lisbon and finally to New York with little money and practically no English- language skills, once again a refugee from totalitarian persecution. But in America she found more than refuge. Within a year and consistently thereafter she published articles of a political nature, in a new and at first only half-mastered language, unlike anything she had written before leaving Germany. Only 10 years later, after assiduous work, she published *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, her first major book and a tremendously complicated one. That it was first conceived as a study of imperialism suggests that when Arendt started it she saw Nazism and Bolshevism as a radical development of the 19th century European phenomenon of colonization and as what she then called "full-fledged imperialism."

The book, however, grew and shifted ground as it was written, and in its final form totalitarianism appeared as an entirely new form of government, one that had no historical precedent, not even in the harshest of despotisms. The book also underwent major revisions in subsequent editions. Its original conclusion was replaced by an essay written in 1953, "Ideology and Terror: A Novel Form of Government." An epilogue on the Hungarian Revolution was added in 1958 and later deleted, and substantial new prefaces were written in 1966 and 1967.

Although shortly after its publication *The Origins of Totalitarianism* was hailed as a justification of the Cold War, that was not Arendt's intention. By that time the Cold War was being fought against the Soviet Union and its satellites and not against totalitarianism, which, according to Arendt, had ended in the Soviet Union, or at least had begun to end, with Stalin's death in 1953. Furthermore, the Cold War obscured the fact that the historical elements that had coalesced in totalitarian movements remained intact throughout the world and by no means only behind the Iron Curtain.

Arendt's portrait appeared on the cover of *The Saturday Review of Literature*, a popular American literary magazine of the day. Her fame, which at times approached notoriety, increased with her subsequent publications and has continued to grow posthumously. Today her place among a handful of profoundly original, influential and controversial political thinkers of the 20th century is secure. In 1951, the same year that *The Origins of Totalitarianism* was published, Arendt became an American citizen, formally marking a new beginning in her life.

This new beginning in America and its political orientation, while constituting a break with the *tradition* of Western thought, has been misunderstood as a break with the past itself. Arendt made a decisive distinction between a fragmented past that can be retrieved to give depth to the present and the continuity of a past handed down from generation to generation (*tradition*) across many centuries. She did not deconstruct the past but dismantled its traditional structure as a uniform stream or unbroken thread that leads progressively from the past to the present and from the present into the future. She was convinced that the advent of totalitarianism in the 20th century had irreparably ruptured the continuity of history and that the complacency of the idea of historical progress is deleterious to political life.

Arendt saw the present as a "gap between past and future" in which every individual's active recollection and deliberately selective retrieval of the "no longer" fosters responsibility for the "not yet." While the ability to respond to the past does not determine the future, it does throw light on it. In her seminars, which always had a historical dimension and which she conducted as if they were miniature public spaces, she urged her students to participate: "Insert yourself," she would say, "and make the world a little better."

Arendt never forgot her foundation in the German language and in German philosophy, particularly in the thought of Immanuel Kant. She was only 14 when she first read Kant, who in the 18th century had also lived in Königsberg and, despite serious controversy with the Prussian autocracy over his teaching of religion, never experienced a need to leave it. The differences in the external circumstances of their lives notwithstanding, Arendt's appreciation of Kant deepened as she grew older. She increasingly came to esteem the subtlety of his philosophically radical distinctions, the role of imagination in his critical philosophy, his equanimity in destroying the shibboleths of metaphysics, and his recognition of human freedom as spontaneity. To her he was more than the philosopher who reconfigured the European tradition by discovering the conditions prior to experience that make experience possible in our knowledge of the world, in our moral conduct and in our capacity to judge the beautiful and sublime. He was *present* to her -- she used to say she sensed him looking over her shoulder as she wrote -- as the last and greatest champion of humanity and dignity.

To plumb the depths of her fundamental concept of plurality as the essential condition of political life requires some familiarity with her unorthodox approach to Kant. In Kant's late work on aesthetics Arendt discovered the political significance of common sense, the world-orienting sense that both unites what appears to the private senses and fits what is thus united into a common world. That discovery was crucial, for the agreement of common sense realizes a world that lies between human beings, keeping them distinct and relating them, a shared world in which they can appear and be recognized as unique beings. In the last analysis, recognition of human uniqueness is the same thing as equality in freedom, which for Arendt is the *raison d'être* of political life. Kant not only revealed to Arendt a way of seeing the crisis of the 20th century, i.e., the refusal of totalitarian regimes to share the world with entire races and classes of human beings and, before that, the superfluity of the world-alienated masses who supported those regimes, but also pointed a way to go beyond that crisis by accepting the challenge of restoring a common world.

The humanistic education to which Arendt was naturally drawn and received at the universities of Marburg and Heidelberg also deepened throughout her life. She studied philosophy, ancient Greek literature (poetry and history as well as philosophy) and Christian theology because she loved wisdom and tragic beauty and was puzzled less by the existence than the exactions of a transcendent God of love. The teachers who exerted the greatest influence on her were Martin Heidegger and Karl Jaspers, whose "existential" philosophies were considered revolutionary by their peers and by themselves. With Heidegger and Jaspers, Arendt studied the tradition of philosophic thought from the vantage point of its self-conscious conclusion, and with them both she developed lifelong personal and intellectual relationships, equally meaningful but different in kind.

Karl Jaspers, 1961; Walter Benjamin, undated

Heidegger awakened in Arendt a passion for thinking, and that awakening, sometimes acknowledged and sometimes not, pervades her work. With him she experienced the awestruck wonder of pure existence that begins the activity of thinking. What Heidegger called the "facticity" (*Faktizitat*) and "thrownness" (*Geworfenheit*) of human being, the "naked *that* it is," not how or what or where it is, at one time led Arendt to think that a new political philosophy might be developed from the shock of "speechless horror," akin to "speechless wonder," at the crimes of totalitarianism. She thought then that Heidegger indicated a way to "directly grasp the realm of human affairs and human deeds," which no philosopher had ever done. She gave up that idea, or at least altered it beyond recognition, because of what she also learned from Heidegger: Philosophical thinking is "out of order" in the everyday world of common sense from which the thinker, the thinking ego, withdraws.

Although habituated to the activity of thinking, Arendt was haunted by this withdrawal. In the end she turned away from philosophy because she did not believe its truths were relevant to the realm of human affairs. Not the truth but the ever changing meanings of the phenomena of the actual world were the "products" of thinking that increasingly concerned her. A philosopher such as Heidegger may dwell in a "land of thought," withdrawn from the world, but a political thinker like Arendt returns to the world where every nonanalytical truth becomes a meaning, in her case an often controversial meaning, an opinion among the opinions of others.

Karl Jaspers introduced Arendt to a trans-historical, public realm of reason where it was possible to exist in the present and think in living communication with thinkers of the past, which is one important way that she retrieved the past. From Kant via Jaspers she derived her notion of an autonomous faculty of judgment, and through active, public participation in the realm of reason she developed her own formidable power of judgment. If anything did, it was her exercise of that faculty that eventually reconciled her to what she once referred to as "this none too beautiful world of ours." That remark, made in 1944 at the height of the war against Hitler, is tempered by her belief that "all sorrows can be borne" if, like the chorus in a Greek tragedy, their witness sufficiently distances himself from them, fits them into a story and tells and retells that story. Dramas are made to be repeated, stories to be recounted and retold, in order to keep their meaning alive. Although she did not write fiction, Arendt believed that stories and not the methods of social, political and historical science capture the contingency of human events; and like all great storytellers she realized that the meaning of a story can never be entirely abstracted from it.

What she said in 1944 also differs markedly in mood from what she wrote almost 30 years later, toward the end of her life, about our natural fitness to perceive the diversity and the beauty of the world's appearances. That too is ultimately a function of judgment, of its "disinterestedness" or disinclination to evaluate appearances according to the standard of their usefulness.

Arendt examined the intricacies of St. Augustine's concept of love in her dissertation written under Jaspers's direction, an extremely personal work composed in the dense style typical of German scholarship of the period. Although her dissertation bears no indication of any interest in contemporary politics, a decidedly nontraditional Augustine, less Christian than Roman, would later play a vital role in her rediscovery of the prephilosophical, political conception of action. In his *De Civitate Dei*, Arendt found the perfect representation of her view of human beings as beginnings: *Initium ut esset homo creatus est* ("that a beginning be made man was created") not only concludes *The Origins of Totalitarianism* but resonates as a leitmotif throughout her work. Nor is any political concern explicit in her second, ambiguously subjective, book, published in 1958, on Rahel Varnhagen, in which she dealt historically and critically with the question of Jewish social assimilation, in this case the vicissitudes of the life that an extraordinarily intelligent German Jew elected to live at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. Arendt wrote most of the book while still in Germany (the first draft was completed in 1933) and completed it during the Paris years at the urging of Walter Benjamin and Heinrich Blücher -- "rather grumpily," presumably because its subject had become "remote" to her. By that time Arendt, as a Jew, had endured a rude political awakening, and the failure of Rahel Varnhagen to establish "a social life outside of official society" would take on a far darker aspect in *The Origins of Totalitarianism.*

Arendt met Heinrich Blücher (pictured in photo above with Arendt, ca. 1950) in 1936 in Paris, where he was a non-Jewish political exile, and married him there in 1940. Under his influence, her mind was opened not just to Jewish politics but to the political as such. At the end of World War I, in 1918, Arendt was only 12 years old, but Blücher, seven years her senior, had fought in that war, experienced its devastation and at its conclusion became an active leftist participant in the riots, strikes and street battles that led to the establishment of the German Republic. A member of the Berlin working class who had a limited formal education, Blücher was politically savvy and aware, as Arendt could hardly have been at that time, of the fundamental changes taking place in those postwar political upheavals. Blücher revealed to Arendt a realm of political reality at the core of the actual world, a realm capable of generating human freedom and, when corrupted, human bondage. Although Arendt consistently avoided situating herself on the left, right or center of the political spectrum, Blucher became her political conscience, not only when she wrote *The Origins of Totalitarianism* , which she dedicated to him, but throughout their life together.

The intellectually and spiritually rarefied world of Hannah Arendt's youth was to be shattered by the rise of Nazism in Germany. It is not possible to grasp Arendt's meaning when she writes of the newness of totalitarianism without realizing that not only her own world but the greater German world of which hers was a part -- the world of inherited religious beliefs and moral and legal standards thought to be eternal -- would be swept away. It must have been as difficult for her as it is for us to comprehend totalitarianism as neither necessary nor entirely accidental, as something brought forth by human beings of her own country and her own generation right in the heart of European civilization and not as some monstrous thing that attacked it from the outside. It must have been difficult for her to write about what she wanted to destroy rather than preserve. And it must have been difficult for her to think about the evil of totalitarianism, since, as she eventually came to see, that evil defies thought.

But Arendt (pictured at right, in 1975 photo) did think, write and try to understand what for her was the real turning point of the 20th century. As she put it in the preface to the first edition of *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, "The subterranean stream of Western history has finally come to the surface and usurped the dignity of our tradition. This is the reality in which we live." As her thought expanded beyond the framework of that work, her concern with the entire range of phenomena she associated with totalitarianism grew broader and deeper.

Among the most valuable and interesting features of the Arendt Papers at the Library of Congress is the presentation of her lecture notes and manuscripts, including those ostensibly dealing with Karl Marx but which in fact reach back to the beginnings of political philosophy. These documents furnish indisputable evidence that Arendt's effort to understand totalitarianism continued in the early 1950s. Other documents make clear that her search for understanding continued beyond that period and underlies much of what she wrote in *The Human Condition* and *On Revolution* -- which, when read apart from the archival material in her papers, have frequently been seen as distinct from that search. Indeed, it can now be said that Arendt's effort to understand totalitarianism continued to the end of her life. Her work on the faculty of judgment, just begun at the time of her sudden death, was to have dealt with the way individuals bereft of moral rules and legal strictures can recognize evil and stand up and say no to it.

Mr. Kohn is director of the Hannah Arendt Center at the New School University in New York City. All photographs courtesy Hannah Arendt Trust.

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Digital Reference Project Advances

Library and OCLC to Develop Prototype

The Library and the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) of Dublin, Ohio, have agreed to develop a prototype for a new reference service based on the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) pilot, which the Library and 16 participating libraries began early last year.

Now in its third phase, the pilot project has expanded to include more than 60 libraries and other institutions internationally.

The goal of the Collaborative Digital Reference Service is to provide professional reference service to researchers anytime anywhere, through an international digital network of libraries and related institutions. The collaborative service will have these advantages:

- It will provide a reliable and authoritative knowledge navigation service to a broad spectrum of users any place in the world with an Internet connection.
- Skilled reference librarians will hunt for answers in a large, searchable archives of authoritative information provided by CDRS institutions, find authoritative information from Web sources or forward questions that can be best answered by the expert staffs and specialized collections of CDRS institutions from around the world.
- The project will increase visibility and support for libraries everywhere.

Available to users even when libraries are closed, the Collaborative Digital Reference Service will serve as a question "clearing house," providing information from electronic sources at hand or referring questions to an appropriate CDRS institution. A library stumped by a user's questions may turn to CDRS reference specialists for help.

The Library of Congress will guide overall development of the service and continue to design key elements of the collaborative digital reference effort begun under the leadership of Diane Nester Kresh, director for public service collections. Through this collaborative effort, the Library is setting the standards for providing electronic information and reference services.

According to the cooperative agreement that the Library and OCLC signed, OCLC will provide technical support and help develop the CDRS pilot by building and maintaining a database of profiles of participating CDRS institutions and a question-and-answer database that will enable CDRS participants to catalog answers and store them in a searchable file. OCLC will also provide administrative support for CDRS, including marketing, registration, training and user support.

"By linking libraries for reference services, the CDRS would combine the power of local collections and staff strengths with the diversity and availability of libraries and librarians everywhere, 24 hours a day, seven days a week."

-- Diane Nester Kresh
Director for Public Service Collections

Together, the two organizations will promote CDRS in the library and research communities and will continue to identify ways in which technology, coupled with the subject strengths and navigation skills of librarians, can serve the needs of all information seekers.

The Library and OCLC co-sponsored a symposium on "Building the Virtual Reference Desk in a 24/7 World" at the Library on Jan. 12, which was attended by more than 600 librarians attending the American Library Association's midwinter conference in Washington. Symposium speakers described their experiences with virtual reference services in academic and public libraries in the United States.

Ms. Kresh provided an overview of the Collaborative Digital Reference Service during the symposium. "By linking libraries for reference services," she said, "the CDRS would combine the power of local collections and staff strengths with the diversity and availability of libraries and librarians everywhere, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. There would always be a librarian available to provide to users located anywhere the interchange and experience of trained assistance in providing access to collections and resources both analog and digital."

Chip Nilges, director of new product planning at OCLC, informed the audience that OCLC was exploring several possible roles in the cooperative reference services environment that could include supporting emerging networks, delivering a low-cost alternative for local use, and supporting cooperative efforts to deliver reference services through the Internet. In his concluding remarks, Frank Hermes, vice president for planning and marketing at OCLC, said that "cooperative reference services is central to the OCLC strategy, and it is also central to the future of libraries and librarianship."

Both the library and the popular press have been watching this story with a great deal of interest. In addition to an Associated Press article and a feature in *Wired* magazine that appeared last fall, the February issue of *Library Journal* featured Ms. Kresh on its cover and carried an extensive story on this project and related e-reference programs.

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New Stories in 'America's Library'

Award-Winning Site Registers More than 75 Million Hits

New stories have been added to the "Amazing Americans" and "Explore the States" sections of the America's Library Web site for kids and families, available at www.americaslibrary.gov. In just nine months, from its debut on April 24, 2000, until Jan. 31, 2001, the site has registered more than 75 million hits.

l-r, Mark Twain, Pocahontas

The site has also received numerous awards: the National Association of Government Communicators' Blue Pencil Award for Best Web Pages for 2000; 2001 Notable Children's Web Sites, from the American Library Association; Best 'Hot Sites' of 2000, from *USA Today*; *Forbes* magazine and Forbes.com's "Best of the Web"; the "Standard of Excellence Award" in the Web 2000 Awards from the Web Marketing Association; the "2000 New Media Invision Bronze Award for Best Education Site for Kids"; and the "Gold Mercury Award" in MERCOM's Mercury Awards Competition

Below, Cesar Chavez; right, Amelia Earhart

This new Web site, which was designed to present history in a fun and interesting way using photographs, sounds, short films and other visual elements, has recently added 14 new "Amazing Americans," including Amelia Earhart, W.E.B. Du Bois, Pocahontas, King Kamehameha, Cesar Chavez, Frank Lloyd Wright and Mark Twain. There are three stories for each new Amazing American and interactive "teasers" that draw users to the new stories about such topics as Earhart's flying exploits, Du Bois's quest for equal rights for all Americans, Kamehameha's success in uniting all the islands of Hawaii, Wright's lasting impact on modern architecture and Twain's great American novel.

W.E.B. Du Bois

In the "Explore the States" section, an interesting story about each state and the District of Columbia is now available. Do you want to know where and how the ice cream cone was invented? Or how coal power fueled the industrial revolution? Or who was the first Spanish explorer to visit the Grand Canyon? The answers are

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in "Explore the States."

America's Library is a project of the Public Affairs Office and the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. It marks the first time in its history that the Library of Congress has created a public service advertising campaign in partnership with the Ad Council to promote a service. This campaign -- "There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History ... Log On. Play Around. Learn Something" -- was created through the Ad Council, with creative services donated by DDB Worldwide in Chicago.

The spots can be heard on radio and seen on television and the Internet. The Ad Council is a private, nonprofit organization that has been the leading producer of public service communications programs in the United States since 1942. The council supports campaigns that benefit children, families and communities. The communications programs are national in scope and have generated strong, measurable results. Ad Council campaigns, such as "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk," "Take a Bite Out of Crime," and "A Mind Is a Terrible Thing to Waste," have helped to save lives and resources, to educate the public about issues and concerns of the day and to make America a healthier country in which to live. In 1998, Ad Council campaigns received more than $1 billion in donated media time and space.

DDB Chicago is the largest of the DDB agencies worldwide, with more than 750 employees and 1999 billings of $1.2 billion. The agency works for a strong roster of blue-chip clients such as Anheuser-Busch, Energizer, FTD, General Mills, Lands' End, McDonald's, Sara Lee, State Farm and US West Communications.

"America's Library" was designed by 415 Productions Inc. of San Francisco. 415 Inc. is a full-service Web development firm providing custom online solutions that combine integrated strategy, cutting-edge technology, creative design and innovative user experiences. From Fortune 500 enterprises to internationally recognized arts organizations and upstart dot-coms, 415's clients include Macromedia, McGraw-Hill, Hewlett-Packard, Credit Suisse, 3Com, Fairmont Hotels, Intel, Hasbro, Lego and Providian Financial.

The content of the Web site has been reviewed by historians in the Library of Congress as well as by Distinguished University Professor of American history James B. Gilbert at the University of Maryland.

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March 2001

Still Fighting for Equality

Rep. Johnson Offers African American History Keynote

BY CHERYL McCULLERS

Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson

"Who would have thought we would still be marching about voting rights in the year 2001?" So asked Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D- Texas) during her delivery of the keynote address for the Library's African American History Month program on Feb. 13. This year's theme was "Creating and Defining the African American Community."

Voting rights is one of the many issues of concern to this fifth-term congresswoman, particularly in the aftermath of the recent presidential election. Recalling the prophetic words of Martin Luther King Jr., Rep. Johnson said, "It is important to vote because one day that vote will determine who will lead our nation."

In addition to representing her Texas constituents, Rep Johnson also serves as head of the 37-member Congressional Black Caucus for the 107th Congress.

"Every black American looks to us for leadership," she said. "But the Congressional Black Caucus's agenda goes beyond the black agenda and opens doors for all people." She lists workers' rights, the minimum wage, affirmative action and access to education as some of the issues affecting many segments of the population. "There's not a single thing that we do in Congress that's only for black Americans," she said.

Rep. Johnson's concerns for the community began early in her childhood. The second child of four, Eddie Bernice Johnson grew up in a close-knit neighborhood in Waco, Texas, on a block where people from all walks of life -- from maintenance men to college professors -- resided and looked out for one another. "We were disciplined by everyone in the neighborhood," she recalled. Her parents, who worked to register voters and raise money for the poll tax (a tax imposed to keep segments of the population from voting), were her "political, cultural and spiritual role models." From her father, she learned debating skills. From her mother, she developed a quiet strength. Both have served her well in her political life.

With her parents' strong work ethic and no-nonsense rules firmly ingrained in her, she enrolled at St. Mary's College at the University of Notre Dame at the early age of 16 and completed her degree in three years. Of her accelerated pace in college, she explained, "There were two of us in college at the same time. My parents simply told me to put my mind to it and finish and that's what I did."

Upon completing a degree in nursing, she returned to Texas, where she began working at the Dallas Veterans Hospital. Now earning a paycheck, she stopped at a booth where a woman was collecting poll taxes. She was promptly given "a lecture on the importance of voting" and asked to make a list of potential voters, regardless of their ability to pay the tax. Although not old enough to vote herself, Eddie Bernice did that and more. In addition to registering voters, she worked on public health issues throughout Dallas.

She then turned her attention to her place of employment. Recognizing the importance of job opportunity and job security, she organized the first union at the hospital. "I did my homework first. I memorized every personnel rule and regulation that related to opportunity and nonopportunity at the Veterans Hospital."

Volunteering by day and working at night, she was exposed to the racial bigotry prevalent in Dallas. To help promote racial equality and understanding, she formed coalitions among organizations such as the National Council of Jewish Women and the National Council of Negro Women. To change the attitudes and practices of the segregated city, she organized a group of "50 Sensitive Black Women." The group's sole purpose was to integrate downtown Dallas. Of this challenge Rep. Johnson said, "It taught me that unity can make a difference. We bought cameras and took pictures for the newspapers of people that patronized stores we were boycotting. Eventually stores closed."

With the experience gained from community organizing, Rep. Johnson soon became a political powerhouse in Dallas. First elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1972, she quickly made a name for herself as an advocate for workers, children and families. In 1977 President Jimmy Carter appointed her regional director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In 1986 she was elected state senator, becoming the first African American woman from the Dallas area to be elected to this office since Reconstruction. In 1992 she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

The discrimination she encountered as a young volunteer worker and state senator still drive Rep. Johnson in her crusade to fight injustice today. Incensed by racial slurs from the state comptroller, Rep. Johnson forced his removal and was instrumental in recruiting Robert Bullock for the position. Bullock went on to become lieutenant governor in Texas under then governor George Bush.

"I've never been able to understand why I'm despised because of my skin color. What is the fear? Isn't it silly that this nation has come along without having the benefit of the brain power that all of us could bring to the table? Our diversity makes us a nation of nations. That is our beauty and that is our power."

Despite their differences on the issues, Rep. Johnson anticipates an amicable working relationship with President Bush and Vice President Cheney, both Texas natives. "They know me and they know my issues." The president acknowledged this at a recent meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus when he jokingly said to Rep. Johnson, "I know you real well."

If it was a personality contest, Rep. Johnson said she might well have voted for George Bush. "But it's not about personality or party, it's about the issues," she said. Rep. Johnson's belief is echoed in the Congressional Black Caucus's theme, coined by former caucus chairman William Clay, "no permanent friends, no permanent enemies, just permanent issues."

"My issues will be the same as they have always been. They are access to educational opportunities for poor children, equal resources for inner-city schools and tax cuts that will also benefit the working class of this nation." In stressing the importance of education, she said, "We have gone from being concerned with reading, writing and graduating to making sure that we are digitally included. The bottom line is being educationally included."

Ms. Johnson's current status as a "triple minority" (black, female and Democrat) has only increased her resolve. "I cannot lose courage just as you cannot. We must continue to open doors, write our history and intertwine ourselves with this society because this is our nation."

Ms. McCullers is on detail in the Public Affairs Office.

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Minorities in Muslim Societies

Library Hosts Fifth Globalization Symposium

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

Dunstan Wai, Magda Gohar-Chrobog and the author during the last of the Library's five-part series on globalization in Muslim societies. *Photo by An Chi H. Dianu.*

On Jan. 30, the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a conference on "Globalization and Minorities in Muslim Societies." The conference was the last in a five-part series of international symposia on globalization in Muslim societies, made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Carolyn Brown, assistant librarian for Library Services and acting director of Area Studies, welcomed the more than 80 guests and Library staff members during her opening remarks.

The first panel, chaired by this writer, focused on "Minorities: Trends and Regional Patterns." Majid Fakhry, professor emeritus of Islamic philosophy at the American University in Beirut, addressed the issue of minorities in the pre-Islamic and Islamic civilizations that dominated the Middle East. While the concept of the "other" existed in the Greek, Roman and Phoenician civilizations, it was based primarily on the national or ethnic identities of minorities that lived within the respective empires. With the advent of Islam, national and ethnic boundaries disappeared, and the "other" became the religious other: the Muslim as distinct by faith from the non-Muslim. Among non- Muslims, the "People of the Book," i.e. Christians and Jews, became "protected" minorities, who in the Ottoman empire operated within a system that allowed them autonomy in all matters related to personal status. Mr. Fakhry maintained that this status still exists today in many countries of the Middle East where Christians and Jews are minorities.

Dunstan Wai, a senior adviser to the vice president of the World Bank, described the impact of globalization on ethnic, racial and religious minorities in Eastern Africa. He argued that globalization affected them differently: While some thrived, like the Asian minorities in Kenya and Tanzania because of their traditionally important role in business and trade, others did not. In the particular case of the southern Sudanese, for example, globalization made it possible for the state to increase its control and means of repression over its ethnic and religious minorities. On the other hand, exposure of the mistreatment of minorities through the worldwide media has led to global assistance for these minorities.

Magda Gohar-Chrobog, a public policy scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, addressed the issue of religious diversity in Middle Eastern societies and focused on the problem of the Coptic minority in Egypt. Ms. Gohar-Chrobog maintained that Islamic fundamentalism has eroded the status of Copts in Egypt, and whereas they played a very important role in government and politics in the first half of the 20th century, their role has been severely curtailed by the government today under Islamic pressure. She said she hoped that with globalization and the economic and technological advances made in Egypt, there would be a greater liberalization and democratization of the political system and that all citizens, irrespective of their religious affiliation, would become equal under the law.

The second panel, chaired by Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs, began with a presentation by Suheil Bushrúi, Baháí chair for World Peace at the University of Maryland, on globalization and the Baháí community. He maintained that the founder of the Baháí faith believed in "the creation of a truly global society and ... emphasized the necessity of creating a universal global consciousness, a new spiritual awareness and a new responsibility." For Baháís, Mr. Bushrúi said, a future global system would include such global institutions as "a democratically elected world parliament," an international judiciary, an international police force, a worldwide communications system and many other features that would ensure that such a system would be a just one and benefit the whole of humanity.

The next speaker was Claire Mouradian, a research professor at the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris, who discussed the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Although the conflict is often described in ethnic and religious terms, Ms. Mouradian argued, it is the result of the breakup of the Soviet "empire," whereby new and old nations emerged from "colonial" rule. She maintained that Russia also was interested in perpetuating the conflict to maintain its control over a "geo-strategically" important region of the world.

The final speaker was Edmund Ghareeb, a specialist on Kurds, who teaches at American University in Washington, D.C. He provided an overview of the problem for Kurds in Turkey, Iraq and Iran, noting that they are one of the largest minorities in the Middle East without a national homeland. Although more than 90 percent of the Kurds are Muslim, they are ethnically and linguistically distinct from Turks, Arabs and Persians. Mr. Ghareeb told how the Kurds have not been integrated into the social and political fabric in any of these countries, and they have suffered for it. He said he hoped that with globalization and the new economic and political opportunities available in the region, some solution to the Kurdish problem would be found.

Mary-Jane Deeb is the Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

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Moving Toward a Safer Library

Compliance Office Issues Fire Safety Report

BY GAIL FINEBERG

A yearlong fire-safety investigation of the Library's three Capitol Hill buildings found "inadequate or ineffective fire barriers to retard the spread of fire and smoke, inadequate exit signs, deficient smoke detection and emergency lighting, inadequate sprinkler coverage and dangerous storage of flammable and toxic materials."

U.S. Office of Compliance inspectors also found "a regrettable consistency in the lack of proper testing and maintenance of major electrical systems and of fire safety systems, such as fire alarms, smoke detectors, sprinklers, suppression systems and emergency generators."

These and more detailed findings are contained in a public report issued Jan. 25 by the Office of General Counsel, Office of Compliance, which began inspections in the Adams Building about one year ago, on Jan. 12, continued during the summer in the Jefferson Building and finished this winter in the Madison Building.

The Office of Compliance inspection team, including Thomas Seymour, an independent fire protection engineer with a national reputation for his expertise in fire safety, assessed compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) standards for a hazard-free workplace and with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards for protection against fire hazards.

Said the Library's safety officer, Robert S. Browne: "The Library of Congress wholeheartedly endorses this initiative and is committed to achieving the highest level of safety possible. The Library of Congress commends the Office of Compliance on the thorough and comprehensive report on building fire safety issues and the professional manner in which this investigation was conducted."

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) maintains Library buildings and is responsible for most fire safety systems and devices. Library Police are responsible for monitoring the fire alarm system, staffing fire alarm control centers and responding to fires and other emergencies. Library managers and staffers are responsible for following appropriate fire safety practices.

Frank Tiscione, who seven months ago became the AOC supervising engineer at the Library, said, "Our goal is to make sure these buildings are safe." Mr. Tiscione said 80 percent of the problems identified in the Office of Compliance report can be corrected with current AOC funding and staff, within 1.5 to 2 years. "It is our intent to respond to all findings as quickly as possible," he said, adding that a task team of some 10 AOC staffers is already at work to abate hazards.

However, he said, the other 20 percent of the corrective work is structural and will take longer to fund through the congressional budget cycle.

Mr. Tiscione said studies completed this coming summer with special FY 2000 funds should provide construction cost estimates, but it could take another four years to obtain appropriated funds and complete the work, which will involve changes to historic buildings.

Both Mr. Browne and Mr. Tiscione noted that the inspection was a cooperative undertaking of their agencies with the Office of Compliance.

Mr. Browne said the Library is responsible for about 25 percent of the problems noted. "Of all the issues out there, one in four is ours," he said. "We've gone through the confidential report [an inventory of hazards to be abated] item by item and identified who is responsible for each one."

Mr. Browne said the Library is responsible for fire-safety training and education "to change habits" and regular audits to ensure that fire doors are not blocked; all pathways to safety are clear of any obstruction (trash, pallets, furnishings); books and other stored materials are not blocking sprinkler heads; chemicals are stored properly; telephones are working in remote stacks; and signs are adequate. Library Police are being trained to operate new fire command center software, he said, and they need training to operate fire extinguishers.

"We are formulating a plan to address the report. We are answerable to the Office of Compliance," Mr. Browne said.

The Library is not the only Capitol Hill agency subject to safety inspections, and its safety hazards are similar to those found recently in congressional office buildings and the Capitol.

For nearly all of their histories, these buildings had been exempt from safety regulations, fire codes and local or state fire inspectors' audits. In passing the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, Congress made its facilities and employees subject to the same safety laws that applied outside the legislative branch. This law, from which the Office of Compliance draws its regulatory authority, required "employing offices to comply with Occupational Safety and Health Act standards and maintain workplaces that are free of recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm," according to the report. In 1997 other provisions of the 1995 Congressional Accountability Act applied fire safety standards to congressional buildings, including the Library.

The compliance office report noted that some Library safety hazards identified during inspections were corrected promptly, and work orders were written to correct others. The Office of

Compliance acknowledged it may take "months" to fix the problems, which are itemized in a confidential report of more than 200 pages. "Finally, there are a number of serious fire hazards remaining that will require additional funds or institutional changes to remedy," the report said.

Gary Green, general counsel in the Office of Compliance, said hazard abatement citations "are under review" by his office; he could not say how many citations there will be or when they will be issued.

The Architect of the Capitol and Library of Congress will report their progress to the Office of Compliance every three months.

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

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News from the Center for the Book

State Center Update

State Center Renewals

The mission of the national Center for the Book is to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. To extend this mission to the state and local level, the national center has authorized affiliated centers in 41 states and the District of Columbia. Florida, approved in 1984, was the first state center. Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Mississippi and West Virginia were approved in 2000. Most of the state centers are located in state libraries or large public library systems, but five (Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Tennessee) are in state humanities councils. Affiliations are for three-year periods, and state centers must formally apply for each three-year renewal. Renewal applications describe past accomplishments and future events and projects, including plans for funding. During 2000, the national Center for the Book approved applications from all nine affiliated state centers due for renewal. The renewed state center affiliates and their founding dates are: Colorado (1988), Connecticut (1997), Georgia (1998), Idaho (1994), Illinois (1995), Louisiana (1995), Maine (1998), Nevada (1998) and Vermont (1994). For further information about the state center affiliates program and links to the affiliates, visit the Center for the Book's Web site at www.loc.gov/cfbook.

California Emphasizes Statewide Activities

California Center for the Book

The newly revitalized California Center for the Book marked its first anniversary in January 2001. Librarian of Congress James H. Billington inaugurated the new center on Jan. 21 in a ceremony at UCLA's Royce Hall (see Information Bulletin, April 2000). The event officially recognized the restructuring of the center, which now comprises 12 partner public and academic libraries from Shasta County to San Diego, and the move of the center's headquarters from the California State Library to UCLA's Graduate School of Education and Information Studies. Sid Berger, previously the head of Special Collections at the University of California-Riverside, is the center's director. The California Center for the Book is funded for three years by the California State Library. In the inaugural issue of CrackerBarrel, the center's newsletter, Mr. Berger described the center's aims as bringing "literacy, enlightenment and the enjoyment of reading to all Californians." In a California Center for the Book "Update" published in the January 2001 issue of California Libraries, Assistant Director Natalie Cole outlined the wide variety of programs that the center and its partners had sponsored throughout the state and the center's intention "to serve as a statewide clearinghouse and resource for the dissemination of successful ideas and programming initiatives.

Colorado Moves into Its Newly Restored Home

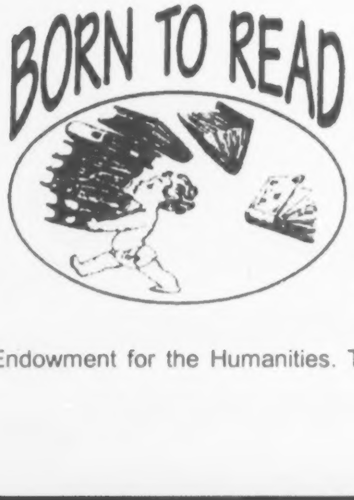
Colorado Center for the Book

Last year, the Colorado Center for the Book completed a $250,000 renovation of its headquarters in Denver, a 110-year- old literary landmark that was the home of the late poet laureate of Colorado, Thomas Hornsby Ferril. In June the center co-hosted with the New York Review of Books a Denver event during the annual conference of the American Association of University Presses. Other continuing Colorado Center for the Book projects include: "Authors in the Classroom," "Letters About Literature," "Colorado Summer Reading Program," the annual Colorado Book Awards and the annual Rocky Mountain Book Festival. The center is a 501(c)3 organization.

Louisiana Promotes Writers and Jazz

LOUISIANA CENTER FOR THE BOOK

The Louisiana Center for the Book, a statewide project of the State Library of Louisiana, has grown steadily since it was established in 1995. Its projects in 2000 included the inauguration of Louisiana Writers Month and the Louisiana Writer Award; spearheading the effort to establish the Louisiana Writers Network, being developed with the Louisiana Division of the Arts; co-development and sponsorship of the first Louisiana Young Readers' Choice Award; presentation of "Jazz with Ken Burns and Friends," a public program featuring filmmaker and author Ken Burns and clarinetist Alvin Batiste; and, in conjunction with the PBS broadcast of Burns's history of jazz in America, development of a statewide, traveling exhibition of the jazz portraits of Herman Leonard.



Maine Receives Major NEH Grant

The Maine Center for the Book, a division of the Maine Humanities Council, reaches statewide through nine programs and a variety of projects. The center was greatly strengthened in 2000 through a major challenge grant to the council from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The center's major programs include: "Born to Read," a family literacy project that encourages adults to read to babies and young children; "New Books, New Readers," reading and discussion programs for adults who are new or infrequent readers; and "Let's Talk About It," reading and discussion programs in libraries and other community settings. Through nearly 700 group programs throughout the state, its programs reached more than 10,000 individuals in more than 100 cities and towns last year.

Nevada Center for the Book Has a New Home

The Nevada Humanities Committee is the new host organization for the Nevada Center for the Book. "We're delighted to welcome the Nevada Center for the Book to the Nevada Humanities Committee," said Judith Winzeler, the committee's executive director. "We are a statewide organization that brings scholars and the public together to exchange ideas, stories and images that help us make sense of our lives and to think more critically about our world. The activities of the Nevada Center for the Book will help us focus on the importance of books, reading and libraries in Nevada and throughout the American West."

"I'm pleased with this new partnership," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "In most states, the state book centers and humanities committees work closely together. The formal merging of the two in Nevada will strengthen current projects and create new opportunities and audiences throughout the state."

The Nevada Center for the Book was established in 1998 as a program of the Nevada State Library and Archives. Several of the center's projects, including the River of Words student poetry and art contest, will be continued and its association with the Great Basin Book Festival, a project of the Nevada Humanities Committee, will be strengthened.

One new project is a book of essays in the committee's Halcyon book series on print cultures in the American West. Also being explored is the feasibility of a Web site that could function both as a literary calendar and a directory of Nevada authors.

Vermont Loves Mother Goose

Mother
Goose
Asks
"Why?"

Since 1995 the Vermont Center for the Book has: given more than 115,000 books to more than 18,000 families; engaged more than 62,000 schoolchildren in its Red Clover Children's Choice Picture Book Award project; provided more than 2,800 educators with workshops on books, reading and discussion; and brought more than 40,000 book-lovers together to discuss books.

The center's signature Mother Goose programs -- Beginning with Mother Goose, Growing with Mother Goose, Mother Goose Asks "Why?," You Can Count On Mother Goose -- provide books and educational activities for children and their families. Mother Goose Asks "Why?," a family science and literature project, has reached more than 10,000 families in 16 states.

Fourteen states will participate in the new You Can Count on Mother Goose program, which gives parents a second (and enjoyable) look at ways to make mathematics part of the family's everyday experiences. Both Mother Goose Asks "Why?" and You Can Count on Mother Goose are funded by the National Science Foundation.

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Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives Online

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

On the Cover: At age 94, Charley Williams (pictured with his granddaughter) described his life in slavery to archivists working for the Federal Writers' Project in the 1930s.

Cover Story: A new American Memory collection contains thousands of conversations and photographs of former slaves. 86

Everybody Wins: First Lady Laura Bush visited the Library to promote literacy. 71

Beyond Words: A traveling exhibition of photos that celebrate libraries is now available. 71

RLP 2001: Congress has funded the Russian Leadership Program for fiscal year 2001. 72

IG Appointed: Dr. Billington has named a new inspector general. 73

Ralph Bunche's Odyssey: Groundbreaking peacemaker Ralph Bunche was the subject of a film premiere and symposium. 74

Lafayette's Legacy: The Library has purchased maps of the 1824-25 visit to America by the Marquis de Lafayette. Our Conservation Corner highlights their preservation. 76

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Rocketeer: NASA engineer Aprille Ericsson-Jackson delivered the keynote address for the Library's Women's History Month. 82

Life Lines: The Library and the Women's Learning Partnership sponsored a conference of the literature of women's human rights. 83

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Images of Identity: A recent conference at the Library examined the perception of Africa in historical writing through the years. 97

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Laura Bush Celebrates Reading

First Lady Speaks at Library in 'Everybody Wins' Program

First lady Laura Bush, joined by Sens. James Jeffords (R-Vt.) and Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.), Dr. Billington and journalist Bob Woodward, spoke out on behalf of literacy, reading and libraries at the Library on March 20.

NBC Television's Barbara Harrison moderated the event, which was cosponsored by the Library's Center for the Book and Everybody Wins! D.C., the largest literacy mentoring program in the Washington metropolitan area. The evening's theme was "Celebrating the Children of Our Nation's Capitol."

In his introduction of Mrs. Bush, Dr. Billington praised her "quiet, persistent and effective way of supporting education and what is best about Americans," noting that "we have much to learn from her example and her determination."

Mrs. Bush praised the one-on-one tutoring program of Everybody Wins! D.C. and called attention to the president's plans to emphasize education and reading.

Other speakers in the program, which was filmed by C-SPAN for weekend viewing on Book-TV, included Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, Joanie Chase and Mary Salander of Everybody Wins! D.C., and Nick Chabraja, chairman and CEO of General Dynamics, an Everybody Wins! D.C. participant and supporter.

Everybody Wins! D.C. was launched by members of the House and Senate in 1995 with 40 volunteers reading to students in two schools on Capitol Hill. Today more than 1,400 children are being served in schools throughout the region, and more than 400 congressional staff and several members of Congress, including Sens. Jeffords and Kennedy, read in the program each week.

Everybody Wins! is one of the Center for the Book's 90 national reading promotion partners. This was the seventh reading promotion event sponsored by the Center for the Book in 2001. ◆

Paul Hogroian

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Dr. Billington, and First Lady Laura Bush were among the many who attended the Everybody Wins! D.C. and Center for the Book program and reception.

'Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries' Traveling Exhibition Opens

Kristin Baker of Liverpool, N.Y., grand prize winner in the "Beyond Words: Celebrating America's Libraries" photography contest, shows her prize-winning photograph to John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Ms. Baker's entry is featured in a traveling exhibition of 21 prize-winning photographs from the contest that is now available from the American Library Association (ALA). The exhibition opened during the ALA Midwinter meeting in Washington on Jan. 12, 2001, when this photograph was taken. A trip to Washington and visit to the Library of Congress were part of the grand prize. The photographs in the exhibition, taken by professional and amateur photographers, depict citizens of all ages using libraries. Each was a winner in the contest, which was sponsored in 1999 by ALA and the Library of Congress with underwriting from Ingram Library Services Inc. (see *Information Bulletin*, July 1999). The winning photos in the contest, which was a Library of Congress Bicentennial project, were displayed at ALA's annual conference in New Orleans, June 24-30, 1999.

Oscar and Associates Inc

Two copies of the traveling exhibit, which is cosponsored by ALA and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, are available for three-week display periods. For further information contact ALA Public Programs Office, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; telephone: (800) 545-2433, press 1 x5053; fax: (312) 944-2402; e-mail: bbarrera@ala.org. ◆

Russian Leadership Program 2001

Congress Approves Nearly $10 Million to Fund New Center to Manage Exchange Program

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RUSSIAN
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The Librarian of Congress has announced that Congress has provided $9.978 million in fiscal year 2001 funding for the Russian Leadership Program (RLP) and has authorized the creation of a Center for Russian Leadership in the legislative branch to implement the unique exchange program.

The RLP is a nonpartisan initiative of the U.S. Congress designed to foster a mutual exchange of ideas and opinions among political leaders and citizens of Russia and the United States. Since 1999, 3,650 Russian leaders, including 150 members of the Russian Parliament, have been hosted in the United States for seven- to 10-day visits under the auspices of the RLP. Congress asked the Library to administer the RLP for each of its two years as a pilot program.

Public Law 106-554 established the Center for Russian Leadership within the legislative branch to continue the mission the RLP has conducted on a pilot basis for two years: enabling emerging political leaders of Russia at all levels of government to gain significant, direct exposure to the American free-market system and the operation of American democratic institutions through visits to governmental institutions and communities at comparable levels in the United States.

The chief sponsor of the Center legislation is Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska). Sen. Stevens also sponsored the legislation that originated the RLP pilot program in 1999.

"Dozens of my colleagues in the Senate and the House have hosted their Russian counterparts under the auspices of the RLP and have seen firsthand the unique opportunity that the RLP provides to improve relations with a new generation of Russian political leaders," said Sen. Stevens. "I am proud to have sponsored all the authorizing legislation for the program and look forward to helping the Library shape the transition to the new Center for Russian Leadership."

"The RLP's managers, hosts and participants are honored that Congress has chosen to continue to support the RLP," said Dr. Billington. "The creation of the center is the culmination of our efforts to establish lasting, mutually beneficial relations between members of Congress and other American political and civic leaders and their counterparts among Russia's emerging leadership."

The center will be independent of the Library of Congress, but the Library is authorized to provide space and support services to the center on a reimbursable basis. The $9.978 million appropriated by Congress in fiscal year 2001 will finance this year's RLP exchanges under the current "Open World 2000" exchange model administered by the Library. The appropriation will also fund the transition to the new center.

In addition to the public funding provided by Congress, the center will solicit contributions from the private sector to ensure the long-term continuation of the RLP. "Creation of the center allows the Russian Leadership Program to draw more effectively upon the resources of the private sector," said former Rep. James W. Symington, chairman of the RLP's Advisory Committee. "Private sector leaders will play an important role not only in contributing funds, but also in providing guidance to the center's management and participating in the program." (A list of Advisory Committee members follows.)

The first step in establishing the center is the appointment of a Board of Trustees. The center's board will include nine members, two to be appointed by the U.S. Senate, two by the U.S. House of Representatives and four by the Librarian of Congress, who will also serve on the board.

Although it will take several months for the RLP to make the transition to the center, Dr. Billington held discussions in Moscow in December with Speaker Gennady Seleznyev and other leaders of the Russian Duma on exchange priorities for the coming year. "There seems to be general agreement on placing emphasis on the rule of law and on providing exchange opportunities not only for legislators, but also for judges, prosecutors and others responsible for law enforcement and administration," said Dr. Billington.

The RLP was proposed by Dr. Billington, a leading historian of Russian culture, who suggested that Russia could benefit from a program similar to the post-World War II Marshall Plan, which brought groups of emerging young German leaders to the United States. "The participants in that program are a Who's Who of those who crafted Germany's democratic government after World War II," he said.

The U.S. Congress appropriated $10 million to the RLP in both fiscal year 1999 (PL 106-31) and fiscal year 2000 (PL 106-113) and established the pilot program in the Library of Congress. The American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS has managed the logistical aspects of the program on behalf of the Library.

The RLP "Open World" program was created in 1999 with the esteemed Russian academician Dmitry Likhachev as co-chairman. In its first two years, the RLP brought a wide range of new Russian leaders to the United States. The program selected participants from 88 of 89 Russian regions and from all levels of leadership: national, regional and local. The Russian leaders were hosted in 46 states and the District of Columbia by nonprofit and govern-

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Library Names New Inspector General

Karl Schornagel Appointed

Lisa Whittle

Karl Schornagel

The Librarian of Congress has appointed Karl W. Schornagel as inspector general, effective March 12.

Mr. Schornagel was most recently a senior auditor in the Office of the Inspector General in the Department of Commerce and project manager for evaluations of information technology resources. In this position, he planned and conducted complex financial, programmatic and information-technology reviews. Recent studies for which Mr. Schornagel has been recognized with his agency's silver and bronze medals of commendation have included an assessment of the acquisition and management of multibillion-dollar satellite systems and a multiagency analysis and correction of Y2K deficiencies.

"Karl Schornagel brings to the Library of Congress a wealth of experience in evaluating federal government programs," said Dr. Billington. "His more than 21 years of experience in this field make him amply qualified for his new role as the Library enters its third century of service to Congress and the nation." Mr. Schornagel will report to Dr. Billington.

"I strongly support the mission of the Library of Congress, and I look forward to making significant contributions to its continued success," said Mr. Schornagel. "It is an honor to be given this opportunity."

Mr. Schornagel began his career in 1979 as a junior auditor in the Treasury Department's Financial Management Service. Since joining the Department of Commerce in 1985, he has served in various positions within the Office of the Inspector General, including director of the divisions of Automated Information Systems Audits, Economic Affairs Audits and Financial Management Audits. As Director of Quality Assurance, Mr. Schornagel established policy related to Government Accounting Office auditing standards and conducted internal quality reviews of compliance with audit and inspection standards.

A certified public accountant in Virginia and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Mr. Schornagel has completed more than 1,000 hours of specialized technical and management training related to auditing. He holds a bachelor of science degree in business administration from George Mason University. ◆

RLP

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mental organizations with expertise in operating exchange programs, including the American Foreign Policy Council, the Center for Democracy, the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, Rotary International, the Russia Initiative of the United Methodist Church, the Friendship Force, Peace Links, Meridian International Center and the International Institute of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

"Open World 2000" brought 92 State Duma deputies—more than 20 percent of the Russian State Duma—and 14 Federation Council members to the United States. The parliamentary delegations were grouped by area of interest, including defense, national security, rule of law, federalism, environment and energy. A member of Congress or a governor hosted each parliamentary delegation, whose members traveled to Washington for high-level meetings and to their congressional or gubernatorial host's home state or district for site visits, briefings and roundtables. Twenty-one U.S. representatives, four U.S. senators and five governors served as RLP hosts. "The RLP provides an opportunity for those who participate in our democratic process to offer insight on a one-on-one basis with our Russian counterparts," said Sen. Stevens.

In 2000, the Russian Leadership Program also sponsored 10 RLP alumni conferences in cities across Russia to hear directly from participants about ways to strengthen the program, and to put RLP participants throughout Russia in better touch with each other. In a survey conducted among the 1999 participants attending the conferences, almost half of the respondents reported that the scope of their professional responsibilities had increased, and 26 percent reported that their employment status had risen since their RLP participation.

The RLP owes much of its success to date to the support of the U.S ambassador to the Russian Federation, James F. Collins, and to the work of his dedicated embassy staff. "The Russian Leadership Program represents a remarkable achievement of public diplomacy," said Ambassador Collins. "The new Center on Russian Lead-

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Appointment by the Majority Leader
Sen. Bill Frist

James W. Symington
Chairman, Advisory Committee
Russian Leadership Program

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The Legacy of Ralph Bunche

Library Hosts Film Premiere and Symposium

By CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

The great peacekeeper Ralph Bunche was the subject of two days of events at the Library.

First was the Washington premiere of the documentary film "Ralph J. Bunche: An American Odyssey," on Jan. 31, and the following morning a symposium was held on the legacy of Bunche (1903-1971).

The film was produced by independent filmmaker William Greaves, who presented archival copies of the film to Dr. Billington during the premiere and to DeTannyia M. Towner from the D.C. Humanities Council during the symposium. (The film was later aired on PBS in the Washington area on Feb. 2.) The symposium was moderated by Ambassador Donald McHenry, former United Nations permanent representative, and panelists included Brian Urquhart, former U.N. undersecretary general and author of *Ralph J. Bunche, An American Life* (1993), on which the film was based; Benjamin Rivlin, former Bunche assistant and editor of *Ralph Bunche: The Man and His Times* (1990); Robert Edgar, professor of African studies at Howard University and editor of *An African-American in South Africa: The Travel Notes of Ralph J. Bunche in South Africa, 1937* (1992); and Ronald Walters, a professor in the Department of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland and former chairman of the Political Science Department at Howard University.

© Dan Weiner, courtesy of Sandra Weiner

Ralph Bunche in 1949

In welcoming the audience to the film presentation, Dr. Billington noted that the evening was indeed special "because of the character of the man whom we are here to celebrate." He continued: "Ralph Bunche was the first person of color anywhere in the world to win the Nobel Peace Prize [in 1950]. ... A black American, he was a fiercely dedicated international civil servant who never wished for either the limelight or reward for the extraordinary services he rendered to the United Nations—as the guiding spirit of the U.N. trusteeship provisions; as a mediator on the Island of Rhodes during the first Palestine crisis, for which he received the Peace Prize; as the organizer of the immensely complicated U.N. operations in the Congo Katanga crisis; and for ensuring, almost singlehandedly, that peacekeeping operations became part of the [work of the] United Nations. ... He was truly a man of great vision who expressed it through action."

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

William Greaves introduces DeTannyia Towner of the D.C. Humanities Council. An archival copy of Mr. Greaves's film on Ralph Bunche was given to the Humanities Council as well as the Library.

In his opening remarks, Ambassador McHenry noted that, while there are those who say that Bunche's greatest contribution was in peacekeeping, he believes it was in the area of decolonization. "The [U.N.] charter was a compromise when it came to decolonization. The British, French and colonial powers had no intention in 1945 of granting independence to those countries under their control. ... The compromise was to separate the so-called trusteeship system [which Bunche was very instrumental in writing] from the so-called non-self-governing system. The former would be more progressive, [with] considerable international oversight, and the goals would be self-government or independence. ... In the non-self-governing territories section [of the U.N. Charter] those provisions do not exist."

The goal is to promote self-government not independence. Mr. McHenry continued: "Even though there was a compromise of the trusteeship system, the precedents set in the trusteeship system would soon lead to the same kinds of changes and oversight for most of the colonies [under the non-self-governing system]. ... And when I think of Bunche, it is this pioneering work in terms of the oversight of the international community for those persons who were not yet governing themselves that I think history will say he had his greatest impact."

Mr. Urquhart, the first panelist, noted: "Bunche was a very unusual public figure. He liked getting things done, but deeply despised and disliked taking credit for them. So the efforts that he pioneered are still well known to us—civil rights, peacekeeping, decolonization—while he has virtually disappeared, which is exactly what he wanted."

Mr. Urquhart continued: "Bunche was an intellectual in action. He started as a distinguished academic—he graduated with honors from UCLA, earned his Ph.D. from Harvard and [established] the Political Science Department at Howard University [in 1928]—and turned his brilliant intellect more and more toward problems he felt needed solving: First, civil rights and race relations in this country. Bunche not only

Charlynn Spencer Pyne Charlynn Spencer Pyne Charlynn Spencer Pyne Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Several people with a deep interest in Ralph Bunche participated, including (from left): Donald McHenry, former U.N. permanent representative; Brian Urquhart, former U.N. undersecretary general and author of a Bunche biography; Benjamin Rivlin, former Bunche assistant and also author of a Bunche biography; and Robert Edgar, professor of African studies at Howard University and editor of a book of Bunche's travel notes.

wrote about every aspect of the civil rights question in the U.S., but was also an activist organizing demonstrations here in Washington, D.C.

"Next, decolonization, which he regarded as another branch of the same problem. Bunche became convinced early on that the race problem in the U.S. was really part of a worldwide problem … imperialism and colonialism. And he was the first person to prove this parallel in *A World View of Race* [1936]. And finally to the United Nations, the way it was organized and the way it tried to keep the peace."

Mr. Urquhart called Bunche a "miraculous negotiator." He said, "Bunche established a remarkable partnership with [Count Folke] Bernadotte, the U.N. mediator for Palestine, and when Bernadotte was assassinated, Bunche became the principal negotiator at Rhodes. … No one believed that you could complete a written agreement—an armistice, between the five Arab League states and Israel, and Bunche did it."

Mr. Rivlin fondly recalled the influences that Bunche had on his life when he was "a young Jewish kid from Brooklyn who went to a public college—Brooklyn College—and ended up studying Moroccan Arabic at the University of Pennsylvania," where he first met Bunche when he came to deliver a lecture. Mr. Rivlin went to work for Bunche in the Office of the Coordinator of Information (CIO), housed in the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress. Bunche had been recruited from Howard University in 1941 to serve as senior social science analyst in the African and Far East sections of the CIO. The CIO was the precursor of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which later evolved into the Central Intelligence Agency. Bunche was chief of the African Section, Technical and Research Division, OSS, from 1942 to 1944, when he left to join the State Department and begin work on the U.N. Charter.

One of Mr. Rivlin's most vivid memories while working for Bunche was of the day *An American Dilemma* (1944) was published and an office party was held to celebrate. Bunche had assisted Gunnar Myrdal on the massive and influential study on the status of black Americans, and "was very proud of his involvement with the book," said Mr. Rivlin. "Bunche's legacy will not only be in peacekeeping and decolonization, but also in race relations in the United Sates and elsewhere," he noted.

Mr. Walters would like to see more research on the paradigm of African American leadership that Bunche represents; the relationship between Bunche and Martin Luther King Jr.; and Bunche's "coming back to activism" in the 1960s. Mr. Walters, who was a member of Howard University's Political Science Department for 24 years beginning in 1971 and served three terms as chairman, spoke of how fondly the senior professors remembered Bunche and the pioneering work he did at Howard, and joked about how intimidated he felt with Bunche's portrait "staring him in the face everyday" as he occupied his former office.

Mr. Walters recalled participating in a demonstration against the Vietnam War in New York at the U.N. headquarters on April 16, 1967, "and the juxtaposition of thousands of us on the outside—listening to King and [Harry] Belafonte, and Bunche on the inside-also frustrated, that the U.N. had not been able to end the war. … On the outside, King, on the inside, Bunche. When we think about this paradigm, it has been used lots of times, for example, the Free South Africa Movement and its triumph in securing legislation to sever ties with apartheid-South Africa. It was because of the juxtaposition of external pressure—demonstrations in the street; and key people in political institutions [internal pressure] that the Free South Africa Movement was successful in bringing about the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986."

Mr. Walters also noted that King and Bunche "shared a deep respect for each other as Nobel Peace Prize winners. Their speeches are similar; and King considered Bunche his elder statesman, inviting him to participate in the 1963 March on Washington and the 1965 Selma to Montgomery march … which drew Bunche back to 'the Movement' and back to political activism." Mr. Walters said, "I would have liked to have seen an analysis by Bunche of his coming back to activism in the latter part of his life."

Mr. Edgar, the final panelist, commented that he was among the group summoned to New York to view the original 19 hours of Mr. Greaves's film. "We got to see Bunche's life in greater detail than many of us wanted to—but there are facets of his life that we are still trying to uncover, including his work as a pioneering Africanist in the 1930s." (He noted that, as a result of the

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Library Purchases Manuscript Atlas

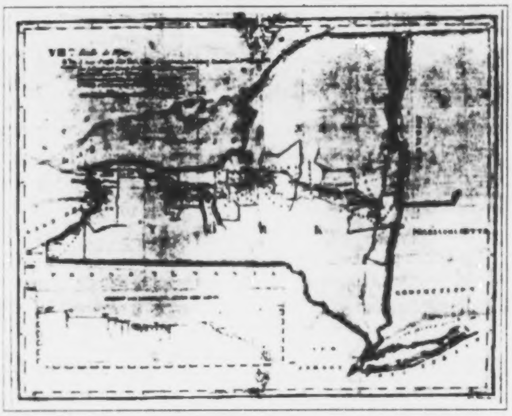
Lafayette's Travels in America Documented

By PATRICIA MOLEN VAN EE

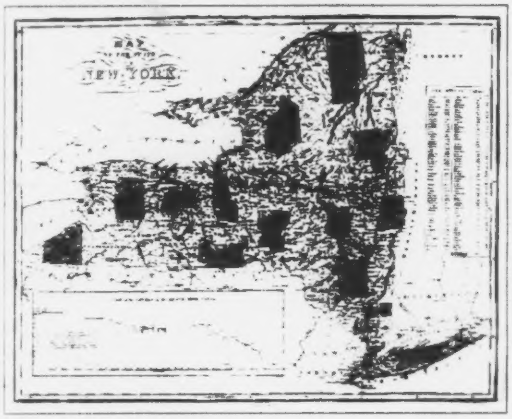
The Library recently purchased at auction *Voyage du Général La Fayette aux États-Unis*, a manuscript atlas (folio, 49 by 32 cm.) by Gaston Frestel, dated 1827. It contains eight maps covering the United States east of the Mississippi River and uses base maps that appear to have been traced from Anthony Finley's *A New American Atlas, designed principally to illustrate the geography of the United States of North America; in which every county in each state and territory of the Union is Accurately Delineated, as far as at present known: the Whole compiled from the Latest and Most Authentic Information*, published in Philadelphia in 1826.

Each of the eight manuscript sheets represents a portion of the Marquis de Lafayette's itinerary on what has come to be known as his "triumphal tour" throughout the eastern United States in 1824 and 1825. The numerous stops that he made have been marked on the maps by a symbol resembling a black bar with the name of the town or city. The atlas appears to have original color. In preparing his maps, Frestel apparently traced only the base outline from Finley's maps, since the latter depicts each county in color and provides the names of the counties, cities and towns as well as elaborate statistical tables on the population and size of a variety of administrative units. Frestel's manuscript atlas shows only the waterways and major roads traveled by Lafayette, with little additional information. One notable exception is the "Profile of the Levels of the Grand Erie Canal," relative to the Hudson River, that appears on the sheet for New York on both the original and the copy, although the accompanying descriptive text is absent from the manuscript.

Little is known of the provenance of the manuscript atlas. Published accounts of Lafayette's travels in America appeared as early as 1825, but no other copy of this atlas has been identified and the cartographer, Gaston Frestel, is not cited in any of the standard biographical tools.



Gaston Frestel's map (above) of Lafayette's travels in New York, dated 1827, which was probably traced from Anthony Finley's New York map (below) from 1826.



One of the most significant and colorful individuals of his era, Lafayette initially arrived in America in 1777, while still in his teens, to promote independence of the American Colonies. Serving at his own expense and without command, he was appointed major general, the youngest in the history of the U.S. Army. Despite his youth and lack of military experience, he became a trusted leader, greatly respected by George Washington. He served with honor in several battles of the Revolutionary War and played a major role in the successful outcome for the Americans.

Sent by George Washington to protect his home state of Virginia, Lafayette, with Washington and the French fleet under Francois Joseph Paul comte de Grasse, arrived at the eastern end of the peninsula between the James and York rivers in the fall of 1781, surrounding Lord Charles Cornwallis, who surrendered at Yorktown. During the following decades until his death in 1834 at age 77, Lafayette remained a leading force in liberal causes. Thomas Jefferson referred to him in 1822, as the "doyen ... of the soldiers of liberty of the world."

Demonstrating the gratitude of the nation, Congress proclaimed Lafayette an honorary citizen in 1824 and invited him to tour the United States as its first official guest. He was greeted by large crowds and "demonstrations of frenzied enthusiasm without precedent or parallel in American history," according to historian Frank Monaghan.

His American biographer, Louis Gottschalk, noted in a lecture on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Lafayette's birth: "Lafayette came as the 'nation's guest.' He came not only as a reminder of the glorious past, as the 'adoptive son of Washington' and as the last surviving major-general of the Revolution, but also ... as Europe's outstanding contemporary opponent of monarchial tyranny."

Although by the time of his visit, Lafayette was old and lame, "he visited every one of the 24 states and was feted everywhere by a nation determined to show that republics are not ungrateful." Gottschalk also noted, "He spoke of independence and of American institutions. The newspapers reported at length whatever he said and did. Almost every man, woman and child in America knew and revered the name of Lafayette and (something his biographers have failed to emphasize sufficiently) his triumphal procession did not go unnoticed in Europe. It gave much needed encouragement to the liberals in his own country."

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Conservation Corner

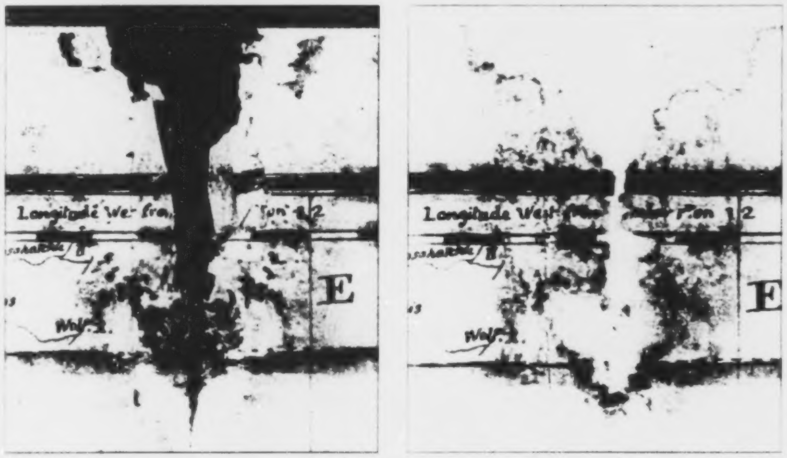
Preserving Lafayette's 1824 Maps

By HEATHER WANSER

When the Geography and Map Division acquired an atlas commemorating the Marquis de Lafayette's 1824 visit to the United States (see story on page 76), it gained a document that presented particularly vexing problems to the Conservation Division.

The maps are drawn with two types of inks with watercolor washes outlining the borders. They are on tracing paper, which is yellow with age. The use of this paper is unusual, and according to John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Map Division (G&M), the maps were traced. Mr. Hébert has identified an 1826 American atlas as the source for the map images. Each map is attached around its perimeter to a sheet of rag paper, presumably to support the delicate tracing paper and facilitate handling. Each map is folded in the center to fit the format of the atlas.

Their conservation presented a host of problems beyond those associated with caring for typical 19th century documents. Treatment of the mold damage was further complicated by the tracing paper. Old tracing papers are fragile, tear easily and distort with moisture. The translucency of the tracing paper is an important characteristic that can easily be altered during treatment. Early tracing papers were made by impregnating the paper with an agent such as gums or resins that allow light to pass through, unlike traditional paper that reflects light and appears opaque. Unfortunately, these agents eventually embrittle and discolor the paper, so few early examples have survived, making these maps even more rare.



Marita Clance Marita Clance

Paper loss, caused by mold, before and after treatment by the Conservation Division

Marita Clance

Water vapor from an ultrasonic humidifier helps to remove cockles from the paper.

Some time ago, water entered through the spine of the atlas and mold grew along the center fold of each map and support sheet. The mold caused dark stains, losses and altered translucency and consumed the paper hinges that once attached the maps in the atlas. The water caused the tracing paper to ripple and the iron gall ink (often acidic) to bleed into the paper, making it brittle and resulting in breaks and tears.

As part of the conservation process, Library conservators evaluated the maps to determine their physical and chemical stability. Photographs and a written report document the condition of each map. Tests were conducted to determine the best course of action. This treatment would be limited to mending the tears, reinforcing weakened areas, filling the losses, reducing the ripples and placing each map in a protective housing.

Temporary mends were applied over the embrittled ink areas to support them during treatment. An extremely sheer Japanese tissue coated with a cellulose ether adhesive was

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Conservation

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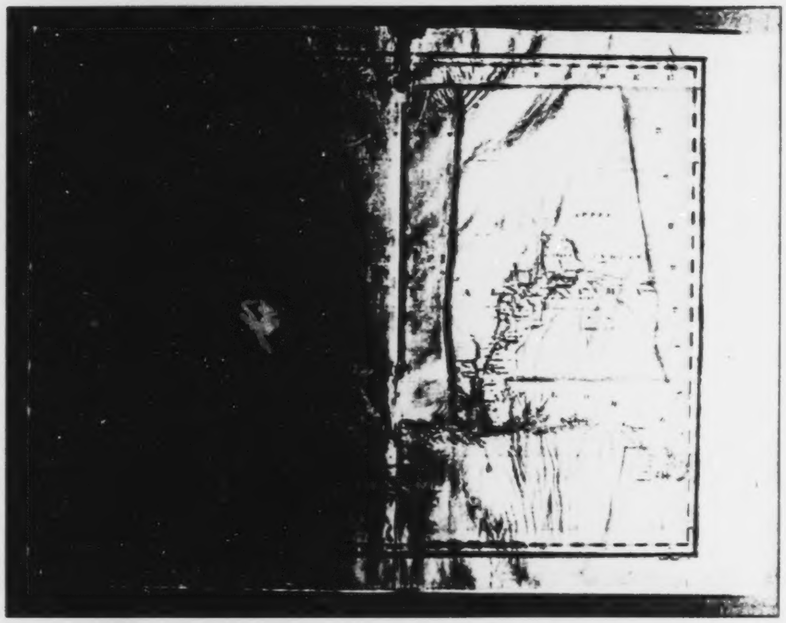
used throughout the project. It has an advantage over the customary wheat starch adhesive when working on tracing paper because it is made tacky with ethanol instead of water; it prevents mends from showing through the tracing paper, and it is easier to remove from fragile paper in the future.

The mold was loosened from the surface with a soft brush and gently captured in the small nozzle of a variable suction vacuum fitted with a HEPA. filter. This procedure was carried out in a fume hood, using a respirator and gloves to minimize any health risks associated with mold.

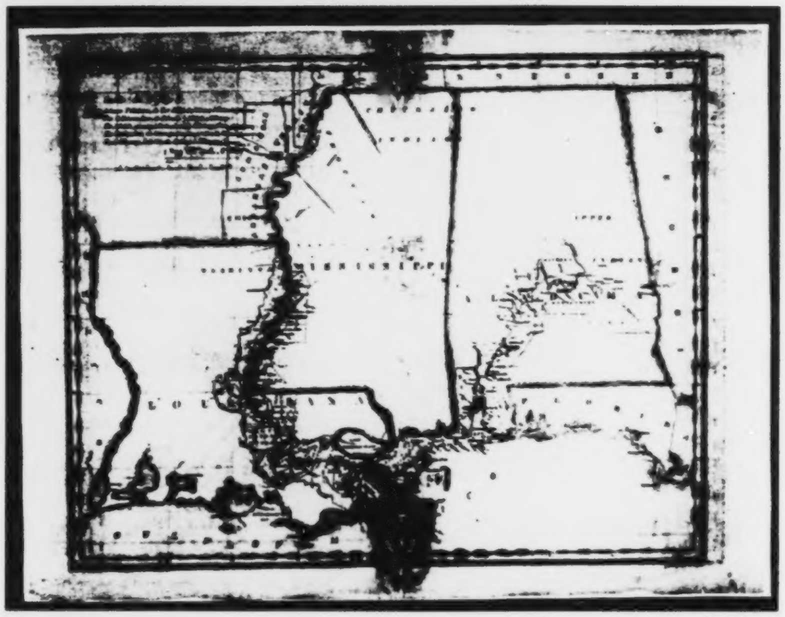
The maps were then separated from their paper supports for mending. The starch adhesive that joined them was softened by introducing water through Gore-tex fabric, best known for its use in waterproof rain wear. The advantage of using Gore-tex is that water is introduced into the paper slowly enough to soften the adhesive without wetting the paper. Once the maps were separated, all ink-damaged areas and tears were reinforced from the back with more sheer tissue mends, and the temporary mends over the front were removed.

One of the big problems of working on mold-damaged paper is that despite a few stains, the paper looks reasonably unaffected yet it disintegrates when touched. This is because mold consumes the *interior* of the cellulose fiber, leaving an empty shell that lacks mechanical strength. The mold-weakened areas were strengthened and the translucency of the paper restored with the application of warm water or dilute gelatin applied with a fine brush in tiny amounts to control expansion. The warm water seemed to regenerate the agent that made the paper translucent in the first place, and the gelatin also seemed to strengthen the paper. Gelatin has been used for centuries to size paper to give it strength. The affected areas were also reinforced from the back. Japanese tissue mends and losses were filled with a slightly heavier weight Japanese tissue toned with acrylic paint to match the surrounding paper.



Marita Clance

Special lighting shone on the map (above) reveals the ripples in the tracing paper before treatment; the map after treatment.



Marita Clance

Unfortunately, regular methods of flattening paper did not eliminate the pronounced ripples, or cockles, in the maps. After some research, the cockles were successfully reduced by expanding the paper and allowing it to "stretch-dry." To do this, each map was placed on silicon-coated polyester film that has a slippery surface. Working on one quadrant at a time, the paper was humidified with water vapor generated by an ultrasonic humidifier that delivers a fine mist until the paper is sufficiently expanded. Light weights were then placed around the outer edges, and the cockles were gently pulled out as the paper dried. What makes this approach work so well is that the fine mist expands the paper slowly, giving

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Bunche

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film, his book *An African-American in South Africa: the Travel Notes of Ralph J. Bunche in South Africa* (1937) is being reissued in paperback.)

Mr. Edgar asserted that Bunche's primary introduction to international relations was at Harvard. "He wanted to write his doctoral dissertation on the experiences of mixed-raced people in Brazil, but his committee felt jittery about the implications of an African American undertaking such research with segregation the norm in many parts of the U.S. and steered him toward West Africa and a dissertation on 'French Administration in Togoland and Dahomey' [completed in 1934]. Because of the influence of his committee, his writing is very reserved, and he refused to publish the dissertation.

"However, in *A World View of Race* (1936), a monograph that draws on his dissertation and applies his [1930s] class analysis of the United States on a global scale, he shows his impassioned opposition to colonialism."

Bunche wanted to do additional studies on Africa, according to Mr. Edgar, who explained: "Bunche approached the Social Science Research Council [SSRC] in New York about funding a project that would assess the impact of colonial rule and Western culture on Africans, through the eyes of Africans. However, there was a pervasive belief in the nation at that time that African Americans could not conduct objective research on Africa because they were too emotionally tied."

Mr. Edgar noted that the SSRC proposed an alternative: Bunche would learn the field methods of cultural anthropologists, and he would receive funding for two years to study with leading anthropologist Melville Herskovits of Northwestern University, Bronislaw Malinowski of the London School of Economics and Isaac Schapera of the University of Capetown. His project would also include three months of extensive travel through South Africa.

Mr. Edgar said, "Bunche had to overcome many barriers to obtain permission to travel in South Africa; and he had to assure officials that he would not stir up the natives by engaging in public speaking." He continued, "Bunche describes in his research notes in 1937 a South Africa that did not change much over the next 50 years. ... He had to reassess himself as an African American traveling around South Africa. On one hand, he was a researcher, and on the other hand, he was a black man traveling in a segregated society where 'every American Negro ... is a missionary whether he wills it or not.' Nonwhite South Africans looked up to African Americans because they had achieved success, albeit in a segregated society." According to Mr. Edgar, despite his earlier assurances to the authorities, Bunche gave pep talks on black American achievements to inspire optimism and hope.

These formulating experiences as an Africanist in the 1930s were crucial to his later U.N. work, notes Mr. Edgar. They allowed him to interact with a wide array of people as an individual and not as a government official; they afforded him invaluable firsthand personal experiences; and provided him with a unique view of colonialism. His work for equality and against colonialism would continue throughout his life. ◆

United Nations Photo

Bunche with Eleanor Roosevelt in 1949

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office and editor of Library Services News, *a staff newsletter.*

Conservation

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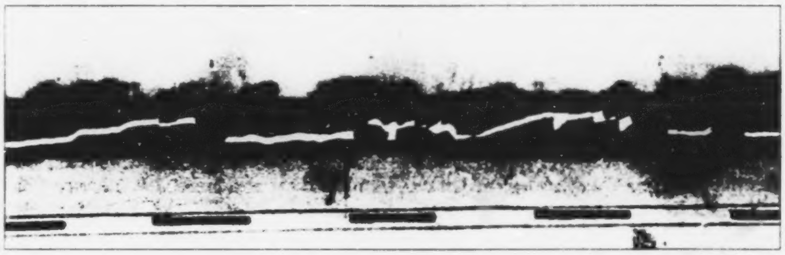

Marita Clance

Acid ink has embrittled the paper, causing it to tear.

the conservator a great deal of control. And the silicon-coated film allows the weights to glide as the paper dries, thereby preventing excessive strain on the delicate paper.

The support sheets were washed, given an alkaline reserve and mended with Japanese tissue and wheat starch paste. The flattened maps were then reattached to the supports using hinges of mending tissue around the perimeter.

After conferring with the curator from G&M, it was decided that the fragile maps should be stored flat and not returned to their original bound format. This will facilitate use and their exhibition in the future. Each map is now protected in a mat structure made of preservation-quality board with clear polyester film over the opening for protection. The maps are stored together in a protective box with the original atlas cover.

These maps were treated by senior paper conservators Linda Morenus, Ann Seibert, Sylvia Albro, Holly Krueger and this writer. ◆

Heather Wanser is a senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division.

James R. Higgins

James R. Higgins

Dr. Billington and Franklin Knight of Johns Hopkins University, former president of the Latin American Studies Association; Lloyd Axworthy, former foreign affairs minister of Canada and Martha Muse, chairman of the Tinker Foundation

Public Policy in the Americas

Library and Wilson Center Sponsor Symposium

By GEORGETTE M. DORN

The Library's Hispanic Division and the Latin America Program of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars co-sponsored an international symposium, "21st Century Public Policy in the Americas," on Feb. 22 and 23. The conference was made possible by a grant from the Tinker Foundation.

Symposium events began at the Wilson Center with a dinner for the participants and invited guests. The keynote speaker, Lee Hamilton, a former member of Congress and director of the Wilson Center, provided a broad picture of Latin America during the past 20 years and pointed out trends marking "the emergence of Latin America as an increasingly democratic, open and vibrant region." Stating that the Latin American countries are among the United States' most important allies, he said, "The United States should reinvigorate efforts to advance hemispheric trade."

Dr. Billington, a former director of the Wilson Center, opened the symposium in the Mumford Room and welcomed the participants, members of Congress, the diplomatic corps, scholars and public policy analysts. He thanked Martha Muse, chairman of the Tinker Foundation, who also attended.

"As the primary repository of knowledge in the service of the hemisphere's oldest democratic legislature, the Library of Congress is certainly the ideal venue for this symposium," Dr. Billington said.

The first panel, "Challenges to Democracy in the Americas," was chaired by Prosser Gifford, the Library's director of the Office of Scholarly Programs. Panelists included Lloyd Axworthy, director of the Liu Centre at the University of British Columbia and former foreign affairs minister of Canada; Ambassador Luidi Einaudi, assistant secretary of the Organization of American States; Ricardo Lagorio, deputy chief of mission of the Embassy of Argentina; and Arturo Valenzuela, director of the Center of Latin American Studies at Georgetown University and a member of the National Security Council until January of this year. Susan Kaufman Purcell, vice president of the Americas Society, was the commentator.

Mr. Axworthy quoted James Madison about the need to "nurture the roots of democracy." He described the role of collective intervention in fostering democracy, electoral reform and a system of accountability to strengthen democracy in Latin America and cited the recent case of Peru.

The Organization of American States is increasingly important in this respect, according to Ambassador Einaudi. Mr. Valenzuela agreed with the other panelists that growing multilateralism in the hemisphere and the constant communication among the countries' presidents would lead to furthering civil societies. He said the United States should endeavor to support multilateralism.

In her comments, Ms. Purcell reflected that the most economically developed countries in the hemisphere were also the most stable democracies and reminded the audience that NAFTA played a strong role in fostering open trade.

The topic of the second panel, chaired by Iêda Siqueira Wiarda, Luso-Brazilian specialist of the Library's Hispanic Division, was "Sustainable Development in the Americas," which looked at problems concerning the environment. David Bray, chairman of the Department of International Environmental Studies at Florida International University; Thomas Lovejoy, chief biodiversity adviser to the World Bank; John R. McNeill of the Department of History at Georgetown University; and Catherine A. Christen of the Smithsonian Institution all analyzed problems of preserving the ecology of various regions of Latin America. Mr. Bray focused on sustainable and unsustainable land use in the 21st century, forest management and protected areas.

Mr. Lovejoy, who said the panel was indeed "timely," concentrated on specific problems of Brazil's ecology. He stressed that "sustainable development had to include thinking about urban areas" and pollution-oriented

James R Higgins

Frank Lovejoy, chief of biodiversity at the World Bank, Ms. Muse and Miguel Basañez, Global Quality Research Corp.

projects. He also mentioned the growth of private-sector involvement in Central America, Mexico and other areas. Ms. Christen referred to strategies of conservation biologists, and Mr. McNeill said sustainable development begins in the cities; he emphasized the urgency of environment-conscious politics in the Western Hemisphere. Joseph Tulchin, director of the Latin America Program of the Wilson Center, offered comments.

The third panel focused on "Culture and the Humanities in the Americas." Roberto González Echevarría, Sterling Professor of Hispanic and Comparative Literature at Yale University, spoke about "Poetry on the Rooftops"—the dazzling constellation of Cuban writers surviving the strictures of their island's political situation. Franklin Knight, the Leonard and Helen R. Stulman Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University, spoke of the tradition of analyzing the progress of history since the 18th century.

Dolores Moyano Martin, former editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, focused on literary archetypes and myths that dominate political culture, such as the Luso-Hispanic "hero," for example Cid Campeador, the hero of the film El Cid, and Ernesto "Che" Guevara. José Neistein, director of the Brazilian-American Cultural Institute, discussed the lasting impact of Brazil on world art. Commentator Kenneth Maxwell, director of the Latin America Program of the Council on Foreign Relations, offered commentaries on the role of memory in looking forward.

Barbara Tenenbaum, specialist in Mexican culture in the Library's Hispanic Division, chaired the last panel, which dealt with "The Information Age in the Western Hemisphere." Miguel Basañez, president of the Global Quality Research Corp., pointed out that information exchange is an important agent of change. He said public opinion polling "destroyed my biases and prejudices."

Georgie Anne Geyer, a columnist with the Universal Press Syndicate, focused on the print press, which, despite global coverage, seems to cover less, as "we have fewer foreign correspondents in Latin America."

Peter Johnson, curator of the Iberian and Latin American Collection at Princeton University Library, focused on how information manages to be brokered and the role of technological leadership in fostering civil society. He pointed out the costs of not bridging the "digital divide" in the Americas. Fernando Silva-Pinto, president of Idea Television, stressed that technologies and content define the Information Age, as much as the printing press and transoceanic navigation defined the dawn of the modern age. However, he said, there will always be the need for music, and hand-held books will never disappear.

Commentator Prosser Gifford, confirming what the panelists had presented, noted that communication patterns have changed radically in the past decade. He pointed out the enormous richness of sources on the Western Hemisphere available on the Internet. ◆

Ms. Dorn is chief of the Hispanic Division. She chaired the panel on "Culture and the Humanities in the Americas."

Lafayette

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The honors bestowed on Lafayette by the American people during his triumphal tour included poetry, drawings, engravings and commemorative china and silverware. Parades and balls were held in his honor. Excerpts from the diary of John Quincy Adams, now housed in the Benjamin Thomas Hill Collection of the Manuscript Division, refer to Lafayette's travels in America in 1824-25. The Rare Book and Special Collections Division also holds significant material commemorating his visit.

Perhaps the most permanent effect that Lafayette has had on the American landscape, other than his heroism on the battlefield, is the number of places named for him in the United States. The name "Lafayette" or related terms such as "Fayette" are found almost 400 times on the United States Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System database. Of those, 57 are populated places, such as cities and towns. As early as 1783, Pennsylvanians had already named a county "Fayette" in appreciation of Lafayette's service in America, some of which took place in and around Philadelphia. The county seat of Tippecanoe County, Ind., was named for Lafayette in 1824, while he was on tour. Lafayette College in Easton, Penn., was chartered in 1826, immediately after the tour ended.

This atlas complements the recent purchase of six manuscript maps by Lafayette's cartographer, Michel du Chesnoy Capitaine. Beautifully drawn and hand colored, they include "Plan of Carillon au Ticonderoga," ca. 1777; "Plan de la retraite de Barren Hill en Pensilvanie," 1778; "Carte de l'affaire de Montmouth," 1778; "Plan de Rhode Islande…" 1778; "Carte des positions occupees par les trouppes Americains apres leur retraite de Rhode Island…" 1778; and "Campagne en Virginie," 1781. The largest map depicts the Virginia Campaign and includes a brief description of Lafayette's activities in the months leading up to the British surrender at Yorktown.

Until now, the atlas and maps had not been available for use by scholars of early American history, as they have been in private hands since they were created. They are significant additions to the comprehensive collections of the Geography and Map Division of material related to the American Revolution and America's founding fathers. Lafayette's career during and after the war are well represented in these cartographic treasures. ◆

Ms. van Ee is a specialist in cartographic history in the Geography and Map Division.

'Read, Read, Read—Learn, Learn, Learn'

Aprille Ericsson-Jackson Opens Women's History Month

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Aprille Ericsson-Jackson

You don't have to be a rocket scientist to be successful—unless, like Aprille Ericsson-Jackson, your goal in life is to be an aerospace engineer. Ms. Ericsson-Jackson, the first African American female Ph.D. at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, delivered the Library's 2001 Women's History Month keynote address on March 6.

"Read, read, read, and learn, learn, learn," she advised the audience, which included third-grade students from Watkins Elementary School in Washington, D.C.

In addition to building satellites, delivering motivational speeches, mentoring young people and participating in a wide variety of sports, Ms. Ericsson-Jackson has made the time to read and learn about the technological contributions of women and minorities.

If I'm a 'giant in science,' it is only because I stand on the shoulders of my forefathers," she said. "We must go back and reclaim our past so we can move forward."

In a slide show presentation, she highlighted the contributions of some of her role models such as Hypatia (born A.D. 370), the first woman known to have actively participated in the academic fields of math and science); Imhotep (born 2750 B.C.), believed to be the first physician; and pioneers in aeronautics such as Bessie Coleman, who, in 1921, became the first African American to earn a pilot's license.

Just as she draws strength from the past, she is keenly aware of the role she can play in giving others a leg up.

"My greatest challenge is climbing the ladder of success, and pulling others behind me," she said. "If you see a turtle sitting on top of a fence post, you know he had help getting there," she said, invoking a favorite quote from *Roots* author Alex Haley.

It took some help to get Ms. Ericsson-Jackson from her impoverished Bedford Stuyvesant neighborhood in Brooklyn, N.Y., to the hallowed halls of NASA, but she supplied a strong math and science aptitude and a fierce drive and determination to succeed. She passed the examinations for the three major technical high schools in the New York area, but was sent to live with her grandparents in Cambridge, Mass., where she graduated from high school with honors. This put her in close proximity to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where she earned a bachelor's degree in aeronautical-astronautical engineering on a minority scholarship in 1986. That was the year of the shuttle disaster that claimed the lives of all passengers on the *Challenger*, and most of the jobs offered in aerospace engineering were for strategic defense.

Undeterred from her goal of becoming an astronaut, Ms. Ericsson-Jackson earned a master's degree in engineering from Howard University in 1992 and accepted her current position as an aerospace engineer at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland that same year. In 1995 she became the first African American woman to receive a doctorate degree in mechanical engineering from Howard University. She is currently among the 10 percent of applicants (350 of 3,500) who have made it through the first round of interviews for NASA's astronaut training program.

By her own admission, Ms. Ericsson-Jackson is on a crusade to reach out to the largest population of math and science underachievers—young girls.

"It's not that they're incapable," she said. "It's just that they have been unwittingly discouraged from succeeding in these fields."

She cited studies that show that through the fifth grade girls and boys score nearly identically in these areas. In the sixth grade, girls' scores plummet, perhaps in response to the social pressures they experience in middle school.

"This downward spiral is especially severe for girls of color, girls with disabilities, girls living in poverty and girls who are learning English as a new language," she observed.

According to Ms. Ericsson-Jackson, this loss of talent is already having an impact on the U.S. economy.

"The United States has become technologically challenged," she observed. "There are currently 200,000 unfilled jobs in the computer industry alone, and, by the year 2006, it is estimated that the computer field will generate more than a million new openings. The United States cannot afford to lose more than half of its talent and the fresh perspective that women and minorities can bring to these critical fields. We must work together across the boundaries of skin color and gender."

As a woman, it is important to Ms. Ericsson-Jackson that her work have a positive effect on the Earth. Many of the satellites she designs are used to monitor the Earth and collect data that explain Earth's processes. For example, her work on the Tropical Rain Measuring Mission helped observe the effects of El Niño and La Niña, in order to correlate their activity with crop productivity. She also takes pride in the fact that products developed for use in the aerospace industry, such as protective eye lenses and pill-size heart monitors, are also being used to improve our daily lives.

Excited by her work and many outside interests, Ms. Ericsson-Jackson is keenly aware that time is a precious commodity. "Imagine that there is a bank that credits your account each morning with $86,400 but does not allow you to carry over a balance," said Ms. Ericsson-Jackson "Each day it cancels the amount you failed to use each day. Think of that bank account as time, with 86,400 seconds each day. There's no borrowing against tomorrow, so draw out every cent today." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Life Lines

The Literature of Women's Human Rights

By MARY-JANE DEEB

On the occasion of International Women's Day, the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Women's Learning Partnership co-sponsored a March 7 program titled "Life Lines: The Literature of Women's Human Rights." The Women's Learning Partnership is a nongovernmental organization that works to promote better communication and cooperation between women around the world in order to advance women's human rights.

Speakers at this second annual lecture series included well-known women poets, writers and scholars from Egypt, Iran, Ghana and Argentina who shared their thoughts and writings with a packed audience. Beverly Gray, chief of the African and Middle Eastern Division, welcomed the guests and introduced the moderator, Mahnaz Afkhami, president of the Women's Learning Partnership.

Megan Brown

Azar Nefisseh

The first speaker, Azar Nefisseh, a professor at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, read a text prepared by Goli Taraghi, a prize-winning short story writer, novelist and filmmaker. A native of Iran, Ms. Taraghi lives in exile in Paris, but returns every couple of years to Iran to publish her work and show her films. She humorously described the difficult process of returning to Iran but then described the joy of arriving there, the beauty of the Persian language, the warmth of old friends and family, and the scents of the flowers and familiar foods. This pleasure was quickly eclipsed, however, by the shock of the new realities under a regime that censors literature and art in all its forms. Ms. Goli's humor was most evident in her description of a blind film censor who cut her films and decided what Iranians could and could not watch in theaters.

Ms. Goli was followed by Emma Sepulveda, an Argentinian professor in the Foreign Language and Literature Department at the University of Nevada and a columnist for the Reno Gazette Journal. She has written a number of books in Spanish, including *Testimonio Femenino como Escritura Contestataria*. Her presentation was supposed to have been simultaneous with that of Marjorie Agosin, an activist and poet who teaches in the Spanish Department at Wellesley College and who was recently honored with the U.N. Leadership Award for Human Rights. Unfortunately because of a blizzard, Ms. Agosin was snowbound and unable to fly to Washington.

Megan Brown

Emma Sepulveda

The simultaneous presentation was to have been readings from the correspondence of these two women, over a period of almost four decades. The audience only got to hear the voice of Ms. Sepulveda writing to Agosin about her Catholic upbringing in Chile and her exiles first from Argentina because her father did not support Juan Peron, and then from Chile after Salvador Allende was overthrown and Augusto Pinochet took over. She arrived in Los Angeles, where she knew no English and had some big misconceptions about American urban life. She then moved to Nevada, where she completed her studies, ran for office and became a professor and very important voice for Latino affairs as a newspaper columnist.

Megan Brown

Leila Ahmed

The third speaker was Leila Ahmed, professor of Women's Studies in Religion at Harvard Divinity School. She has written some classic works on women in Islam and most recently wrote a memoir, *A Border Passage from Cairo to America: A Woman's Journey*, which was reviewed widely. Ms. Ahmed read three passages from her Egyptian memoir. The first described the last days of her father as he lay dying in bed while his wife and daughter hovered around him trying to help him stay alive. A man of courage and vision, he had been destroyed by a political system that had rejected his ideas and ostracized him for not conforming. In another passage, reminiscent of an impressionist painting, Leila Ahmed describes her mother stretching on a chaise lounge with a beautiful garden in the background, sad because she is unable to write about the eventful life she has led. The last section of Ahmed's presentation focused on her contemplative grandmother in their summer home in Alexandria, Egypt, who taught her some of the most beautiful verses of the Koran and made her understand what it means to be a Muslim woman.

Megan Brown

Abena Busia

Abena Busia, a Ghanaian poet, writer and professor of English at Rutgers University, began her presentation with a magnificent "Poem to Mandela." It recaptured some of the important events that took place primarily in Africa during his 27 years of captivity, giving a sense of Mandela's courage. Every verse ended "You were still alive and you were still not free." Ms. Busia also read a moving poem about growing up the daughter of one of the founders of modern Ghana and following her father into exile. The poem, she said, was about the places she and her family had lived in while in exile in England, Holland, Mexico and elsewhere around the globe. Each place had a personal story of courage and exile. ◆

Mary-Jane Deeb is the Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Robin Smith

Robin Smith

Carlynn Thompson, director of the Research, Development and Acquisition Information Support Directorate, Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), receives the award for Librarian of the Year from Dr. Billington. They are joined by Susan Tarr, executive director, FLICC, and Kurt Molholm, administrator for DTIC; Sherrie Floyd, Army administrative librarian for the 22nd Area Support Group, Vicenza, Italy, accepts the other award for Librarian of the Year.

FLICC Awards

Federal Libraries, Librarians, Technicians Honored

To recognize the many innovative ways federal libraries, librarians and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business, scholarly communities and the American public, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) has announced the winners of its national awards for federal librarianship.

The award winners were honored at the 18th Annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies on March 27 in Washington, where they received their awards and were guests of the forum. (A report on the forum will be published next month.) Their names will remain on permanent display with the names of winners from previous years in the FLICC offices at the Library of Congress.

Federal libraries and staff throughout the United States and abroad competed in three award categories for the third annual FLICC Awards; the winners are listed below:

2000 Federal Library/Information Center of the Year

The Scientific and Technical Information Center, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, is recognized for increasing examiner knowledge of, and access to, electronic and print resources by determining mandatory search sources, identifying alternative information resources, creating desktop tools, developing and delivering training on framing search strategies and on searching commercial databases and full text Internet tools. Working with focus groups, the center determined performance standards, collected both quantitative and qualitative data from users as indicators of customer satisfaction and published reports describing its contributions to the organizational mission. **NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center Library** and the **U.S. Agency for International Development Library** received honorable mention.

Robin Smith

Kristin Vajs, director of the Scientific and Technical Information Center, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), accepts the Library of the Year Award with Fred Schmidt, administrator, Search and Information Resources, PTO.

2000 Federal Librarian of the Year

An abundance of highly qualified librarians with outstanding, innovative and sustained achievements in 2000 resulted in a tie for this category:

Sherrie M. Floyd, chief, Army Library Program, Vicenza, Italy, is recognized for her innovative leadership, entrepreneurial spirit, enthusiasm and determination to negotiate and guide the successful development, outfitting and staffing of two U.S. Army libraries in Bosnia. While working under austere and potentially dangerous conditions, she enhanced the Army's peacekeeping mission in the Balkans by providing services that supported the mental and physical well-being of soldiers, built morale and cohesion, and improved the quality of life through recreational, social and educational reading.

Carlynn J. Thompson, director, Research Development and Acquisition Information Support Directorate, Defense Technical Information Center, is recognized for her active and innovative leadership and professionalism in the provision of information services. She is an acknowledged expert on both technical and policy issues associated with Web development, privacy and information security, network operations and management.

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Traveling Culture

Chautauqua Collection Debuts Online

A new collection, "Traveling Culture: Circuit Chautauqua in the Twentieth Century," is now available on the American Memory collections Web site at **www.loc.gov**.

The collection comprises nearly 8,000 publicity brochures, promotional advertisements and flyers featuring more than 4,500 performers who were part of the Circuit Chautauqua. These talent brochures are drawn from the record of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, one of the largest booking agencies for the Circuit Chautauqua. The records are held by the University of Iowa. Their digitization was made possible by an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. This $2 million, three-year program, which concluded in 1999, has made awards to 33 institutions nationwide to enable them to make their important American history collections available online.

traveling culture
circuit chautauqua

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES

Kristen Desmond and Andrea Dillon

Founded in 1874 by Lewis Miller, a Methodist minister (later a bishop), and John Heyl Vincent, the Circuit Chautauqua was established to deliver educational, spiritual, and cultural stimulation to rural and small-town America. Touted as morally respectable vaudeville, the Circuit Chautauqua was an early form of mass culture. Theodore Roosevelt called the Circuit Chautauqua "the most American thing in America." During World War I, Woodrow Wilson described it as "an integral part of the national defense."

The Circuit takes its name from Lake Chautauqua in western New York state, where it originated and first appeared in 1904. The standard program consisted of lectures, musical performances, variety acts, and dramatic readings. This summer camp for families that promised "education and uplift" quickly became popular and was copied by the independent chautauquas. During its peak in the mid-1920s, there were 21 circuits providing programs in more than 10,000 communities in 45 states to an estimated 40 million people. The Great Depression brought an end to most circuits, although a few continued until World War II.

This new online collection has been added to the more than 90 already freely available from American Memory, which is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. ◆

FLICC

continued from page 84

Her information science background provides the basis for her understanding of client requirements, end-user interfaces and content management. Her skills make her a leader both to the Department of Defense and to the federal information community at large.

2000 Federal Library Technician of the Year

Darcy Bates, library technician, Electronic Information Center, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), is recognized for personal initiative, technical skills and rapport with customers. His willingness to respond to emerging customer needs resulted in a dramatic increase in the demand for information services and created a group of satisfied and repeat customers. His ability to rise to new challenges and deal with a rapidly increasing workload while maintaining high customer service standards has contributed to the growing success of PTO's recently established Electronic Information Center. **Carolly J. Struck** of the U.S. Naval Hospital Medical Library, Great Lakes, Ill., received honorable mention.

Information on the 2001 Award program will be announced later this spring. For the latest information on the awards, interested parties may refer to the FLICC Web site (**www.loc.gov/flicc**), where information regarding the 2001 nomination packet will be posted on the "What's New" section as soon as it becomes available.

Robin Smith

Ms. Tarr talks with Library Technician of the Year Darcy Bates from the Electronic Information Center at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee fosters excellence in federal library and information services through interagency cooperation and provides guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). Created in 1965 and headquartered at the Library of Congress, FLICC also makes recommendations on federal library and information policies, programs and procedures to federal agencies and to others concerned with libraries and information centers. ◆

'Born in Slavery'

An Introduction to the WPA Slave Narratives

*The American Memory collection "Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938" (**www.loc.gov**) contains more than 2,300 first-person accounts of slavery and 500 black-and-white photographs of former slaves. These narratives and photos were collected in the 1930s as part of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA).*

A joint presentation of the Manuscript and Prints and Photographs divisions of the Library of Congress, the online collection includes more than 200 images from the Prints and Photographs Division that are now available to the public for the first time. "Born in Slavery" was made possible by a major gift from the Citigroup Foundation.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. More than 5 million items relating to American history, from the collections of the Library and other institutions, are freely available. This award-winning Web site receives more than 25 million hits each month.

Born in Slavery
Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938

By NORMAN R. YETMAN

In 1855, John Little, a fugitive slave who had escaped to Canada, uttered this perceptive commentary upon attempts to convey the realities of the existence that he had fled: "Tisn't he who has stood and looked on, that can tell you what slavery is—'tis he who has endured."

The view that slavery could best be described by those who had themselves experienced it personally has found expression in several thousand commentaries, autobiographies, narratives and interviews with those who "endured." Although most of these accounts appeared before the Civil War, more than one-third are the result of the ambitious efforts of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to interview surviving ex-slaves during the 1930s.

The result of these efforts was the Slave Narrative Collection, a group of autobiographical accounts of former slaves that today stands as one of the most enduring and noteworthy achievements of the WPA. Compiled in 17 states during 1936-38, the collection consists of more than 2,300 interviews with former slaves, most of them first-person accounts of slave life and the respondents' own reactions to bondage. The interviews afforded aged ex-slaves an unparalleled opportunity to give their personal accounts of life under the "peculiar institution," to describe in their own words what it felt like to be a slave in the United States.

A Collective Portrait

The Slave Narrative Collection provides a unique and collective portrait of a historical population. Indeed, historian David Brion Davis has argued that the voluminous number of documented slave testimonies available in the United States "is indisputably unique among former slaveholding nations." In addition to the substantial number of life histories it contains, the most compelling feature of the collection is the composition of the sample of people who made up its informants. Although not a representative sample of the slave population, they were a remarkably diverse and inclusive cross section of former slaves. Those whose voices are included in the collection ranged in age from 1 to 50 at the time of emancipation in 1865, which meant that more than two-thirds were over 80 when they were interviewed. Almost all had experienced slavery within the states of the Confederacy and still lived there. They represented all the major slave occupations. Moreover, the size of the slave units on which respondents reported living varied considerably, from plantations with more than a thousand slaves to situations in which the informant was his or her owner's only slave. The treatment these individuals reported ran the gamut from the most harsh, impersonal and exploitative to working and living conditions that were intimate and benevolent. Except for the fact that most of the informants were relatively young when they experienced slavery (older slaves had died long before these interviews were undertaken), all the major categories of the slave population appear to be well represented in the collection.

Because the actual occupational distribution of the slave population is unknown, assurance of total randomness in this sample is impossible. But there appears little reason to believe that the processes involved in the selection of interviewees produced a sample that systematically diverged from the larger population. The WPA narratives thus constitute an illuminating and invaluable source of data about antebellum and post-emancipation Southern life, the institution of slavery and, most important, the reactions and perspectives of those who had been enslaved.

James Boyd, age about 100, with unidentified woman, ca. 1937

Slave Narratives During Slavery and After

The Slave Narrative Collection represents the culmination of a literary tradition that extends back to the 18th century, when the earliest American slave narratives began to appear. The greatest vogue of this genre occurred during the three decades of sectional controversy that preceded the Civil War. The avowed intention of the antebellum narrative was to challenge the roseate portrait of slavery painted by its apologists. The pro-slavery justification of the "peculiar institution" alleged that it was a benevolent system and that the position of the slave was more secure than that of the Northern wage earner. The slave, according to George Fitzhugh, one of the most vigorous of the pro-slavery propagandists, "was happy as a human can be."

But the stereotype of the "contented slave" was contradicted by the many fugitive slaves who sought refuge from bondage in the North and in Canada. Their often sensational revelations of the realities of slave life provided a persuasive challenge to Southern justifications of slavery. During the antebellum period, thousands of autobiographical and biographical accounts of slave experiences were published and generally promoted and distributed by abolitionist propagandists. These narratives enjoyed immense popularity, were eagerly sought for publication by abolitionist journals and proved financially successful. While it is difficult to weigh their precise influence on the antislavery crusade, there is little doubt that they effectively countered the propaganda of pro-slavery apologists.

The vogue for the slave narrative waned after the Civil War. The typical antebellum narrative had served as an exposé of the horrors of the "peculiar institution," but the Civil War settled the issue of slavery and destroyed the narrative's raison d'etre. The sensational narrative of prewar vintage lingered on, but its publication after the war failed to elicit the same sympathy and enthusiasm. A nation weary of war and intent upon reconciliation expressed little desire to be reminded of the realities of life before the war. Most of the narratives that did appear in the half century following Reconstruction—their number meager when compared to the abundance of antebellum narratives—reflected a radically different conception of slave life. Now the narratives were employed almost exclusively as a nostalgic and sentimental reaffirmation of the "plantation legend" popularized by Southern local colorists. While local-color treatment of the oral tradition of the ex-slave helped to sustain an interest in African American folklore during the early years of the 20th century, this alone proved insufficient to arouse a more general interest in recording ex-slaves' accounts of life under slavery. As the ranks of former slaves dwindled, so did the possibility of preserving the "inside view" of slavery that their testimonies provided.

Sarah Gudger, age 121, ca. 1937

In this box and in the boxes on pages 89 and 93 are excerpts from the narratives available from "Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938"

Perry Lewis, Baltimore

"I was born on Kent Island, Md., about 86 years ago. My father's name was Henry and mother's Louise. I had one brother John, who was killed in the Civil War at the Deep Bottom, one sister as I can remember. My father was a freeman and my mother a slave, owned by Thomas Tolson, who owned a small farm on which I was born in a log cabin, with two rooms, one up and one down.

"As you know the mother was the owner of the children that she brought into the world. Mother being a slave made me a slave. She cooked and worked on the farm, ate whatever was in the farmhouse and did her share of work to keep and maintain the Tolsons. They being poor, not having a large place or a number of slaves to increase their wealth, made them little above the free colored people and with no knowledge, they could not teach me or any one else to read.

"You know the Eastern Shore of Maryland was in the most productive slave territory and where farming was done on a large scale; and in that part of Maryland where there were many poor people and many of whom were employed as overseers, you naturally heard of patrollers and we had them and many of them. I have heard that patrollers were on Kent Island and the colored people would go out in the country on the roads, create a disturbance to attract the patrollers' attention. They would tie the ropes and grape vines across the roads, so when the patrollers would come to the scene of the disturbance on horseback at full tilt, they would be caught, throwing those who would come in contact with the rope or vine off the horse, sometimes badly injuring the riders. This would create hatred between the slaves, the free people, the patrollers and other white people who were concerned.

"In my childhood days I played marbles, this was the only game I remember playing. As I was on a small farm, we did not come in contact much with other children, and heard no children's songs. I therefore do not recall the songs we sang.

"I do not remember being sick but I have heard mother say, when she or her children were sick, the white doctor who attended the Tolsons treated us and the only herbs I can recall were life-everlasting boneset and woodditney, from each of which a tea could be made.

"This is about all I can recall." ◆

Mary Kindred, age 80, ca. 1937

The Twentieth Century Revival

This trend was dramatically reversed during the late 1920s and the 1930s, which witnessed a revival of interest in slave narratives. During this period, several independent projects to secure ex-slave testimonies were undertaken. What most clearly distinguished these from earlier efforts was their sociological character. The single-minded moralism that had pervaded earlier narratives diminished substantially. The typical supplanted the dramatic as the primary focus of inquiry; detailed questionnaires were designed to obtain a catalog of information on the daily round of slave life. The primary goal in each instance was simply to get aged African Americans to discuss the range of their experiences and impressions of life under the slave regime. The Federal Writers' Project study that produced the Slave Narrative Collection was the most ambitious and comprehensive of several such efforts.

The reasons for the resurgence of interest in slave narratives are both numerous and complex. With the number of surviving ex-slaves rapidly diminishing by the 1930s, the time was imminent when their testimonies could no longer be obtained. This fact was often cited as a motivation by those compiling the narratives. However, while it goes far toward explaining the sense of urgency that inspired the several narrative-gathering efforts, it is insufficient to account for the heightened awareness of the narratives' value at this particular time. The underlying sources of this interest must be sought elsewhere.

Slave Narratives and the New Debate About Slavery

Just as the antebellum slave narratives had gained prominence in reaction to the Southern defense of slavery, so interest in the latter-day slave narrative was stimulated by the dominant attitudes toward the slave regime that prevailed in the first quarter of the 20th century. Seldom before or since has racism been so pervasive and so academically respectable in the United States. The assumption of the innate and inherited inferiority of non-Anglo-Saxon racial and ethnic groups permeated and dominated white intellectual and popular thought. Social, scientific and historical thought both mirrored and reinforced this racism.

By far the most profound influence upon the historical study of slavery during this period was the writings of Ulrich B. Phillips, whose monumental *American Negro Slavery* (New York, 1918; reprint Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1996) established him as the leading authority on the subject. *American Negro Slavery* was so comprehensive, its scholarship so exacting, and its racial assumptions so closely attuned to those then prevailing, that it "succeeded in neutralizing almost every assumption of the antislavery tradition," according to Stanley M. Elkins in *Slavery: A Problem in American Institutional and Intellectual Life* (Chicago, 1959).

The portrait of slavery that emerged from *American Negro Slavery* bore a striking resemblance to that espoused by pro-slavery apologists before the Civil War. It minimized the severity of American slavery, extolled its civilizing and Christianizing functions and reasserted the notion that the slave was submissive rather than defiant. The overall effect was a verification of the "plantation myth" and a confirmation of what Stanley Elkins has termed the "Sambo" image of the slave.

Against this background, the revival of interest in the slave narrative reflected a post-World War I revitalization of African American culture that was instituted and promoted in large measure by blacks themselves. Most dramatically manifested in the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s, this revitalization was marked by a concerted quest for a "usable" past, one that would impart a sense of self-respect, dignity and identity to African Americans. One result was the serious study of black history, spearheaded by the unremitting efforts and inspiration of W.E.B. DuBois and of Carter G. Woodson, the energetic founder, editor and moving spirit behind the *Journal of Negro History*. The emergence of an increasing number of black scholars signaled the demise of black acquiescence to the prevailing white interpretations of the African American past.

The authority of Phillips's interpretation therefore did more than rekindle interest in the subject of slavery. Although accepted as authoritative in most academic circles, his sympathetic view was indignantly contested by the new generation of black scholars who, as the slaves' blood and spiritual descendants, could not approach slavery in the spirit of erudition alone. Just as Phillips's Southern background and heritage had exerted a profound and pervasive influence upon his view of slavery, so the portrait espoused by African Americans was derived from a

Mother and child, ca. 1937

Alonza Fantroy Toombs, ca. 1937

tradition perpetuated and enriched by the accounts of those who had experienced life under the slave regime. When Phillips spurned the use of ex-slave reminiscences as historical data, he rejected the validity of the very source upon which many of the basic assumptions of African American scholars were ultimately founded.

Phillips's aversion to using slave narratives as appropriate sources of historical data also precluded the study of slavery written from the standpoint of the slave, since the sources he employed were inadequate to answer the question, "What was it like to be a slave?" The recognition that only individuals who had lived under the slave regime could adequately answer this question contributed substantially to the surge of interest in obtaining the testimonies of former slaves.

Slave Narratives and the Waning Authority of Racism

The discovery of African American culture during the 1920s and 1930s engaged the attention of a growing number of whites as well. White writers found in African American life and culture a fresh source of artistic materials, and serious treatment of black culture was a distinguishing feature of the Southern literary renaissance that flourished in the 1920s. Interest in black art and entertainment was reflected in the acceptance of jazz by white musicians and its popularity among white audiences. Fascination with black folklore, which extended back to the 19th century, increased significantly during the '20s and was enlivened by innovations such as the unique brand of folk sociology pioneered by Howard W. Odum at the University of North Carolina.

This burgeoning interest in African American culture was enhanced immeasurably by the rapidly expanding disciplines of anthropology and sociology. While social-scientific thought was not immune to the popular racial preconceptions of the day, the authority of such doctrines was weakened by the impact of intellectual currents from within the social sciences themselves. The concept of culture, more than any other single idea, contributed to the erosion of respectable racism. Although explicitly accepted only in avant-garde circles during the '20s, the culture concept had been an implicit and sometimes contradictory component of the working assumptions of many social scientists even at the zenith of the vogue of racist thought. Facilitated by the decline of racialist explanations and by an increased sophistication in methodological techniques, social-scientific attention to race and African American culture steadily increased throughout the '20s and '30s. The convergence of these several currents fostered a climate receptive to efforts to obtain personal testimonies concerning antebellum slave life, and it was from within this cultural milieu that interest in the collection of ex-slave narratives arose.

Anna Smith, Summit County, Ohio

In a little old rocking chair, sits an old colored "mammy" known to her friends as "Grandma" Smith, spending the remaining days with her grandchildren. Small of stature, tipping the scales at about 100 lbs. but alert to the wishes and cares of her children, this old lady keeps posted on current events from those around her. With no stoop or bent back and with a firm step she helps with the housework and preparing of meals, waiting, when permitted, on others. In odd moments, she likes to work at her favorite task of "hooking" rag rugs.

Never having worn glasses, her eyesight is the envy of the younger generation. She spends most of the time at home, preferring her rocker and pipe (she has been smoking for more than 80 years) to a back seat in an automobile. ...

A note of hesitancy about speaking of her past shows at times when she realizes she is talking to one not of her own race, but after eight years in the north, where she has been treated courteously by her white neighbors, that old feeling of inferiority under which she lived during slave days and later on a plantation in Kentucky has about disappeared.

Her home is [a] comfortably furnished two story house with a front porch. ... Kentucky with its past history still retains its hold. She refers to it as "God's Chosen Land" and would prefer to end her days where about 80 years of her life was spent. On her 101st birthday (1935) she posed for a picture, seated in her favorite chair with her closest friend, her pipe.

Abraham Lincoln is as big a man with her today as when he freed her people. ...

Anna Smith's parents are William Clarke and Miranda Toll. Her father was a slave belonging to Judge Toll. It was common practice for slaves to assume the last name of their owners.

It was before war was declared between the North and South that she was married, for she claims her daughter was "going on three" when President Lincoln freed the slaves. Mrs. Smith remembers her father who died at the age of 117 years.

Her oldest brother was 50 when he joined the Confederate Army. Three other brothers were sent to the front. One was an ambulance attendant, one belonged to the cavalry, one an orderly sergeant and the other joined the infantry. All were killed in action. Anna Smith's husband later joined the war and was reported killed. ... ◆

Collections That Led the Way

The earliest of the endeavors to secure interviews with ex-slaves was initiated in 1929 under private auspices when separate and independent projects began simultaneously at Fisk University, Southern University and Prairie View State College. The projects at Southern and Prairie View were directed by John B. Cade, a historian whose interest in using the accounts of ex-slaves was initially aroused by the controversy over the nature of the slave regime and, in particular, by Ulrich B. Phillips's contention that slaves had been contented with their lot. Cade later summarized the materials collected under his direction at Southern in his July 1935 article in the *Journal of Negro History*, "Out of the Mouths of Ex-Slaves," and the project's success stimulated him to undertake a similar effort at Prairie View during the mid-1930s.

The Fisk collection of slave narratives evolved as an unanticipated consequence of research directed by Charles S. Johnson, who had established the Social Science Institute at Fisk in 1928. One of Johnson's earliest projects, an extensive community study of the African American neighborhoods adjacent to Fisk in Nashville, foreshadowed the influence his research training at the University of Chicago's renowned Department of Sociology was to exert on the Fisk collection of slave narratives. In that study, Johnson's research design relied heavily on personal interviews, and Ophelia Settle of the Social Science Institute's research staff interviewed a large number of former slaves.

Johnson quickly recognized the value of preserving such firsthand accounts of slave life and urged that a concerted effort be made to obtain them. In addition to those in Nashville, interviews were conducted in rural Tennessee and Kentucky and later as an integral component of Johnson's study of Macon County, Ala., which formed the substance of his analysis of the plantation as a social institution. These interviews proved so satisfactory that Johnson planned to publish a volume based on an analysis of the 100 documents Settle had obtained. Although the plan was never realized, the Social Science Institute's Unwritten History of Slavery reproduced approximately one-third of the narratives.

Allen Sims, ca. 1937

The WPA and Americans' Life Histories

Yet private efforts to preserve the life histories of former slaves accounted for only a small portion of the narratives collected during this period. The advent of the New Deal marked a new phase, for it was under New Deal employment programs for jobless white-collar workers that narrative collecting reached its zenith, first, in 1934 in a Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA) white-collar project headed by Lawrence D. Reddick at Kentucky State College, and subsequently in its successor organization, the Works Progress Administration. Both agencies were created in response to the massive unemployment of the Great Depression and were designed to use unemployed workers on public-works projects such as building roads, dams, bridges and swimming pools. However, the scourge of unemployment during the Depression was not restricted to blue-collar workers, and thus both the FERA and the WPA included projects for white-collar workers as well. The most notable of these were the WPA Arts Projects.

The spirit of innovation and experimentation that was the hallmark of the New Deal was nowhere more clearly manifested than in the establishment of Federal Project Number One, better known as the Federal Arts Project, an umbrella organization that included the Federal Art, Music, Theatre and Writers' Projects designed to assist unemployed writers, artists, musicians and actors by providing them with employment that would use their occupational skills. With the creation of the Arts Project, the federal government embarked upon an unprecedented program of support for artistic and cultural endeavors.

Patsy Moses, age 74, ca. 1937

As originally envisioned, the primary task of the Federal Writers' Project was to prepare a comprehensive and panoramic "American Guide," a geographical-social-historical portrait of the states, cities and localities of the entire United States. The original idea of a single multivolume national guide ultimately gave way to the *American Guide Series*, composed of a number of state and local guides.

As the Writers' Project became more firmly established and its research potential more apparent, the scope of its efforts broadened beyond the guides, and activities initially associated with them assumed independent significance. Among these was a series of projects manifesting a fresh appreciation for the folk elements in American life, the most innovative of which sought interviews for anthologies reflecting the lives of Americans from many different backgrounds.

According to Ann Banks, editor of *First Person America* (New York, 1981) the result was "the largest body of first-person narratives ever collected in this country." And the collections of folklore, life histories and materials on African American life that resulted gave impetus to the collection of slave narratives.

Thus the program and personnel of the Writers' Project presented a unique opportunity to pursue folklore research on a national basis, and the emphasis upon the collection of folklore materials became one of the project's most characteristic and productive features. To direct activities in this area, the Writers' Project recruited John A. Lomax, one of the foremost figures in the development of American folklore. A man whose pioneering efforts in folklore research established him as "the greatest popularizer and one of the greatest field collectors of American folksong," Lomax was instrumental in identifying and preserving important black folk materials that had previously been overlooked or ignored.

Lomax's tenure with the Writers' Project was relatively brief, but his impact upon it, and especially on the formation of the Slave Narrative Collection, was enduring. His early direction of the project's folklore research mirrored his personal interest in Southern and rural materials. The interview method of collecting folklore and the corollary emphasis upon the collection of life-history materials, both of which he introduced, became a hallmark of Writers' Project research. The life-history approach was used not only in the Slave Narrative Collection but in several unpublished Writers' Project studies, such as the autobiographies of Texas and Kansas range pioneers. It was most fully developed in the highly original and widely acclaimed *These Are Our Lives*, published by the Federal Writers' Project in 1939, as a series of life histories of a broad and diverse but undistinguished group of residents of the southeastern United States. The Slave Narrative Collection was thus a natural and logical extension of the Writers' Project goal of letting ordinary people tell their own life stories.

The Black Presence in the Writers' Project

During the Depression, an awakened appreciation for the cultural diversity of the American people heightened interest in and sympathy for American minority groups. The broad egalitarianism of the New Deal both reflected and inspired this attitude. The Roosevelt administration proved more responsive to the needs and interests of African Americans than had any administration since Lincoln's. Blacks, in turn, became an important element in the New Deal coalition. Cooperation was fostered by the efforts of a handful of prominent administration spokesmen and by the pressures that African Americans themselves exerted to obtain representation in New Deal programs. Through these efforts, blacks were appointed to positions of responsibility within numerous governmental agencies, creating the "Black Cabinet" or "Black Brain Trust"—a vocal and eloquent group of highly trained and politically astute African American intellectuals who spearheaded the struggle for civil rights during the '30s. Within the administration, its members served, officially and unofficially, as their agency's "race relations adviser" and "to look out for the Negro interests." Discrimination still flourished, for this representation of African Americans in the New Deal was largely token. But compared to the indifference of previous administrations, it was also a significant departure.

Henry Robinson, ex-slave, ca. 1937

African American participation on the Writers' Project was achieved only after the lack of black personnel had been scored by black leaders. Following the predictable New Deal pattern, an Office of Negro Affairs was created, which played a vital role in the Writers' Project program. With "Black Cabinet" support, Sterling A. Brown, a Washington, D.C., poet and Howard University English professor, was enlisted to ensure that "the Negro [was] not neglected in any of the publications written by or sponsored by the Writers' Project."

While its primary official responsibilities were editorial, the Office of Negro Affairs also served as watchdog over the Writers' Project's personnel practices. In this capacity its course of action was limited because personnel policies were largely determined by the participating states and the national office could do little more than deplore the discrimination that existed and recommend the addition of qualified black writers. Black participation was in many instances circumscribed by white Southern mores that dictated the establishment of separate units for white and black, the cost of which was often prohibitive. Moreover, state Writers' Project officials were extremely sensitive to local white public opinion and were reluctant to take any action that might endanger their already tenuous status in the eyes of the white community. When individual African Americans were hired in states lacking separate black units, their terms were often of short duration; the familiar pattern of "last hired, first fired" is amply documented in Federal Writers' Project records.

Yet the record of the FWP on this score is mixed. While African Americans were virtually excluded from

Alan Lomax

Zora Neale Hurston, Rochelle Harris and Gabriel Brown in Eatonville, Fla., during the Lomax-Hurston-Barnicle recording expedition to Georgia, Florida and the Bahamas, June 1935

Writers' Projects in several Southern states, the pattern was not universal. In several states—notably Virginia, Louisiana and Florida—ambitious black units flourished; in several others the number of black workers fluctuated in response to work quotas. And the energies of the black writers were directed almost exclusively to the collection of materials pertaining to African American culture.

The relative paucity of black personnel on the Writers' Project makes their accomplishments all the more impressive. In addition to the collection and preparation of materials for the state guides, African American workers in Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida and Virginia engaged in research studies on black history and culture. The Washington office of the FWP also contemplated publishing a history of the antislavery struggle "from the Negro point of view"; development of a comprehensive bibliography of writings on African American culture; and the compilation of a documentary record of events in the history of the Underground Railroad.

Sterling A. Brown, whose unstinting support and encouragement sustained each of those efforts, had personally formulated plans for the publication of a volume that would draw substantially upon Writers' Project materials obtained by black researchers. These studies were curtailed and publication plans based upon them thwarted, however, by the abrupt termination of the Writers' Project in 1939. Only *The Negro in Virginia* (New York, 1940), a product of that state's black unit directed by Roscoe E. Lewis and one of the outstanding achievements of the Writers' Project, attained publication.

The WPA Begins Collecting Slave Narratives

Preliminary plans for the Writers' Project made no provision for collecting slave autobiographies, testimonies and reminiscences. Interviews with former slaves were undertaken spontaneously after the inception of the FWP and were included among the activities of several Southern Writers' Projects for almost a year before these isolated and unrelated efforts were transformed into a concerted regional project coordinated by the Washington office. Project records reveal that a small number of ex-slave interviews had been sporadically conducted, often by a single black employee, in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia without explicit direction or apparent recognition from Washington before the collection of narratives was officially inaugurated by the national headquarters of the FWP in April 1937.

It was a group of ex-slave narratives submitted by the Florida Writers' Project that directly sparked the establishment of a regional study under FWP auspices. The Florida narratives had been independently undertaken under the direction of the state director of the Florida Writers' Project, Carita Doggett Corse, who earlier in her career had glimpsed the potential value of such interviews while engaged in research on a history of Fort George Island. When Corse was appointed director of the Florida Writers' Project in the fall of 1935, the recollection of her conversations with an aged ex-slave who had vividly recalled much of the island's past, coupled with the Writers' Project emphases upon personal history and interview methods of data collection, suggested the possibility of using project personnel to interview ex-slaves.

In 1936 employees of Florida's active black FWP unit, which included the novelist-anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston, interviewed a substantial number of former slaves as an integral part of their quest for indigenous African American folk materials. These activities were nominally associated with the compilation of the *Florida Guide* and the narratives obtained were later considered for inclusion in a projected volume titled *The Negro in Florida*, which was never completed. (In 1993 Gary W. McDonogh edited *The Florida Negro: A Federal Writers' Project Legacy* [Jackson, Miss., 1993], a previously unpublished product of the Florida Writers Project, which relied extensively on interviews with African Americans.)

In March 1937 several of the Florida interviews were forwarded to Washington for editorial comment. Lomax and Brown were intrigued by the narratives and immediately recognized the value of preserving them. Excited by the possibilities that the structure and emphases of the Writers' Project afforded for large-scale collection of life histories, Lomax proposed that such efforts be extended more systematically to the remaining Southern and border states. On April 1, 1937, the collection of slave narratives formally began with the dispatch of instructions to each of these states directing their Writers' Project workers to the task of interviewing former slaves.

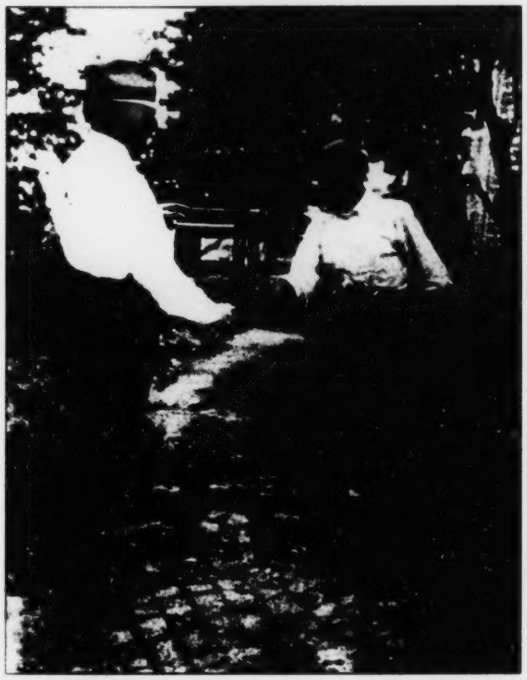
John Lomax's Leadership and the Issue of Race

The project to interview former slaves assumed a form and scope that bore Lomax's imprint and reflected his experience and zeal as a collector of folklore. His sense of urgency inspired the efforts in several states. And his prestige and personal influence enlisted the support of many project officials, particularly in the deep South, who might otherwise have been unresponsive to requests for materials of this type.

One might question the wisdom of selecting Lomax, a white Southerner, to direct a project involving the collection of data from black former slaves. Yet whatever racial preconceptions Lomax may have held do not appear to have had an appreciable effect upon the Slave Narrative Collection. Lomax's written instructions to interviewers emphasized the necessity of obtaining a faithful account of the ex-slave's version of his or her experiences.

"It should be remembered that the Federal Writers' Project is not interested in taking sides on any question. The worker should not censor any materials collected regardless of its [sic] nature." Lomax constantly reiterated his insistence that the interviews be recorded verbatim, with no holds barred. In his editorial capacity he closely adhered to this dictum, making only minor grammatical corrections, never altering the substance of the narratives. Narratives were never rejected or revised because of questions about their authenticity.

On the other hand, while Lomax was keenly sensitive to the importance of establishing adequate rapport with the aged informants, it does not appear that he seriously considered the possibility that black interviewers might accomplish this more effectively than white. Earlier evaluations of the Georgia narratives had reported that black interviewers appeared "able to gain better insight" than whites and that the interviews obtained by blacks were "less tinged with glamour." Nevertheless, no special attempt was made to assign African Americans to this task, as had previously been done in Georgia, Florida and several other states. Indeed, after the national office of the FWP began directing the project, the writers employed as interviewers were almost exclusively white—and it is probable that in many instances caste etiquette led ex-slaves to tell white interviewers "what they wanted to hear." Lomax's personal success in obtaining African American folklore may have blinded him to the effects of the interviewer's race on the interview situation.



Ruby T. Lomax

John Lomax and Uncle Rich Brown at the home of Julia Killingsworth near Sumterville, Ala., Oct. 1940

Yet Lomax should not be held solely responsible for the paucity of black interviewers, for his duties were editorial rather than administrative. And as noted above, African Americans were underrepresented among the writers in the Writers' Project primarily because Washington officials were unable to ensure that black personnel be included in local and state FWP units, especially in the South.

John W. Fields, Lafayette, Ind.

"... In most of us colored folks was the great desire to [be] able to read and write. We took advantage of every opportunity to educate ourselves. The greater part of the plantation owners were very harsh if we were caught trying to learn or write. It was the law that if a white man was caught trying to educate a negro slave, he was liable to prosecution entailing a fine of 50 dollars and a jail sentence. We were never allowed to go to town and it was not until after I ran away that I knew that they sold anything but slaves, tobacco, and whiskey. Our ignorance was the greatest hold the South had on us. We knew we could run away, but what then? An offender guilty of this crime was subjected to very harsh punishment. ..." ◆

How the Narratives Were Compiled

Responses to the request for ex-slave materials varied. Interviews were conducted in all Southern and most border states, as well as in New York and Rhode Island. Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas sponsored especially productive projects, but the achievement of the Arkansas Project—whose director, Bernice Babcock, had a special interest in the ex-slave narratives—exceeded that of any other state. Although their brevity often limits their utility, the nearly 700 Arkansas narratives constitute almost

Lou Turner, age 89, ca. 1937

one-third of the entire collection. One writer alone, Irene Robertson, interviewed 286 former slaves. Yet in this instance, as in many others in the history of the Writers' Project, plans for publication were frustrated by the termination of the FWP.

Most of the narratives were compiled in 1937 and early 1938. Thereafter, interviewing was curtailed for several reasons. The competing demands of several other FWP projects in addition to the preparation of the *Guides* meant that the slave narrative project could not continue indefinitely. Uncertainty about the ultimate disposition of the narratives curbed interest as well. Many officials also felt that the repetition that characterized the narratives marked a point of diminishing returns. Finally, many felt—erroneously, it now appears—that the supply of ex-slaves had been exhausted. By the spring of 1939, the collecting of ex-slave interviews had ceased.

After interviewing ended, the narratives lay dormant for several years, and it appeared that they might be relegated to permanent archival oblivion in their respective states. Upon the termination of the Writers' Project, however, responsibility for the final disposition of the narratives was assumed by the Writers' Unit of the Library of Congress Project, which was concerned primarily with the conservation of Writers' Project materials not intended for publication by the individual states. Approximately 2,300 narratives, as well as a thousand related documents and other "non-narrative materials" (consisting primarily of copies of newspaper advertisements of slave auctions and runaways, state laws and bills pertaining to slavery, tax enumerations on slaves, bills of sale, etc.), were among the materials called in from the states for permanent retention in the Library of Congress.

Benjamin A. Botkin, a noted folklorist who had succeeded Lomax as Folklore Editor of the Writers' Project, directed the processing of these materials. Botkin was chiefly responsible for preserving the narratives in a permanent collection, for without his sensitivity to the value of this collective portrait and without his concern for their preservation and what could be made of them, the interviews would probably never have been put to use. Appropriately subtitling the collection "A Folk History of Slavery in the United States," Botkin supervised the accession of the interview materials from the states and their organization into bound volumes that were then deposited in the Rare Book Room of the Library. The "non-narrative materials" that accompanied the interviews were deposited in the Library of Congress's Archive of Folk Song. With the exception of a number of the Virginia narratives used in the preparation of *The Negro in Virginia* and not forwarded to Washington, all the narratives that had been sent to Washington from state Writers' Project offices were presented in bound volumes to the Library of Congress in 1941.

The Limitations of the Slave Narrative Collection: Problems of Memory

Before the resurgence of interest in slavery generated by the black protest movement of the 1960s and '70s, few historians or social scientists sought to mine the riches of the ex-slave testimonies. One major reason for this neglect was that until 1972 the entire collection was relatively inaccessible. Although the original transcripts were available for reference in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress, the collection does not circulate, and its sheer bulk (more than 10,000 unindexed pages) undoubtedly discouraged efforts to use it more widely and effectively. Since the early 1970s, however, both the entire Slave Narrative Collection and selections from it have been widely reprinted, and the present effort by the Library of Congress to make the collection available through the Internet now renders that limitation moot.

A more significant reason for the neglect of the Slave Narrative Collection before the 1970s, however, was the circumspection with which historians have generally regarded personal reminiscences. Recollection of the past is always a highly subjective phenomenon, one continually susceptible to modification and distortion. The alleged untrustworthiness of these interviews with aged former slaves has, therefore, been a frequent and not inconsequential objection to their use in historical research. For example, John Blassingame, whose book *The Slave Community* was a pioneering effort to analyze the personal accounts of former slaves—in this case primarily the antebellum slave narratives—has been especially skeptical of the Slave Narrative Collection interviews, and, although aware of their existence, did not use them in *The Slave Community* for fear that their use would "lead almost inevitably to a simplistic and distorted view of the plantation as a paternalistic institution where the chief feature of life was mutual love and respect between masters and slaves," Blassingame said in his 1972 book.

Certainly the interviews in the Slave Narrative Collection present problems beyond the general issue of the reliability and accuracy of recollections of the past. Not only had more than 70 years elapsed between Emancipation and the time of the interviews, but most informants had experienced slavery only as children or adolescents. Those interviewed were extremely old and most were living in conditions of abject poverty during the Depression years of the 1930s. These factors often combined to make them look upon the past through rose-colored glasses; they fondly described events and situations that had not been, in reality, so positive as they recalled them. Moreover, it is apparent that some informants, mistaking the interviewer for a government representative who might somehow assist them in their economic plight, replied to questions with flattery and calculated exaggeration in an

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effort to curry the interviewer's favor. Exaggeration may often have been the consequence of the interview itself, which gave informants an opportunity to be the center of attention.

It is uncertain, then, whether the former slaves reported their experience under slavery accurately and truthfully. Two other major questions surrounding the use of the slave narratives concern, first, whether the interviewers were able to elicit candid responses from their informants and, second, whether what the informants said was accurately recorded.

It is axiomatic that the quality of an interview depends on the skill of the individual who obtains it. The quality of typewritten accounts contained in the collection is grossly uneven, reflecting the varied talents of the federal writers. Most of the interviewers were amateurs, inexperienced and unsophisticated in the use of interview techniques. Most expressed little concern about the problems of distortion inherent in the interview process and were insensitive to the nuances of interview procedure. A questionnaire devised by Lomax suggesting possible categories of discussion was often partially or totally ignored, frequently resulting in rambling and trivial comments. When the questionnaire was too closely followed, the result was stylized and superficial responses, devoid of spontaneity. Moreover, it is problematic how accurately interviewers wrote down exactly what the informant had said, especially when, as in many narratives, there was great attention given to dialect. In addition, as George P. Rawick's searches of state Writers' Project records indicate in *The American Slave* (Supplement Series 1 and 2), some of the writers and editors themselves undertook to revise, alter or censor the accounts.

Should the Slave Narrative Collection Be Used?

Given the myriad problems of authenticity and reliability surrounding the interviews, one might despair of using them at all. Indeed, until the 1970s they were not widely used in a serious fashion by scholars. The reservations concerning their use were summarized by David Henige, who, after a cursory discussion of the context within which the interviews were obtained, concludes in *Oral Historiography* (London, 1982) that "the combination of weaknesses that characterizes the ex-slave narratives restricts their reliable data to such matters as childhood under slavery, some aspects of family life, some details on slave genealogies and some unintended insights into the nature of memory and of interview psychology. ..." Therefore, he contends, the Federal Writers' Project effort to preserve the life histories of the former slaves "was largely an opportunity lost."

However, a blanket indictment of the interviews is as unjustified as their indiscriminate or uncritical use. Each kind of historical document has its own particular usefulness as well as its own inherent limitations for providing understanding of the past. The utility of the ex-slave interviews can only be determined in the context of the objectives of the researcher. For example, if one is interested in entering the perennial debate over the profitability of slavery, information obtained from the narratives will be highly impressionistic and much less valuable than that from other sources such as plantation records. Yet if one wishes to understand the nature of the "peculiar institution" from the perspective of the slave, to reconstruct the cultural and social milieu of the slave community, or to analyze the social dynamics of the slave system, then these data are not only relevant, they are essential. That is not to imply that they should be used exclusively or without caution. Yet the hazards of attempting to comprehend slavery without using them far outweigh the limitations of their use.

Attendants at Old Slave Day, Southern Pines, N.C., April 8, 1937

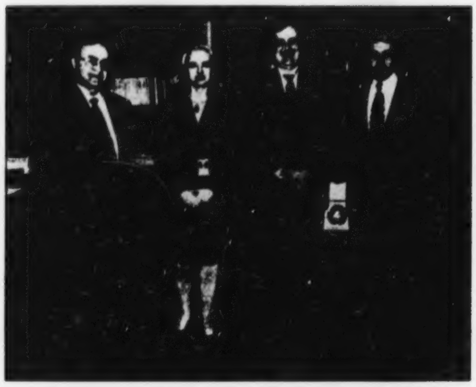
Saidiya V. Hartman in *Scenes of Subjection: Terror, Slavery and Self-Making in Nineteenth-Century America* (New York, 1997), has recently undertaken a penetrating assessment of the Slave Narrative Collection's utility. With all their limitations, she asks, "How does one use these sources? At best with the awareness that a totalizing of history cannot be reconstructed from these interested, selective and fragmentary accounts and with an acknowledgment of the interventionist role of the interpreter, the equally interested labor of historical revision and the impossibility of reconstituting the past free from the disfigurements of present concerns. With all these provisos issued, these narratives nonetheless remain an important source for understanding the everyday experience of slavery and its aftermath. ..." ◆

Mr. Yetman is Chancellors Club Teaching Professor of American Studies and Sociology and chair of the American Studies Program at the University of Kansas, where he is also Courtesy Professor of African and African American Studies and co-editor (with David Katzman) of the transdisciplinary journal American Studies. *His publications on the Slave Narrative Collection include* Life Under the "Peculiar Institution": Selections from the Slave Narrative Collection *(1970), also published under the title* Voices from Slavery: 100 Authentic Slave Narratives *(revised edition, 2000), and articles in* American Quarterly.

Fundamentals of Foreign Legal Research

Law Library Launches Research Sessions

BY MARIE LOUISE BERNAL



Willie Swinson Jr

Law Librarian Rubens Medina with senior legal specialists Theresa Papademetriou (Greece, Cyprus and the European Union), Stephen Clarke (Canada, New Zealand, Caribbean Islands, Micronesia, U.S. territories) and Peter Roudik (Russia and the former Soviet republics)

In an effort to promote increased access to the Library's collections and to feature the expertise of its staff, the Law Library launched a series of sessions this spring devoted to research in foreign law.

The series was offered in cooperation with the Law Librarians' Society of Washington,, D.C. (LLSDC). The LLSCD is the local chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries and includes representatives from all types of law libraries. The format of each session is similar, a one-hour lecture focusing on a particular jurisdiction, but the venue changes with a different member institution acting as host each time.

Launching the series, "Fundamentals of Foreign Legal Research, " Law Librarian Rubens Medina expressed his appreciation for initiating and sponsoring this cooperative project to Patricia Gudas Mitchell, head librarian at Piper Marbury Rudnick & Wolfe LLP; and Kelly A.Vinopal, senior reference librarian at Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky. They serve as co-chairs of LLSDC's Foreign, Comparative and International Law Special Interest Section. He also acknowledged the contribution of Marci Hoffman, international and foreign law librarian at Georgetown University Law Center, for moderating the sessions.

"In today's global society, the interest in foreign, comparative and international law reflects the role of the United States in the world and the significance given to foreign legal systems by the legislators, as well as the federal judiciary," Mr. Medina said. "The Law Library of Congress is committed to doing whatever we can to play an active role in providing as much access to this knowledge as possible to our traditional clients, as well as to other interested constituents."

In his remarks, Mr. Medina referred to similar programs in the past undertaken in cooperation with the law library community. Most recently, in 1999, the Law Library presented the daylong workshop "Meet the Legal Specialists: Expert Advice on Research and Acquisitions of Foreign Law in the Vernacular (Advanced)" under the sponsorship of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The opening session, held on March 7 in the Library of Congress National Digital Library Learning Center, featured Stephen F. Clarke, senior legal specialist in the Law Library. After receiving his law degree from Osgoode Hall Law School in Canada, Mr. Clarke obtained an LLM in comparative law from Georgetown University. "Why would anyone in the United States be interested in learning about Canadian law?" The speaker provided two reasons: "One is to solve or avoid legal problems and the other is to do comparative research."

The legal specialists are a cadre of some 20 staff members in the Law Library with foreign law degrees and bar memberships who, together with the legal analysts and legal reference specialists, provide Congress and the federal agencies with analysis and information on foreign and comparative law and current legal developments around the world.

The second program in the series, scheduled for April 10, will concentrate on Russian law with Peter Roudik, senior legal specialist, as a speaker. Mr. Roudik received his J.D. and Ph.D. from Moscow State University and an LLM degree from the Central European University in Budapest. The Russian program will be hosted by the library of the World Bank Legal Department. The last session will be held on May 16 at Georgetown University Law Center and feature Theresa Papademetriou, a senior legal specialist and graduate of the Law School of the University of Athens, with an LLM in international and comparative law from George Washington University School of Law. Ms. Papademetriou will cover research in her two specialties, Greek law and the laws and regulations of the European Union. For further information on this program, contact Marie Louise Bernal at mber@loc.gov.

Ms. Bernal is special assistant to the Law Librarian.

Willie Swinson Jr

Members of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C.: Kelly Vinopal, Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky; Marci Hoffman, Georgetown University Law Center; and Pat Gudas-Mitchell, Piper Marbury Rudnick & Wolfe LLP.

Africa and Identity

Colin Palmer Opens Historical Conference at Library

By TRACY ARCARO

The American Historical Association, the Community College Humanities Association and the Library organized the conference "Interactions: Regional Studies, Global Processes and Historical Analysis," which was held at the Library on Feb. 28–March 3. The conference is the second phase of an effort that began with the 1999 institute for community college faculty, also held at the Library, called, "Globalizing Regional Studies." Both phases were funded by the Ford Foundation.

As conference Co-director Jerry Bentley said, the conference attempted to "twist the lens a bit and look at the past from a different point of view." Mr. Bentley explained that for 150 years professional historians searched archives for information that dealt with national communities: "Imagine what it would be like if, for those 150 years, historians had been going into the archives and looking for information and stories about the experiences that cross national boundary lines. Our understanding of the past would be completely different."

Colin Palmer, Dodge Professor of History at Princeton University, opened the conference with his keynote address on how people construct identity. For his examination of the topic, Mr. Palmer focused on how the children born in America from African slaves framed an image of their homeland and how the writers before the end of slavery constructed images of Africa.

The images of Africa found in the writings during the time before 1863 came mainly from clergymen, Mr. Palmer explained. He added that interpreters of history "must be cautious about making absolute statements about the representativeness of the clergymen's observations."

Although these African American intellectuals referred to Africa as a country, Mr. Palmer said that most writers today would not refer to the continent of Africa as a country and would be sensitive to the claims of each country's cultural religions.

African American writers before the end of slavery were, as Mr. Palmer said, mostly American born and were writing while the majority of their people were enslaved. Mr. Palmer explained that looking at the construction of identity through the writings of these people is necessary, because "we sometimes tend not to focus on how people shaped identities and how they framed images of themselves."

The writings of the African American intellectuals, according to Mr. Palmer, were influenced by the culture in which the writers were socialized, by the content of their formal education and by Christian principles they embraced. There were differences in the opinions of the writers, but "they all struggled to contest white definitions of themselves." This definition, he said, was the negative picture that African Americans were inferior to the peoples of European descent.

> **"Far too many writers, black and white, still view Africa and Africans through a Western and Christian lens."**
>
> *—Colin Palmer*

Mr. Palmer said that some writers focused on showing how Africa had a history of achievement prior to its decline. In 1815, William Hamilton wrote that "Africa can boast of her antiquity, philosophers, artists, statesmen, generals, curiosities, stupendous buildings and once widespread commerce."

Some African American writers, according to Mr. Palmer, blamed the fall of Africa on white Europeans because of the slave trade, which crushed the peace and happiness of African civilization.

Other African American writers, he said, attributed responsibility to Africans themselves: "As Christians, such commentators bemoaned the absence of Christian beliefs among the majority of the African peoples." An acceptance of Christianity in Africa would, according to the beliefs of these intellectuals, lead to Africa's redemption and regeneration.

Mr. Palmer said that the intellectuals who believed this theory realized that to accept Christianity would mean that Africa would have to rid itself of its own religions and change its social arrangements. However, Palmer explained, African American Christians thought that the embrace of Christianity would lead to moral improvement.

Mr. Palmer explained that not all African American intellectuals blamed religion or a group of people. Some writers expressed the view that Africa's rise and fall was only a part of the order of things—civilizations rise and fall.

The representations by the few African American writers of the time are not the only images of Africa present before 1863. Mr. Palmer said, "One clue that there were other constructions of Africa may reside in the names that African Americans gave to many of the organizations that they founded before 18b63 … suggesting an embrace of African heritage." He cites two Christian denominations as examples: the African Methodist Episcopal and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches.

Mr. Palmer's address on identity not only showed how there were varying views of Africa in the early 19th century, but also that an examination of another's culture requires a focus on that culture alone: "The distressing thing is that far too many writers, black and white, still view Africa and Africans through a Western and Christian lens."

During the three-day conference, scholars presented papers and discussed ideas focusing on different aspects of history. Each of the three days was devoted to a theme: "Movement of People, Ideas and Goods," "Networks and Connections Beyond the Nation State" and "Reconfigurations of 'Area' and 'State': Implications and Interactions." The three themes were divided into three sections each, Commercial Exchanges, Cultural Exchanges and Migration Diasporas; International Networks, Commercial Networks and Cultural Networks; and Constructions of Regions, Alternatives to the Conventionally Recognized Themes and Globalization. ◆

Ms. Arcaro is on detail to The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

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News from the Center for the Book

Publications Update

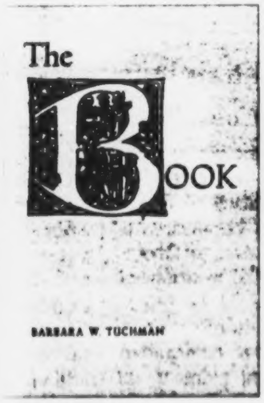
The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the first in an occasional series of articles that will summarize its activities during its first quarter century.

Since it was established in 1977, the Center for the Book has sponsored or cosponsored the publication of 52 books and 49 pamphlets. Many are still available, either from the Library of Congress Sales Shop or from a commercial publisher, but 22 are now out of print. For information about the availability of individual items, consult the Center for the Book's Web site: **www.loc.gov/cfbook**. The Center for the Book's publications are supported primarily by tax-deductible contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations.

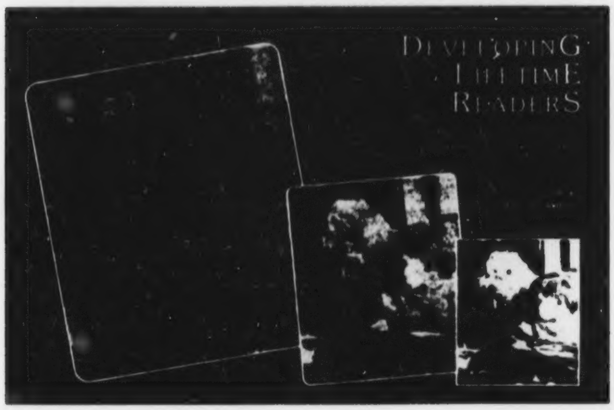
Television, the Book and the Classroom (1978) was the Center for the Book's first publication; its most recent is *Library History Research in America* (2000), published in cooperation with the University of Texas Press and one of its journals, *Libraries & Culture*. New publications planned for 2001-2003 include a major bibliography and history of the *Rivers of America* book series, to be published in association with Oak Knoll Press; an introduction and resource volume for the study of print culture in America, published in association with the University of Massachusetts Press and the American Antiquarian Society; a publication honoring Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin; and a one-volume historical "encyclopedia" of the Library of Congress, a reference book that will provide brief descriptions of the Library's major collections, functions and organizational units and biographical information about many of its staff members.

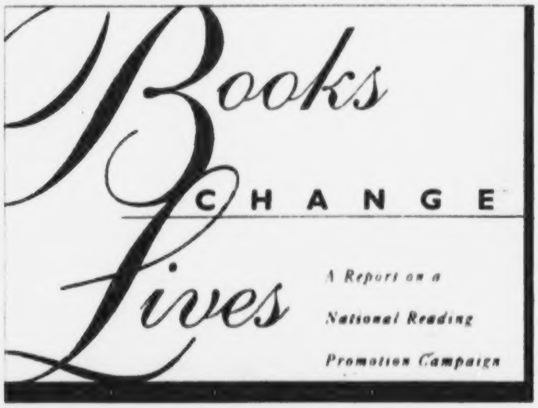
The Center for the Book's mission is to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. Its publishing program is an important means of achieving this goal. ◆

TELEVISION, THE BOOK, AND THE CLASSROOM

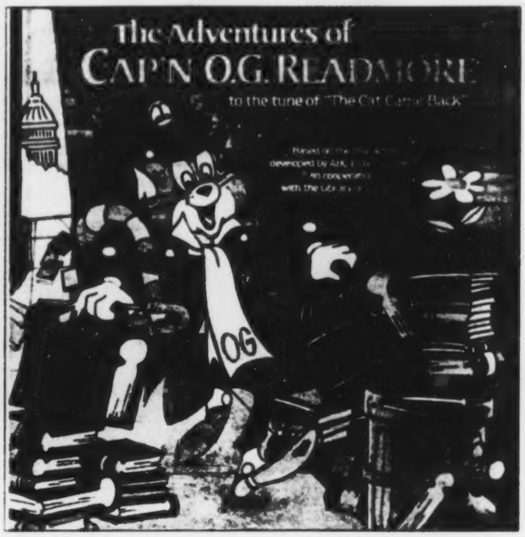


Television, the Book, and the Classroom (1978) was the Center for the Book's first publication; historian Barbara Tuchman's lecture, *The Book* (1980), was the first pamphlet in the center's "Viewpoint" series; *Library: The Drama Within* (1996) was copublished with the University of New Mexico Press; *Developing Lifetime Readers* (1993) and *Books Change Lives* (1996) describe what happened across the country during these two Center for the Book national reading promotion campaigns.



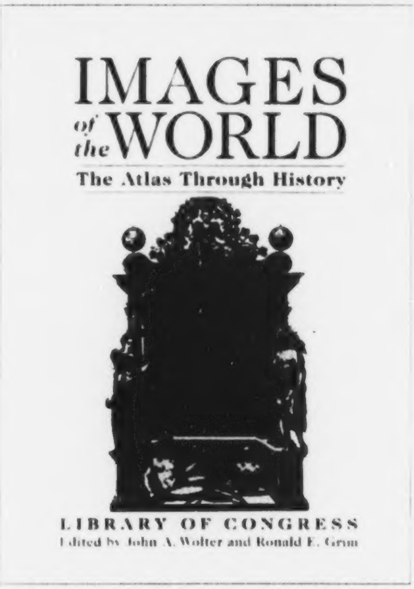


Publishing and Readership in Revolutionary France and America

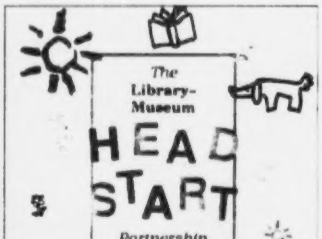

The Adventures of
CAP'N O.G. READMORE
to the tune of "The Cat Came Back"
OG

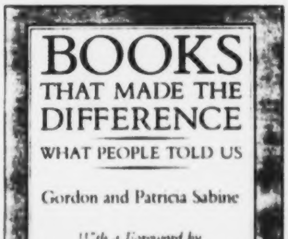
The Center for the Book's publications include books based on scholarly conferences at the Library of Congress and reading promotion handbooks, descriptions and studies. The conference proceedings pictured on this page resulted from symposia cosponsored by the center, the School of Library Service at Columbia University and the following Library of Congress divisions and sections: the European Division, the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Geography and Map Division and the Near East Section. The books were produced by three publishers: Greenwood Press, the Library of Congress and the State University of New York Press. *The Adventures of Cap'n O.G. Readmore* (Scholastic, 1984) describes a television character developed by the center and ABC Entertainment.

The early illustrated book · essays in honor of Lessing J. Rosenwald
· edited by Sandra Hindman


IMAGES of the WORLD
The Atlas Through History
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Edited by John A. Wolter and Ronald E. Grim

From The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress
National Themes For Promoting Reading


The Library-Museum
HEAD START
Partnership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WHAT PEOPLE TOLD US
Gordon and Patricia Sabine
With a Foreword by DANIEL J. BOORSTIN

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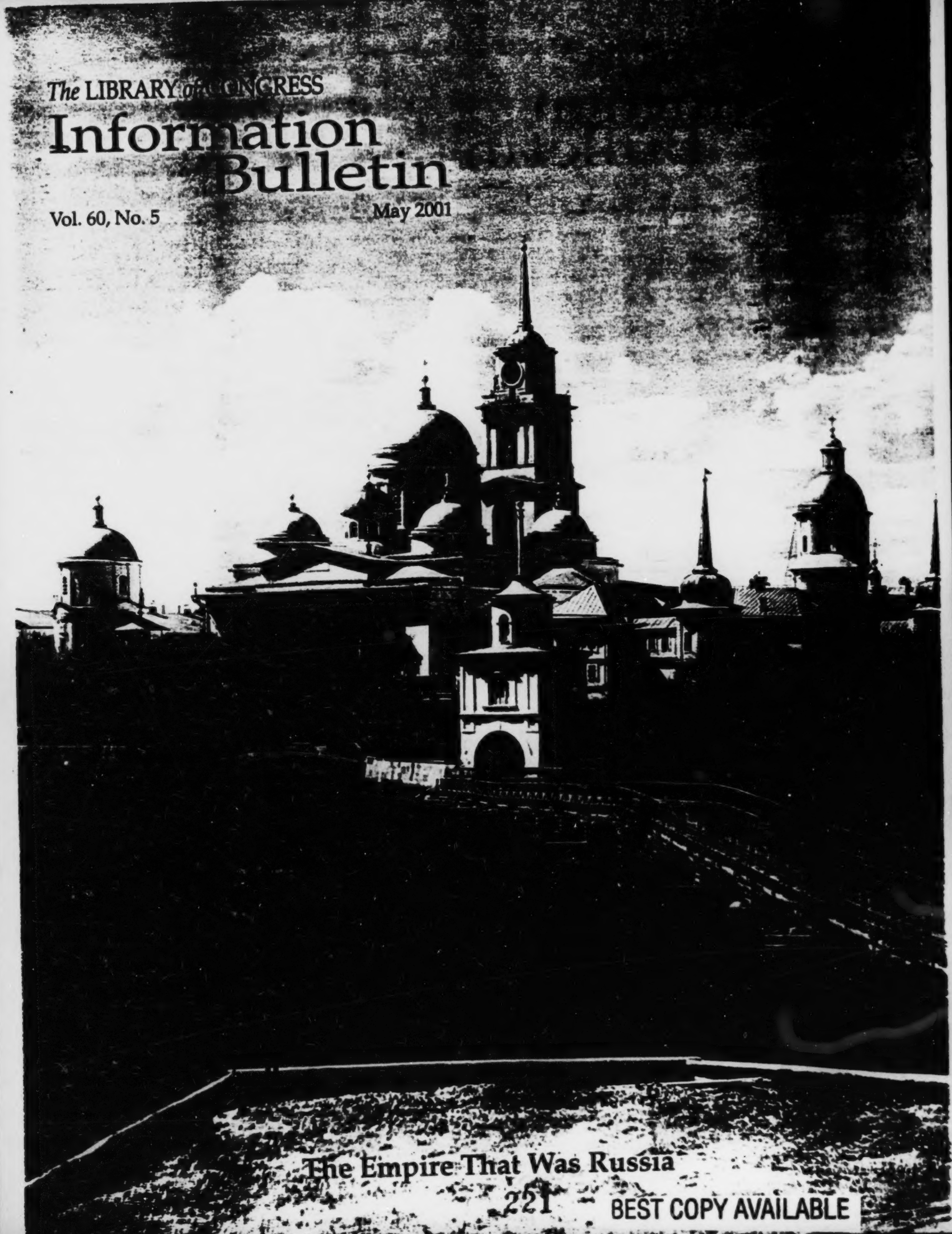

The Empire That Was Russia

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Vol. 60, No. 5
May 2001

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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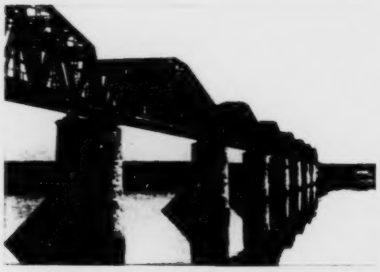

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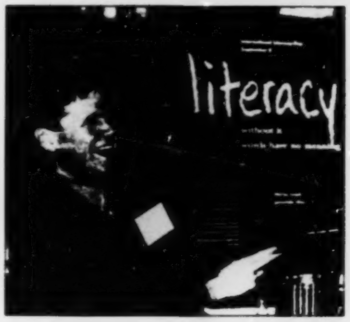

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On the Cover: The monastery of St. Nil' on Stolobnyi Island in Lake Seliger, northwest of Moscow. *Photo by Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii, 1910.*

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

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Laura Bush Tells America's Stories

First Lady Chairs Reading Promotion Campaign

Dr. Billington has announced that first lady Laura Bush will serve as honorary chair of "Telling America's Stories," the Library of Congress's national campaign to promote reading.

"I'm thrilled to work with the Library of Congress to promote one of my lifelong passions—reading," said Mrs. Bush. "By tapping into the rich history of our country, it is our hope that 'Telling America's Stories' will underscore the importance of reading and inspire Americans of all ages to read more."

"Telling America's Stories" will be the Library of Congress's reading promotion theme for 2001-2003. Schools, libraries, museums and historical societies across the nation are invited to join the campaign. Projects are already being developed by many of the affiliates of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

"The first lady's involvement gives an immense boost to the Library's continuing effort, which began with the creation of the Center for the Book in 1977, to stimulate public interest in books, reading, literacy and libraries," said Dr. Billington. "We invite families and individuals, as well as organizations, to become involved."

White House Photo

First lady Laura Bush, promoting one of her "lifelong passions"

"Telling America's Stories" is sponsored jointly by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the Library's American Folklife Center. The campaign takes advantage of recent Library of Congress initiatives such as the Local Legacies Project, begun last year as part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration; the new Veterans' History Project; and America's Library, the Library of Congress's Web site for children and families at **www.americaslibrary.gov**.

"Telling America's Stories" supports and encourages state and local projects such as the California Center for the Book's "Telling California's Stories" program; the Hartford (Conn.) Public Library's Project, "Telling Passages: The Stories, Wisdom, and History of the City's Ethnic Minorities," and "Iowa Stories 2000," a project of Iowa first lady Christie Vilsack.

This is the seventh national reading promotion campaign initiated by the Center for the Book. For more information and specific ideas about how to participate in "Telling America's Stories," consult the center's Web site at **www.loc.gov/cfbook**. ◆

Mrs. Bush with Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins and Center for the Book Director John Cole. Mrs. Bush will serve as honorary chair of "Telling America's Stories," the Library's national reading promotion campaign.

Gershwin Scholar and Performer Examines Materials

Playwright, actor and pianist Hershey Felder (far right) examined original Gershwin materials in the Performing Arts Reading Room recently with music specialist Ray White (left) and Richard Willis, a producer of Felder's one-man show, "George Gershwin Alone," which opened on Broadway April 30. ◆

Cataloging in Publication Celebrates 30th Anniversary

June 2001 will mark the 30th anniversary of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program at the Library of Congress.

CIP records are distributed to book dealers, national libraries and bibliographic utilities worldwide to notify the library community about forthcoming publications and to facilitate book ordering. CIP records are bibliographic data prepared by the Library of Congress for books about to be published. Participating publishers submit the text of eligible publications to the Library, prior to publication, to enable creation of the record. Publishers subsequently print the CIP record on the verso of the title page at the time of publication as a service to libraries and book dealers.

"Thanks to the cooperation of participating publishers, catalogers and the CIP staff of the Library, more than 1 million CIP records have been created and made available to the library community, saving libraries millions of dollars annually in cataloging resources," said John Celli, chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division.

A bulletin board has been set up (**http://www.bulletinboards.com/cips30th**) to enable libraries to post thank-you notes to participating publishers and Library of Congress staff for making the CIP program possible for the past 30 years. The thank-you notes will be shared with publishers at a June 15 reception, supported by Quality Books, during the upcoming 2001 American Library Association (ALA) Annual Conference at the San Francisco Marriott, and with Library staff at a reception to be held at the Library of Congress on July 19. Other plans to celebrate the 30th anniversary include a June 18 ALA Annual Conference program in San Francisco titled "CIP: A Vision for the Future," sponsored by the Association of Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS). Program participants will include Mr. Celli; Craig Van Dyck, John Wiley & Sons; and Pat Thomas, veteran librarian and Margaret Mann Citation recipient, who will discuss the CIP program's milestones and future plans. For further information about these events, visit the American Library Association Web site at www. ala.org.

The CIP program began in 1971 as a special project, funded in part by grants from the Council on Library Resources Inc. and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Since then the CIP program has evolved from creating 6,500 pre-publication cataloging records during its first year to creating more than 57,000 catalog records annually. It is now fully supported by Library of Congress appropriations and is administered by the Cataloging in Publication Division.

In 1996, CIP expanded its cataloging process to allow publishers to electronically transmit CIP information via the Internet. Through the Electronic Cataloging in Publication Program (ECIP), cataloging is completed online at the Library and the CIP data are transmitted electronically back to the publisher for inclusion in the printed book. The transmission of text electronically speeds up the overall process and eliminates postage costs.

Building on the success of ECIP, plans are under way to enable publishers to post additional pre-publication information on the Library of Congress Web site while simultaneously requesting CIP data. Under the proposed New Books project, publishers may post an image of the book jacket, book jacket blurb, table of contents and other relevant information. When posted on the Library's Web site, it may also include a link to the catalog record, if one has been created for the title, as well as a link to enable readers to request a copy of the book at their local library. A prototype of this dramatically new system will be demonstrated at the ALA ALCTS program on June 18.

For more information about the Cataloging in Publication Program, visit its Web site at **http://cip.loc.gov/cip**. ◆

Madison's 250th Marked at Dinner, Symposium

Jack Hartzman, MH Concepts

Paul Hogroian

Actors representing Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and George Washington offer a toast on the occasion of Madison's 250th birthday on March 16, at an event hosted by the Library and the Montpelier Foundation. Dr. Billington, Chief Justice William Rehnquist and Hunter Rawlings, president of Cornell University, offered remarks.

The evening event capped a daylong celebration of the life of James Madison that featured the symposium "James Madison: Philosopher and Practitioner of Liberal Democracy" and the first meeting of the James Madison Commemoration Commission, at the Library. Madison scholar Henry Jaffa (above right) of Claremont McKenna College spoke at the symposium. ◆

Moving to the Page

Author Sara Paretsky Delivers Judith Austin Lecture

By KATHY WOODRELL

One might expect the creator of the revered V.I. Warshawski private investigator series to give a talk on violence or crime, but author Sara Paretsky kept 185 people riveted to their seats as she declared her hopes and fears, discussed the sanctity of words and literature and imparted the process by which she found a voice that was initially denied her. Ms. Paretsky's lecture, "Moving to the Page," was loosely based on an essay written for *The New York Times* series "Writers on Writing." After her lecture and book signing, Ms. Paretsky held a live online chat in the National Digital Library Learning Center.

Sponsored by the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, the April 3 event was the third lecture delivered in memory of Judith Austin. Austin was head of the Main Reading Room at the time of her death in 1997 and former head of the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room. Sara Paretsky was introduced by Austin's daughter, Jennifer Luna, who caught "the mystery bug" from her mother. Chief of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division Stephen James declared Ms. Paretsky's presentation "a fitting tribute to our friend and former colleague."

Sara Paretsky's spirited and articulate lecture ranged from such topics as her literary heroines, such as Jane Eyre, who "battled against the limited odds of female experience," to the absurdity of Nancy Drew's influence on V.I. Warshawski. Ms. Paretsky also declared truths that many do not have the courage to address—about a meanness of spirit that pervades society, about the travesty of denying girls a destiny expected of boys and about the impact of an affluent society that covertly sanctions "crime, homelessness, parents selling their children for a nickel bag and a host of other ills."

In addition to a volume of short stories, Ms. Paretsky has written nine novels featuring Private Investigator V.I. Warshawski as the savvy, tough and determined central character. The first of the series, *Double Indemnity*, was published in 1982, while Ms. Paretsky was working as a marketing manager for an insurance company in Chicago, where both the author and her working-class heroine reside. Other titles followed steadily until 1994. After a five-year hiatus, during which she wrote *Ghost Country*, a novel of "the sacred and the dispossessed," the character of Warshawski returned in 1999 in *Hard Time*.

Sara Paretsky

Sara Paretsky created V.I. Warshawski to respond to the dearth of worthy female characters in mysteries—most of whom had insignificant or unflattering roles. "My own heroine, V.I., is a woman of action," said Ms. Paretsky. But her primary role is to speak. She says those things that I am not strong enough to say for myself. That is why she can grow older—unlike most fictional detectives—because her success depends not so much on what she does, but on her willingness to put into words things that people with power would rather remain unspoken."

Ms. Paretsky's parents funded her four brothers' college tuition, but refused to pay hers because "girls were not worth educating." She financed her own studies, and holds a Ph.D. and an MBA from the University of Chicago. During her lecture, she declared that "the result of such an upbringing was to leave me essentially voiceless. As a teenager and a young woman I barely spoke above a whisper, so fearful was I that my opinions were either wrong, or too trivial for anyone to attend to."

When Ms. Paretsky left her parents' home at the age of 17, it was to do community service work on Chicago's south side. During the same summer, Martin Luther King Jr was organizing near the neighborhoods where she was assigned, and the confluence of events inspired her.

"That summer," she explained, "I felt a sort of desperate need to start writing down the lives of people without voices. Instead of princesses who lived happily ever after, I began writing about ordinary people whose lives, like mine, were filled with the anomie that comes from having no voice, no power." As a result, Ms. Paretsky's powerful words on behalf of the disenfranchised resound from the pages of her novels.

Following the lecture, Ms. Paretsky participated in an online chat. Approximately 40 people from around the country signed on to ask the author questions or to observe the conversation as it happened. Questions ranged from the legitimacy of mysteries as a literary genre to why the author cheers for the Chicago Cubs instead of the White Sox.

One participant asked "Do you have to do much research for your novels? V.I. seems to use computer databases such as Lexis-Nexis lately. Do you mostly do research via the computer or do you use any of those great Chicago libraries?"

Ms. Paretsky responded: "I do a great deal of research for my books. I have a compulsive need to get things right, even though, of course, I make mistakes. For my newest book, to be published this fall, I used the archives at the Imperial War Museum in London for memoirs of Kinder transport children. I went online to learn about Swiss and German insurance companies and their refusal to pay Holocaust claims. I met with English doctors who trained in London in the 1940s and '50s to get their firsthand perspective, and I read a number of books, including *The Swiss, the Gold and the Dead.* You now can guess the theme of the novel. This is typical of my mix of research."

Sara Paretsky's new book, *Total Recall*, will be released Sept. 10. ◆

Ms. Woodrell is a reference librarian in the Main Reading Room.

Russian Leadership Program 2001

Congress Approves Nearly $10 Million to Fund New Center to Manage Exchange Program

The Librarian of Congress has announced that Congress has provided $9.978 million in fiscal year 2001 funding for the Russian Leadership Program (RLP) and has authorized the creation of a Center for Russian Leadership in the legislative branch to implement the unique exchange program.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM
"OPEN WORLD"

The RLP is a nonpartisan initiative of the U.S. Congress designed to foster a mutual exchange of ideas and opinions among political leaders and citizens of Russia and the United States. Since 1999, 3,650 Russian leaders, including 147 members of the Russian Parliament, have been hosted in the United States for seven- to 10-day visits under the auspices of the RLP. Congress asked the Library to administer the RLP for each of its two years as a pilot program.

Public Law 106-554 established the Center for Russian Leadership within the legislative branch to continue the mission the RLP has conducted on a pilot basis for two years: enabling emerging political leaders of Russia at all levels of government to gain significant, direct exposure to the American free-market system and the operation of American democratic institutions through visits to governmental institutions and communities at comparable levels in the United States.

The chief sponsor of the Center legislation is Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska). Sen. Stevens also sponsored the legislation that originated the RLP pilot program in 1999.

"Dozens of my colleagues in the Senate and the House have hosted their Russian counterparts under the auspices of the RLP and have seen firsthand the unique opportunity that the RLP provides to improve relations with a new generation of Russian political leaders," said Sen. Stevens. "I am proud to have sponsored all the authorizing legislation for the program and look forward to helping the Library shape the transition to the new Center for Russian Leadership."

"The RLP's managers, hosts and participants are honored that Congress has chosen to continue to support the RLP," said Dr. Billington. "The creation of the center is the culmination of our efforts to establish lasting, mutually beneficial relations between members of Congress and other American political and civic leaders and their counterparts among Russia's emerging leadership."

According to Geraldine M. Otremba, RLP chief executive officer, "The authorization for a permanent center is not only a significant validation of the success of our two pilot years, but also an opportunity to continue to improve the quality of the programs we provide for the Russian participants."

The center will be independent of the Library of Congress, but the Library is authorized to provide space and support services to the center on a reimbursable basis. The $9.978 million appropriated by Congress in fiscal year 2001 will finance this year's RLP exchanges under the current "Open World 2000" exchange model administered by the Library. The appropriation will also fund the transition to the new center.

In addition to the public funding provided by Congress, the center will solicit contributions from the private sector to ensure the long-term continuation of the RLP. "Creation of the center allows the Russian Leadership Program to draw more effectively upon the resources of the private sector," said former Rep. James W. Symington, chairman of the RLP's Advisory Committee. "Private sector leaders will play an important role not only in contributing funds, but also in providing guidance to the center's management and participating in the program."

The first step in establishing the center is the appointment of a Board of Trustees. The center's board will include nine members, two appointed by the U.S. Senate—Sen. Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) and Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.)—two by the U.S. House of Representatives and four by the Librarian of Congress, who will also serve on the board. The center is expected to be established by early summer.

Dr. Billington held discussions in Moscow in December with Speaker Gennady Seleznyev and other leaders of the Russian Duma on exchange priorities for the coming year. "There seems to be general agreement on placing emphasis on the rule of law and on providing exchange opportunities not only for legislators, but also for judges, prosecutors and others responsible for law enforcement and administration," said Dr. Billington.

"We hosted 103 judges during the 2000 RLP and learned a great deal about how to design a program that is responsive to encouraging judicial reform under way in Russia," added Ms. Otremba. "We have now secured the partnership of senior federal judges as hosts for the 2001 program. This new partnership will significantly enhance the quality of the program in the United States and strengthen long-term professional ties between Russian and U.S. members of the judiciary."

The first parliamentary delegations are planned for June-July 2001. Topics include the World Trade Organization, intellectual property and anticorruption.

The RLP was proposed by Dr. Billington, a leading historian of Russian culture, who suggested that Russia could benefit from a program similar to the post-World War II Marshall Plan, which brought groups of emerging young German leaders to the United States. "The participants in that program are a Who's Who of those who crafted Germany's democratic government after World War II," he said.

The U.S. Congress appropriated $10 million to the RLP in both fiscal year 1999 (PL 106-31) and fiscal year 2000 (PL 106-113) and established the pilot program in the Library of Congress. The American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS has managed the logistical aspects of the program on behalf of the Library.

The RLP "Open World" program was created in 1999 with the esteemed Russian academician Dmitry Likhachev as co-chairman. In its first two years, the RLP brought a wide range of new Russian leaders to the United States. The program selected participants from 88 of 89 Russian regions and from all levels of leadership: national, regional and local. The Russian leaders were hosted in 48 states and the District of Columbia by nonprofit and governmental organizations with expertise in operating exchange programs, including the American Foreign Policy Council, the Center for Democracy, the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, Rotary International, the Russia Initiative of the United Methodist Church, the Friendship Force, Peace Links, Meridian International Center and the International Institute of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

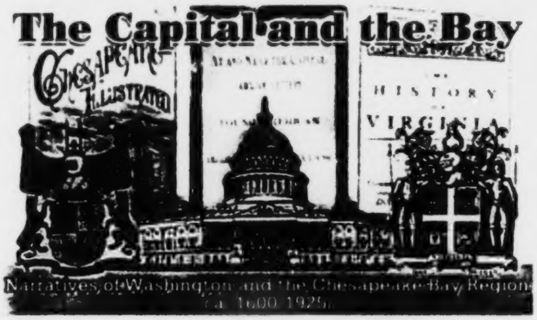
"Open World 2000" brought 92 State Duma deputies—more than 20 percent of the Russian State Duma—and 14 Federation Council members to the United States. The parliamentary delegations were grouped by area of interest, including defense, national security, rule of law, federalism, environment and energy. A member of Congress or a governor hosted each parliamentary delegation, whose members traveled to Washington for high-level meetings and to their congressional or gubernatorial host's home state or district for site visits, briefings and roundtables. Twenty-one U.S. representatives, four U.S. senators and five governors served as RLP hosts. "The RLP provides an opportunity for those who participate in our democratic process to offer insight on a one-on-one basis with our Russian counterparts," said Sen. Stevens.

In 2000, the Russian Leadership Program also sponsored 10 RLP alumni conferences in cities across Russia to hear directly from participants about ways to strengthen the program and to put RLP participants throughout Russia in better touch with each other. In a survey conducted among the 1999 participants attending the conferences, almost half of the respondents reported that the scope of their professional responsibilities had increased as a result of the exchange, and 26 percent reported that their employment status had risen since their RLP participation.

The RLP owes much of its success to date to the support of the U.S ambassador to the Russian Federation, James F. Collins, and to the work of his dedicated embassy staff. "The Russian Leadership Program represents a remarkable achievement of public diplomacy," said Ambassador Collins. "The new Center on Russian Leadership promises to continue the program's success in bringing the peoples of the United States and the Russian Federation closer together." ◆

New in American Memory

Chesapeake Bay Narratives, Lawmaking


The Capital and the Bay
Chesapeake Illustrated
History Virginia
Narratives of Washington and the Chesapeake Bay Region
ca. 1600-1925

The Library has just made available a collection of narratives on its popular American Memory Web site. The materials are available at **www.loc.gov** and add to the more than 100 diverse collections already online.

"The Capital and the Bay: Narratives of Washington and the Chesapeake Bay Region, ca. 1600-1925" comprises 139 books selected from the Library of Congress's General Collections and two books from its Rare Book and Special Collections Division. "The Capital and the Bay" includes first-person narratives, early histories, historical biographies, promotional brochures and books of photographs that capture in words and pictures a distinctive region as it developed between the onset of European settlement and the first quarter of the 20th century.

A special presentation, "Pictures of People and Places," consists of selected illustrations from books included in "The Capital and the Bay."

Another American Memory collection has been augmented. "A Century of Lawmaking, 1774-1873" has just been expanded with more than 130,000 pages of proposed bills and resolutions from the 13th Congress to the 42nd Congress.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. Its more than 100 collections—which range from papers of the U.S. presidents, Civil War photographs and early films of Thomas Edison to papers documenting the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, Jazz Age photographs and the first baseball cards—include more than 5 million items from the collections of the Library and those of other major repositories.

The latest Web site from the Library is aimed at kids and families. The colorful and interactive "America's Library" (**www.americaslibrary.gov**) invites users to "Log On ... Play Around ... Learn Something." ◆

From Rags to Riches

Author Reviews Life of Madam C.J. Walker

By ARDIE MYERS

If it is possible to go from rags to riches, then that is precisely what A'Lelia Bundles's great-great-grandmother, Madam C. J. Walker, did.

After nearly 30 years of research, much of it at the Library, award-winning journalist, television producer and author A'Lelia Bundles has written a new biography of Madam Walker, which puts Walker in the context of her times.

Ms. Bundles is a graduate of Harvard-Radcliffe College and the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, a field producer for NBC News and former deputy bureau chief at ABC News.

Madame Walker made a remarkable ascent in status, from life as a worker in the cotton fields of rural Mississippi to life as a successful cosmetics manufacturer, entrepreneur, philanthropist and social activist. In her new book, *On Her Own Ground*, Ms. Bundles tells how. On March 20, she provided an extensive account of Madam Walker's life in her lecture and slide presentation to a standing room-only audience in the Madison Building's West Dining Room. The lecture, was sponsored by the Library's Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

Introducing Ms. Bundles, Humanities and Social Sciences reference librarian Rodney Katz noted that the author had visited 17 cities and participated in 40 book-signing events. At this program, books were made available for autographing. The lecture also was held in recognition of Women's History Month.

Living in a household in which the family used daily Walker's hand-painted Limoges china and silverware bearing her monogram and her mother painstakingly polished a sterling silver punch bowl that held holiday eggnog made with Walker's secret recipe, Ms. Bundles became aware of her famous forebear at an early age. Later, Ms. Bundles became so intrigued by the material accoutrements around her that she began to seek more information about Walker. Yet it was not until Phyl Garland, the only black professor on the Columbia University journalism school faculty, insisted that she do her master's paper on Madam Walker that Ms. Bundles began to learn about her grandmother in a more formal and organized manner.

Madam C.J. Walker

As Ms. Bundles acknowledged at the beginning of her presentation, her research led to the Library, where she was assisted by staff in several divisions. In the Manuscript Division, she consulted the papers of Booker T. Washington and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She used the *Boston Globe* and Afro-American newspapers in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room. She found materials on business and diseases in the Science, Technology and Business Division. Using city directories in the Microform Reading Room, she located pertinent biographical information. And she spent a considerable amount of time in the General Collections, consulting reference books and articles of general interest.

Having a well-known relative meant that references to her were found in biographies of other black figures, such as W.E.B. Du Bois and Langston Hughes, and in histories such as David Levering Lewis's *When Harlem Was in Vogue*.

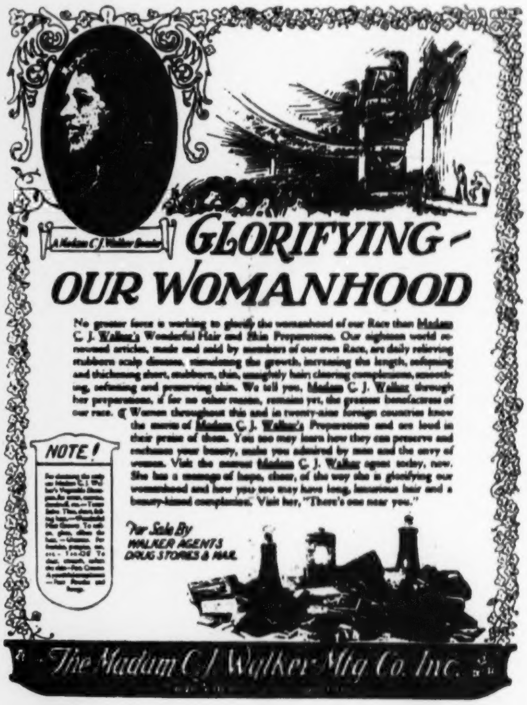
Madam Walker's name at birth was Sarah Breedlove, and her family lived in Delta, La., not far from Vicksburg, Miss. Walker was born on Dec. 23, 1867, shortly after the Civil War. In fact, Walker was born on the same plantation where her parents had once lived as slaves and where Ulysses S. Grant presided over the siege of Vicksburg.

Walker was orphaned at 7, married at 14 and became a mother at 17, when her only child, Lelia, was born. She was widowed at 20 and married twice again, the last time to Charles Joseph Walker, whose name she adopted in 1906, adding the title Madam, which, Ms. Bundles explained, was the custom of women in business.

Madam Walker's rise to fortune was prompted by her hair falling out in

Lance Perry

A'Lelia Bundles autographs a book for Library employee Wanda Cartwright.



GLORIFYING — OUR WOMANHOOD

No greater force is working to glorify the womanhood of our Race than Madam C. J. Walker's Wonderful Hair and Skin Preparations. Our eighteen world renowned articles, made and sold by members of our own Race, are daily relieving stubborn scalp diseases, stimulating the growth, increasing the length, softening and thickening short, stubborn, thin, unsightly hair; clearing complexions, smoothing, softening and preserving skin. We tell you, Madam C. J. Walker through her preparations, if for no other reason, remains yet, the greatest benefactress of our race. ¶ Women throughout this and in twenty-nine foreign countries know the merits of Madam C. J. Walker's Preparations and are loud in their praise of them. You too may learn how they can preserve and enhance your beauty, make you admired by men and the envy of women. Visit the nearest Madam C. J. Walker agent today, now. She has a message of hope, cheer, of the way she is glorifying our womanhood and how you too may have long, luxurious hair and a beauty-kissed complexion. Visit her, "There's one near you."

NOTE!

For Sale By
WALKER AGENTS
DRUG STORES & MAIL

The Madam C. J. Walker Mfg. Co. Inc.

An advertisement for Madam Walker's products in an issue of *The Messenger*, 1926; Villa Lewaro, Madam Walker's home in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. The home was designed in 1918 by Vertner Woodson Tandy, New York's first licensed black architect. Asked why she built such a palatial home, Madam Walker replied that she had not built it for herself, but so that blacks could see what could be accomplished with hard work and determination.

the 1890s, leaving bald spots. Walker decided she would pray to God to give her a solution. "He answered my prayer," Walker vouched. "For one night I had a dream, and in that dream a big black man appeared to me and told me what to mix for my hair."

Eventually, Walker concocted a potion containing sulfur, which seemed to cure her baldness and some black women's scalp diseases that Bundles suspected resulted from their belief in an old wive's tale that discouraged frequent shampoos, especially in the winter. The three main products Walker manufactured were Vegetable Shampoo, Wonderful Hair Grower and Glossine.

Walker was very interested in self-improvement. She was not afraid to hire people with more education than she had. She hired a tutor to teach her English, proper grammar and other subjects she felt would increase her ability to operate more effectively in her business. She learned to love luxurious living—cars, opera and the arts, her mansion in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y., that her friend, tenor Enrico Caruso, named "Villa Lewaro" for Walker's daughter, Lelia Walker Robinson, who supported her mother's enterprise.

Ms. Bundles said her research helped refute some of the myths that surrounded Walker, for example, that her first husband, Moses McWilliams, was lynched in 1888 (she found no documentation for that statement); that Walker invented the straightening comb (she did not); and that Walker was a millionaire (Bundles estimates Walker's actual wealth between $600,000 and $700,000).

Ms. Bundles reported two incidents that reveal Walker's character. In 1912, at a National Negro Business League Conference, after Booker T. Washington, who was presiding over the conference, refused to recognize her, Walker stood up and announced: "Surely you are not going to shut the door in my face. I feel that I am in a business that is a credit to the womanhood of our race. I am a woman who came from the cotton fields of the South. I was promoted from there to the washtub. Then I was promoted to the cook kitchen, and from there I promoted myself." It was also in this speech that Walker stated: "I have built my factory on my own ground." The next year, Walker was invited as the main speaker.

At a convention of hair culturalists and agents in 1917, Walker stated: "If I have accomplished anything in life, it is because I have been willing to work hard. … There is no royal, flower-strewn road to success, and if there is, I have not found it, for what success I have obtained is the result of many sleepless nights and real hard work. That is why I say to every Negro woman present: Don't sit down and wait for opportunities to come. … Get up and make them!"

Interested in more than making money, Madam Walker gave $1,000 toward the construction of a YMCA for blacks in Indianapolis; participated in antilynching and women's suffrage campaigns; sought and received an audience with President Woodrow Wilson; founded Lelia College to train stylists in Walker Beauty Shops across the nation and abroad; and gave to nonprofit and charitable organizations.

Ms. Bundles presented Walker as a lover of life, an aggressive and assertive woman who established a business that employed thousands of women. She gave women with little education work that they could do. As Ms. Bundles noted, in the early part of the last century, black stylists in beauty shops made more money than teachers and nurses. Walker amassed a fortune through hard work. She was a woman with a vision, who saw an opportunity and seized it. ◆

Ms. Myers is a reference specialist in African American studies in the Library's Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

FLICC Forum

Sen. Ted Stevens Delivers Keynote Address

By ROBIN HATZIYANNIS AND GAIL FINEBERG

Gail Fineberg

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and Susan Tarr, executive director of FLICC

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), in his keynote address to federal librarians during the 2001 FLICC Forum on March 27, underscored the urgency of preserving electronic federal records before they are lost to future generations.

"You have an enormous responsibility, and I urge you to work with Dr. Billington to find ways to assure that we are not going to lose part of our history and that we will, in fact, convince people of a way to ensure that the important information that is transmitted and stored in the digital world will be equally available in the future to the people who continue to read the printed word," Sen. Stevens said.

Sen. Stevens, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library for the 106th Congress, led a successful congressional effort last fall to appropriate $99.8 million to the Library for the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, which involves a cooperative effort of the Library with other federal agencies and the private sector to archive and preserve digital information.

Susan M. Tarr, executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), welcomed committee members, speakers, and guests to the daylong forum that addressed the topic, "Preserving Our Federal Heritage in the Digital Era."

Six years ago, Ms. Tarr noted, a FLICC Forum addressed the life cycle of government information. "Although the distribution phase of the life cycle now permeates our society as well as our bureaucracies, there has not been nearly enough attention paid to the preservation phase," she said, setting the tone for the speakers who followed.

Dr. Billington, who is the FLICC chairman, also greeted forum participants and then reviewed the steps the Library has taken, in accordance with legislative directives and recommendations of the National Academy of Science's LC 21 report, to lead a national effort to archive and preserve digital information (see *Information Bulletin*, August-September 2000).

"We have created and are in the process of developing a collaborative strategy that will permit the long-term acquisition, storage and preservation of digital materials; assure access to the growing electronic historical cultural record of our nation; and include our federal partners," he said.

The Librarian introduced Sen. Stevens as "one of the greatest friends of libraries … someone who has a distinctive role in our national life and a special role in the whole question of information in the digital age."

Commending the Librarian for "his vision in confronting the challenges faced by our library during this evolving digital era," Sen. Stevens noted that the National Digital Library Program, established at the Library in 1994, has expanded its online offerings of digitized historical materials. It now offers more than 7 million items in more than 100 American Memory collections accessible via the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov**.

Sen. Stevens said the challenge to the Library now is to acquire, preserve and make accessible a permanent record of American governance and creativity in both print and digital formats. Considering the immeasurable size of the information on the World Wide Web, he said, "It's evident that the Library must define the scope of its collecting responsibilities while developing partnerships that are necessary to continue fulfilling its historic mission."

He explained that the $99.8 million appropriation ($100 million before an across-the-board agency budget cut), provided to the Library by Congress in December 2000 for the national cooperative effort to archive and preserve digital information, will be made available in three phases: roughly $5 million now in phase 1 to "develop a national program plan to protect important cultural materials existing only in digital form and at the risk of being lost forever"; some $20 million in phase 2 to begin the program, once Congress has approved the plan; and some $75 million to be made available for joint projects to further the national plan and to be matched by nonfederal donations, including in-kind contributions, by March 31, 2003.

"This is a huge undertaking, to build a national repository of digital material, one which obviously cannot be done by the federal government alone," Sen. Stevens said. "The Library must consult with federal partners and seek participation from the nonfederal sector to assess joint planning considerations for our shared responsibilities."

Robin Smith

Lewis Bellardo

During the remainder of the morning session, speakers from the Library, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the Government Printing Office (GPO) discussed "The Roles of Central Federal Agencies in Creating the Government's Digital Archive."

Lewis Bellardo, deputy archivist of the United States, explained that NARA has statutory responsibility for preserving federal records in electronic as well as other formats. Taking legal custody of records transferred from originating government agencies, NARA must ensure the authenticity and reliability of these records over time. For example, he said, the Federal Aviation Administration has to access aircraft safety records for the life of every aircraft model; Environmental Protection Agency records of toxic waste sites must be preserved for agency and citizens' use; and the Federal Drug Administration needs to retain reports of adverse drug reactions.

To ensure such records in digital formats will be preserved, NARA is working with the National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure, the San Diego Super Computer Center and other research partners to develop the Electronic Records Archives (ERA). "We plan to complete the research, development, prototype and pilot for the Electronic Records Archives by 2004," Mr. Bellardo said.

Robin Smith
Laura Campbell

Laura Campbell, the Library's associate librarian for strategic initiatives, pointed out that the Library, unlike GPO and NARA, "focuses on a universal collection from the broader creator community."

Emphasizing that the Library will continue to build a balanced collection that includes old and new print, as well as digital, materials, Ms. Campbell reviewed the Library's digital initiatives since 1994. She noted that the institution has created public-access Web sites for legislative and copyright information and the massive card catalog, as well as special sites that draw on the Library's unique historical holdings and target broad audiences, including the classroom and school libraries.

Planning for digital preservation since 1998, the Library is "now in the process of establishing an office of strategic initiatives, which is entirely focused on integrating our policy and practices for a digital library across our many missions," she said.

Explaining internal and external strategies for building the national repository of digital materials, Ms. Campbell said the Library is developing internal standards, policies, procedures and operations. The external approach will involve a set of national partnerships, including formation of a national advisory body that will "solidify the scope and goals of this multiyear national strategy for long-term digital preservation."

Robin Smith
Francis Buckley

GPO's Francis Buckley, superintendent of documents, explained that his agency operates under a legislative mandate to catalog and index government publications and make them freely available in various formats to federal depository libraries and the public. He said Congress last year directed that GPO's Federal Depository Library Program disseminate government information products primarily in electronic format to depository libraries. He said this major shift to electronic formats entails, on GPO's end, problems of document identification, authentication, bibliographic description, indexing, accessibility and permanent public access. On the consumer end, depository libraries are having to deal with issues of infrastructure in order to receive and disseminate electronic documents, staff training, and users' acceptance and their ability to use computers.

Panel speakers during the afternoon sessions of the forum examined digital archiving projects and practices in a variety of settings.

Representing the private sector, Steven Emmert, director for government and industry affairs at Lexis-Nexis, discussed preservation of federal information that businesses acquire, annotate or manipulate and sell.

He began by stressing the important dynamics of resource allocation and profit incentive inherent in a commercial service. "At the moment, if a paying customer wants data, he will get it. But if demand for the data drops off, we cannot maintain it, because we will be under pressure to invest that money in other data," he said.

Robin Smith
Steven Emmert

Mr. Emmert also said that a vendor's organizational culture is often dictated by personality, with "some more philanthropic than others." He reminded the audience that the nation's economy plays a major role in decision making: "With an economic downturn, we prefer to cut a lot of things before we let people go without a paycheck."

He indicated there are ways to open discussions about archiving certain types of data and discussing whether Lexis-Nexis would serve as an archive or whether the company might make its data available to other organizations. "If we have made a substantial investment in our value-added documents or original articles, we will have a strong desire to archive these," said Mr. Emmert. Once information is beyond its useful life, he said, Lexis-Nexis may be happy to give it away.

Mr. Emmert urged federal librarians to consider what might motivate a vendor to freely grant requests for data. "Archival projects are the result of philanthropy and a concern for society. ... If we choose to participate, it will translate into profit for us because we will look good and you will feel good about us," said Mr. Emmert.

Robin Smith
Gail Hodge

Gail Hodge, senior information specialist for Information International Associates Inc., reviewed a broad range of efforts in other nations. She called on federal librarians to rethink old models that are based on national archiving because "the Internet is truly international."

Ms. Hodge looked at long-term preservation and access efforts in the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

According to Ms. Hodge, "There are two main approaches to archiving in terms of moving content forward over the years. One is migration so that content moves from one computer to another over time. Emulation, however, develops systems that are smart enough to re-create the current environment."

The final afternoon session featured a panel discussion of digital archiving policies of three federal agencies. Pamela Q.J. André, director of the National Agricultural Library (NAL), reviewed the

Robin Smith

Milton Halem of NASA (left), Margaret Byrnes of the National Nibrary of Medicine, FLICC's Susan Tarr and Pamela Q.J. André from the National Agriculture Library during an afternoon panel on federal digital archiving policies and programs

history of NAL's digital preservation efforts that began with a 1997 conference on the Agriculture Department's initiative to create a preservation plan.

This plenary conference resulted in the creation of a framework for preservation and access for digital publications and the convening of a national steering committee, representing a broad array of stakeholders involved in digital issues, to oversee implementation of the goals of the initial framework.

The committee began by defining a digital publication: "data or [an] information product … intended to be disseminated to the public." The committee further defined several key issues for digital preservation: managing technology over time, creating metadata, ensuring user access, gaining organizational buy-in to the project, keeping operational considerations in mind and limiting costs. So far, planning groups have completed an inventory and lifecycle management survey instrument to identify digital publications, held a metadata conference and developed draft guidelines for USDA agencies producing digital publications.

"We are still working on organizational buy-in and creating technical requirements," said Ms. André.

Margaret Byrnes, head of the Preservation and Collection Management Section at the National Library of Medicine (NLM), reported on an ambitious effort to develop a system for rating the permanence of electronic publications and communicating those ratings to users. "We have a formal mandate to collect and preserve the record of biomedicine, and we believe that mandate includes born-digital biomedical materials as well as other formats," said Ms. Byrnes.

The NLM Board of Regents recently included the goal of permanent access in its long-range plan and formed a working group to develop recommendations for identifying levels of permanence for all types of resources, for deciding upon methods of recording and communicating these levels and for implementing any new procedures.

After meeting for more than a year, the working group developed a rating system to address a user's need to know whether a resource he or she created, used or cited will be available and remain the same the next time the resource is needed.

Robin Smith

Mark Roosa

Now that the NLM working group has completed its rating system, it is working with staff throughout the organization to ensure that the system is implemented consistently library-wide and that it continues to operate over time.

The next steps at NLM include setting recommendations for systems work to put the ratings in place. Ms. Byrnes said NLM "needs to develop a prototype system, and we need library-wide guidelines for managing all of the NLM servers."

Milton Halem, Goddard assistant director for information sciences for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, rounded out the panel with an overview of the challenges facing NASA and the enormous amount of data the agency collects.

Beyond traditional agency sources, NASA's data are collected from cameras, video cameras, sensors, telescopes and adaptive optics. With new trends in digital detectors, instrument technology is changing from linear to multidimensional digital systems. This, combined with a spacecraft population explosion caused by the launch of a major system every five weeks and the number of permanent observatories in the sky, means that the amount of data is growing exponentially. Even so, Mr. Halem asserted, "We believe that all this information must be saved for the next century."

He called on each agency to create data growth models and document how long the information has been residing on certain media. Besides a long-term strategic plan to maintain U.S. leadership in mass storage technologies, he also called for agency testbeds so that the industry can have end-to-end testing capabilities. Locally, at NASA, he sees the need for comprehensive data preservation policies and a plan for data migration and permanent retention.

"There are new technologies for data storage, but there has to be a buyer or a customer for these technologies," said Mr. Halem. He briefly discussed both holograms and biomolecular material, such as DNA, as media for storage. "Perhaps biosystems will maintain our data," he said.

As a wrap-up for the forum, Mark Roosa, the Library's director for preservation, provided a summary of the presentations. He called on federal agencies to face the key challenges of preserving digital resources. Mr. Roosa reminded the audience that it is their shared mandate to preserve and provide sustained access to the information that is the common link that ties all federal repositories together. "While this commonality draws our organizations together, it is imperative as the digital era unfolds that we continue to build bridges among our organizations, which enable us to share expertise, knowledge and best practices. And that we cross these bridges together and frequently," said Mr. Roosa.

He discussed four steps that federal agencies can take to ensure the preser-

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Witter Bynner Fellows

Poets Dent and Flynn Read at the Library

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Stanley Kunitz recently granted $12,500 poetry fellowships to poets Tory Dent and Nick Flynn. The awards are from the Witter Bynner Foundation in conjunction with the Library of Congress. The fellowships are to be used to support the writing of poetry. Only two things are asked of the fellows: that they organize a local poetry reading (this year, in New York City and Provincetown, Massachusetts, respectively) and that they participate in a poetry reading at the Library of Congress. The 2001 Witter Bynner Fellows read from their work at the Library on April 5.

Tory Dent is the author of *HIV, Mon Amour* (1999), which won the 1999 James Laughlin Award and was a finalist for the National Book Critics Circle Award; and *What Silence Equals* (1993). Her honors include grants from the New York Foundation for the Arts and the Money for Women/Barbara Deming Memorial Fund; the Rona Jaffe Foundation Writer's Award; and three PEN American Center Grants for Writers with AIDS. She is also at work on a memoir, and has written essays and art criticism.

Nick Flynn is a member of Columbia University's Writing Project, where he serves as an educator and consultant in New York City public schools. He has won the 1999 PEN/Joyce Osterweil Award for Poetry and a 1999 "Discovery"/*The Nation* Award, and has received fellowships from the Fine Arts Work Center in Provincetown, Mass., and from the MacDowell and Millay Colonies. He is the author of *Some Ether.*

The funding source for these fellowships, the Witter Bynner Foundation for Poetry, was incorporated in 1972 in New Mexico to provide grant support for programs in poetry through nonprofit organizations. Mr. Bynner was an influential early-20th century poet and translator of the Chinese classic *Tao Te Ching*, which he named *The Way of Life According to Laotzu.*

The Witter Bynner Foundation is giving the Library a total of $150,000 over five years; $25,000 for two or more poets each year to be chosen by the Poet Laureate in conjunction with the Library to encourage poets and poetry, and $5,000 annually for five years to assist with costs of the Poet Laureateship.

This is the fellowship's fourth year. Previous fellows, appointed by Robert Pinsky, were Carol Muske and Carl Phillips (1998); David Gewanter, Heather McHugh and Campbell McGrath (1999); and Naomi Shihab Nye and Joshua Weiner (2000). ◆

First Kissinger Scholar Selected

The Library of Congress has announced the appointment of Aaron Friedberg of Princeton University as the first Henry Alfred Kissinger Scholar. The nine-month residential appointment, which begins in September 2001, inaugurates the Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations at the Library of Congress. Created through the generosity of friends of the former Secretary of State to honor him and emphasize the importance of foreign affairs, the Kissinger Chair program offers outstanding thinkers and practitioners an opportunity to pursue advanced research in the largest and most international collection of library materials in the world.

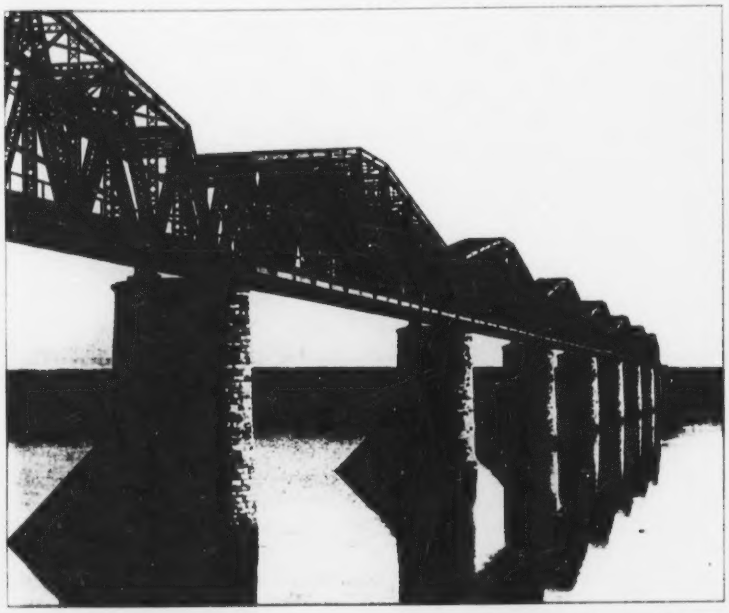
In making the appointment, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington described Professor Friedberg as a superbly qualified scholar who has produced two incisive books on aspects of foreign relations. "The Kissinger Chair creates an opportunity for research and discussion of foreign relations in a global era. Dr. Friedberg will set a very high standard at the start of this program, which will be a catalyst for fresh analysis and a bridge between the world of ideas and the world of affairs," Dr. Billington said.

The rise of Asia and its implications for America is the topic Mr. Friedberg will explore during his tenure as Kissinger Scholar. He will examine the underlying causes and long-term consequences of the rise of Asia: the increase in relative wealth, technological competence and potential power of the nations of eastern Eurasia and the western Pacific. Mr. Friedberg will analyze the implications of these developments for the future foreign and defense policies of the United States.

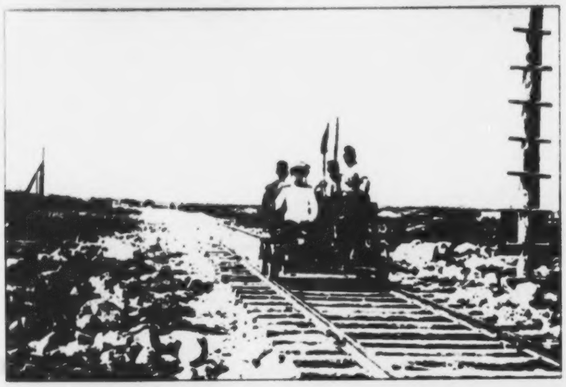
Mr. Friedberg has served on the faculty of Princeton University since 1987; he was appointed professor of politics and international affairs in 1999. He is presently director of the Research Program in International Security and acting director of the Center of International Studies at Princeton. He is the author of *The Weary Titan: Britain and the Experience of Relative Decline, 1895-1905*, published by Princeton University Press in 1988, and *In the Shadow of the Garrison State: America's Anti-Statism and Its Cold War Grand Strategy*, published by Princeton University Press in 2000.

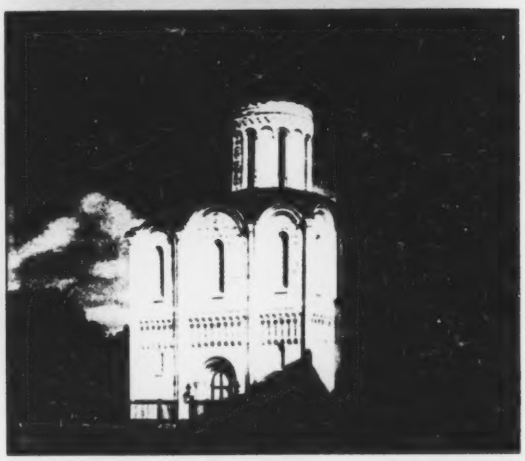
Selection of the Kissinger Scholar was made this year by a selection committee that included Lawrence S. Eagleburger; William J. McDonough, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Professor Walter A. McDougall of the University of Pennsylvania; and Fareed Zakaria, editor of *Newsweek International*. Oversight of the program is provided by the Kissinger Chair Steering Committee, chaired by Dr. Billington, and includes Alan Batkin of Kissinger Associates, New York; Lloyd Cutler of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, Washington, D.C.; Nancy Kissinger; and Peter Rodman of the Nixon Center, Washington, D.C.

Applications and nominations for the 2002 Kissinger Scholar appointment will be accepted until October 1, 2001. For further information and application forms, contact the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC, 20540-4860; telephone (202) 707-3302; fax (202) 707-3595; e-mail **scholarly@loc.gov**. ◆



A metal truss bridge (clockwise from top left) on the Trans-Siberian Railroad; Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii near a stream in the Caucasus Mountains; the city of Tobol'sk; the Church of St. Dmitri (Dmitrievskii) in the town of Vladimir; young Russian women outside their log cabin near the town of Kirillov; the photographer and others on a handcar on the Murmansk Railroad (all photos 1907-1915)



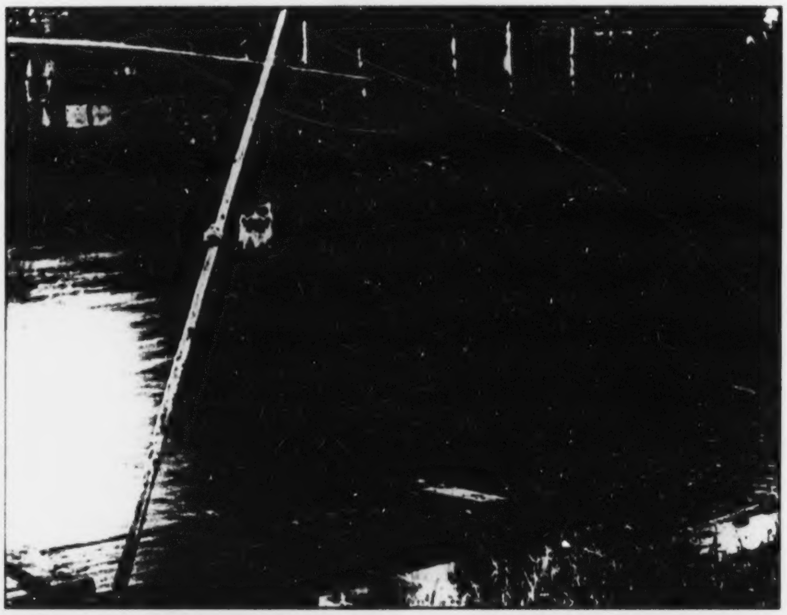


Photographer to the Czar

The Startling Work of Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii

BY JOHN VAN OUDENAREN

"The Empire That Was Russia: The Prokudin-Gorskii Photographic Record Recreated" will be on view through August, Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. in the South Gallery of the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building. An online version of the exhibition is available on the Library's Web site at ***www.loc.gov/exhibits.***

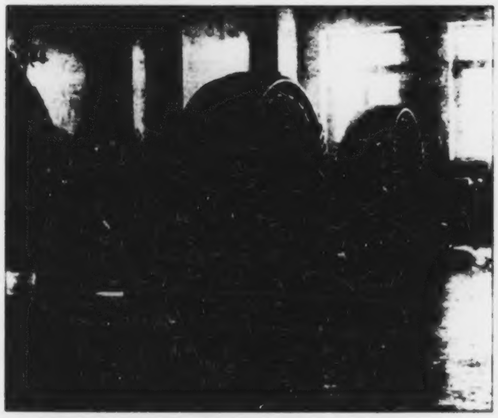


Pinkhus Karlinskii, 84-year-old supervisor of the Chernigov floodgate, 1909; factory turbines (below) built in Hungary, ca. 1907-1915

The photographs of Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorskii (1863-1944) offer a vivid portrait of a lost world—the Russian Empire on the eve of World War I and the coming revolution. His subjects ranged from the medieval churches and monasteries of old Russia, to the railroads and factories of an emerging industrial power, to the daily life and work of Russia's diverse population.

In the early 1900s, Prokudin-Gorskii formulated an ambitious plan for a photographic survey of the Russian Empire that won the support of Czar Nicholas II. Between 1909 and 1912, and again in 1915, he completed surveys of 11 regions, traveling in a specially equipped railroad car provided by the Ministry of Transportation.

Prokudin-Gorskii left Russia in 1918, going first to Norway and England before settling in France. By then, the czar and his family had been murdered and the empire that Prokudin-Gorskii so carefully documented had been destroyed. His unique images of Russia on the eve of revolution—recorded on glass plates—were purchased by the Library of Congress in 1948 from his heirs. For this exhibition, the glass plates have been scanned and, through an innovative process known as digichromatography, brilliant color images have been produced. This exhibition features a sampling of Prokudin-Gorskii's historic images produced through the new process and the digital technology that makes these superior color prints possible. It also celebrates the fact that for the first time many of these wonderful images are available to the public.



Born in St. Petersburg in 1863 and educated as a chemist, Prokudin-Gorskii devoted his career to the advancement of photography. He studied with renowned scientists in St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris. His own original research yielded patents for producing color film slides and for projecting color motion pictures. Around 1907, Prokudin-Gorskii envisioned and formulated a plan to use the emerging technological advancements that had been made in color photography to document systematically the Russian Empire. Through such an ambitious project, his ultimate goal was to educate the schoolchildren of Russia with his "optical color projections" of the vast and diverse history, culture and modernization of the empire. Outfitted with a specially equipped railroad car-darkroom provided by Nicholas II, and in possession of two permits that granted him access to restricted areas and cooperation from the empire's bureaucracy, Prokudin-Gorskii documented the Russian Empire around 1907 through 1915 and conducted many illustrated lectures of his work. He left Russia in 1918, after the revolution, and eventually settled in Paris, where he died in 1944.

The Russia of Nicholas II on the eve of World War I was a land of striking

A group of tea harvesters near the east coast of the Black Sea, ca.1907-1915; a Muslim fabric merchant at the Samarkand market, 1911: the village of Kolchedan (below) in the Ural Mountains, 1912

ethnic diversity. Comprising all the republics of what later was to become the Soviet Union, as well as present-day Finland and much of Poland, Russia was home to more than 150 million people—of which only about half were ethnic Russians. In his travels throughout the empire, Prokudin-Gorskii captured this diversity. His color photographs of peasants from rural Russia, the nomadic peoples of Central Asia and the mountain peoples of the Caucasus predate the forced Russification and the rapid modernization of the Soviet period and document traditional costumes and ways of life.

The architectural richness of the Russian Empire reflected its long history and the cultural, ethnic and religious diversity of its people. Prokudin-Gorskii photographed medieval churches and monasteries in European Russia and mosques and Islamic schools in the Caucasus and Central Asia. Many of the buildings he photographed were later destroyed by war or revolution, but others survived the Soviet period and have been restored. In addition to religious buildings, Prokudin-Gorskii photographed houses, country estates, factories and barns. His skill as a photographer and the technical sophistication of his methods are apparent in the treatment of subjects ranging from church interiors to panoramic shots of cities.

Prokudin-Gorskii's many photographs of railroad bridges, locomotives, barges, steamers and canals reflect the importance of the transportation system in tying together the vast Russian Empire. The Ministry of Transportation operated a network of railroads and steamers, but private companies were also involved in rail, river and canal transport.

The Ministry of Transportation facilitated many of Prokudin-Gorskii's survey trips, beginning in 1909. His first trip was to survey the Mariinskii Canal system linking the upper Volga and Neva rivers. He photographed bridges, dams, locks and steamers, as well as the people who operated the system. On subsequent trips, Prokudin-Gorskii documented the achievements of Russian engineers in extending the railroads across the rugged terrain of the Urals and into Siberia. He undertook his last assignment for the ministry during World War I, when he photographed the construction of the Murmansk Railway, which was built as a supply link between Russia and its French and British allies.

By the eve of World War I, Russia had undergone rapid industrial development, much of it fueled by foreign investment and the import of technology from Western Europe. Key industries included textiles, metalworking, and chemical and oil production. At the same time, many people lived in appallingly backward conditions, especially in the countryside.

Prokudin-Gorskii documented the economic life of the empire in all its variety. He photographed farmers cultivating fields and the production of grain in the temperate regions of European Russia; the harvesting of cotton, tea and other crops in the warmer regions of the south; artisans in small shops; and large new factories equipped with the newest Russian and imported machines. Economic conditions in these same areas drastically worsened during World War I, contributing to the growth of revolutionary movements and ultimately the overthrow of the czar and the destruction of the empire. ◆

Mr. Van Oudenaren is chief of the European Division.

Prokudin-Gorskii Chronology

1863	Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorskii is born in St. Petersburg, Russia
1860s	Subjugation of the Caucasus
1864-1869	Tolstoy writes *War and Peace*
1866	Dostoyevsky publishes *Crime and Punishment*
1867	Sale of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands to the United States
1868	Nikolay Aleksandrovich (Nicholas II) is born at Tsarskoye Selo, near St. Petersburg
1870	Vladimir Ilich Lenin is born in Simbirsk, Russia
1870s	Conquest of Central Asia (Khiva, Bokhara, Turkestan)
1879	Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili (Josef Stalin) is born in Gori, Georgia (Russian Empire)
1881	Assassination of Alexander II
1881-1894	Reign of Alexander III
late 1880s	Prokudin-Gorskii studies the natural sciences at Petersburg Technological Institute; studies painting at the Imperial Academy of Arts; studies chemistry with D.I. Mendeleyev
1889-1891	Prokudin-Gorskii continues his studies for two more years in Berlin and Paris; apprentices in photochemical laboratories
1891	Construction begins on Trans-Siberian Railroad
Early 1890s	Prokudin-Gorskii returns to Russia
1894	Death of Alexander III
1894-1917	Reign of Nicholas II
1897	Prokudin-Gorskii begins to present the technical results of his photographic research to the Fifth Department of the Imperial Russian Technical Society (IRTS). (He would continue these presentations through 1918.)
1898	Prokudin-Gorskii publishes the first in a series of works on technical aspects of photography
1900	Boxer Rebellion, Russian occupation of Manchuria
1901	Trans-Manchurian line of the Chinese-Eastern Railway completed
1903	Social Democrats (Marxist revolutionaries) of the Russian Empire split into two competing wings: Menshevik and Bolshevik
1904-1905	Russo-Japanese War
1904	Prokudin-Gorskii compiles photographic material for a large illustrated volume of the Manchurian battlefield; Trans-Siberian Railway (from Moscow to Vladivistok) completed through Manchuria
ca. 1907	Prokudin-Gorskii envisions and formulates a plan for the photographic survey of the Russian Empire, using a camera that exposes one oblong plate three times in rapid succession through three different color filters. He presents them with a projector that combines the three images into one color combined image
1908	Prokudin-Gorskii conducts slide presentations of his color photography innovations for audiences at IRTS, the Petersburg Photographic Society and elsewhere in St. Petersburg
May 1908	Prokudin-Gorskii photographs Leo Tolstoy at Yasnaya Poliana
1908	Prokudin-Gorskii conducts several presentations of his color slide projections; attracts the attention of the Grand Duke Mikhail Aleksandrovich, who facilitates an introduction to Czar Nicholas II
Early 1909	Nicholas II invites Prokudin-Gorskii to give a slide presentation to the Imperial court at Tsarskoye Selo. Prokudin-Gorskii receives official support to implement his plan to photographically document the Russian Empire
Summer 1909	Prokudin-Gorskii completes photographic trips along the Mariinskii Canal system and industrial areas of the Ural mountains
March 1910	First formal viewing at court by the czar of Prokudin-Gorskii's photographs of Mariinskii Canal system and industrial areas of the Ural mountains
1910	Prokudin-Gorskii photographs the Volga Region; death of Tolstoy
1911	Prokudin-Gorskii photographs Turkestan and Afghanistan
1911-1912	Prokudin-Gorskii documents the areas involved in the Napoleonic campaigns in Russia to celebrate the 100th anniversary of "The Fatherland War"
1912	Official support for Prokudin-Gorskii's documentary project is terminated
1914	Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo
1914-1918	First World War
1915	Official support for Prokudin-Gorskii's documentary project is briefly resumed; Prokudin-Gorskii documents the Murmansk Railroad
1916	Trans-Siberian Railway completed
Feb. 1917	February Revolution
March 1917	Abdication of Nicholas II
Nov. 1917	Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
July 1918	Nicholas II and family assassinated in Yekaterinburg
Summer 1918	Prokudin-Gorskii and his family leave Russia for Norway, then England
1922	Prokudin-Gorskii and his family move to France
1924	Vladimir Ilich Lenin dies in Gorki (near Moscow); Stalin succeeds Lenin and assumes title of secretary general of the Communist Party's Central Committee
1939-1945	Second World War
1940	Germany occupies France
Aug. 1944	Liberation of Paris
Sept. 1944	Prokudin-Gorskii dies in Paris

The Emir of Bukhara, Alim Khan, 1911

Conservation Corner

Albums, Photos, Glass Plate Negatives

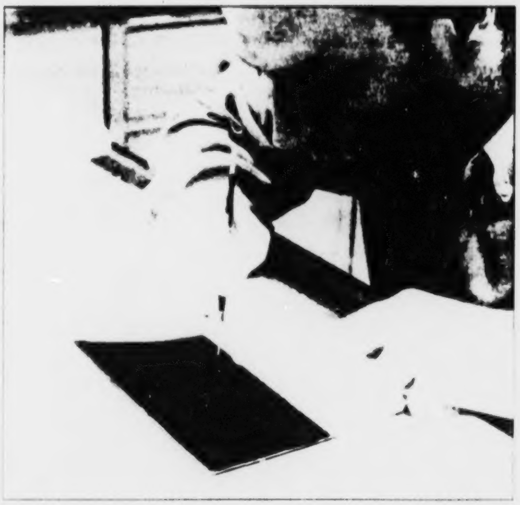
By ANDREW ROBB

Between 1905 and 1915, Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorskii (1863-1944) traveled throughout the Russian Empire and produced a collection of more than 2,000 photographs documenting the nation and its people, including views of cities, villages and waterfronts, architecture, historic artifacts, public works, industry, agriculture and people. His goal with these image was to educate schoolchildren throughout Russia about their country (see story on page 114).

The photographs are noteworthy not only for what they record but also as one of the early examples of color photography.

Prokudin-Gorskii produced 14 albums that contain 2,434 monochromatic photographs made from the glass plate negatives; 710 of these prints do not have a corresponding negative in the collection. Most of these prints are gelatin printing-out photographs, and they have a distinctive warm brown appearance. These prints were made from the red separation of the glass plate negative.

In 1993 Maria Nugent, a senior book conservator (now section head of Single Item Treatment), treated the albums. The original post-binding structure did not allow the rigid album pages to turn easily, and many pages were detaching from the binding. In addition, the edges of the album pages had losses and tears. Many of the pages were dirty. Ms. Nugent removed the album pages from the inadequate binding. She then dry cleaned the album pages with vinyl erasers and inserted losses in the pages with toned Japanese paper. Once the album pages were treated, a linen cloth extension was attached to the binding edge and new post-binding structures were made for each album. The linen cloth extensions allow for the pages to lie flat when the volume is open. This made the digitization process much more straightforward. Barbara Lemmen, a contract photograph conservator, removed the discolored, pressure-sensitive tape found on some of the photographs in these albums. The photographs were then reattached to the album pages using wheat starch paste.



Marita Clance

The author undertakes conservation treatment on one of the Prokudin-Gorskii glass plate negatives.

Prokudin-Gorskii used glass plate negatives, rather than film to capture images in his camera. Glass plates were the predominant negative used during the 19th century, and they continued to be used into the early 20th century. While film negatives were beginning to be used at the turn of the century, they did not become the most common type of negative until after World War I. The most obvious disadvantage with using a glass negative is its fragility. In addition, the gelatin emulsion can be scratched and may also detach from the glass. All of these types of deterioration were present in this collection. In addition, the gelatin emulsion can be damaged by water. This is typical of any glass plate collection, especially one that has been moved often. By 1922 Prokudin-Gorskii had moved from Russia to France via stays in Norway and England. It is remarkable that so few items were damaged in this process.

The examination, rehousing and treatment of the collection was overseen during 2000 by this writer. Each of the 1,903 glass plates were examined to determine the condition, treatment and rehousing needs of each negative. Approximately 150 of the glass plates do not have corresponding prints in the albums. Most of the negatives did not require treatment and were housed in card sleeves that pass the Photographic Activity Test (PAT). The PAT is a testing method described in a national standard that determines whether a housing material will cause harm to a photograph. High-quality housings are an important part of preserving a photographic collection.

Cracked or broken plates were placed into custom made housings that securely held the pieces together. Martin Salazar, Ingliss conservation fellow, designed the housings for 75 plates that needed this type of housing. While treatment options do exist for re-adhering broken plates, it was not undertaken as part of this project. It is hoped that the digital scans will serve as adequate surrogates so that future handling of the glass plates can be kept to a minimum.

A small number of glass plates were treated for flaking emulsion. This appears to have been caused by the exposure to water during storage before the collection's arrival to the Library of Congress in 1948. This treatment involves reattaching the flake to the glass. Before the flakes can be adhered, the flakes must be relaxed using a local application of moisture from a specially designed ultrasonic humidifier. Once relaxed, the flake can be re-adhered to the glass with a resin in solvent. The resin is safe to use with photographs, and a solvent is used to minimize exposure to water. Treatment was complicated because these areas had been weakened by the water.

The Prokudin-Gorskii Collection is an excellent example of how preservation and access can be undertaken to

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Save Our Sounds

Recording Academy Grants $40,000 for Sound Preservation

Michael Greene, president and CEO of the Recording Academy, has announced a grant of $40,000 to the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to support audio and video preservation.

The grant will be applied toward "Save Our Sounds," a project to preserve historic recordings housed at the American Folklife Center and the Smithsonian Institution. Last year, "Save Our Sounds" was awarded a $750,000 grant from the White House Millennium Council, in partnership with the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This grant must be matched with private dollars.

"We are grateful for the Recording Academy grant in helping us to meet our fund-raising goal as well as the academy's interest in preserving the diverse and distinctive voices of our nation," said Dr. Billington.

Hundreds of thousands of original audio recordings on wax cylinders, wire, aluminum discs, acetate and magnetic tape in both the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution are in urgent need of preservation. Together, these two institutions hold unparalleled collections that document the American experience dating from the 1890s—including noncommercial recordings of American stories, songs, poems, speeches and music. The collections also include unique materials such as recordings of Woody Guthrie; Jelly Roll Morton; Leadbelly; the first field recordings of Native American music; the voices of cowboys, farmers, fishermen, factory workers, and quilt-makers; African American spirituals; and stories of Jewish immigrants in America.

The American Folklife Center was created by Congress in 1976 and placed at the Library of Congress to "preserve and present American Folklife" through programs of research, documentation, archival presentation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, public programs and training. The center includes the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world.

On Nov. 9, President Clinton signed the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000, establishing the National Recording Registry of the Library of Congress (P.L. 106-474). The new law was created to support the preservation of historic sound recordings, many of which are at risk from deterioration. It directs the Librarian of Congress to name sound recordings of aesthetic, historical or cultural value to the registry, to establish an advisory National Recording Preservation Board and to create and implement a national plan to assure the long-term preservation and accessibility of America's audio heritage.

Established in 1957, the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences Inc., also known as the Recording Academy, is dedicated to improving the quality of life and cultural condition for music and its makers. An organization of more than 17,000 musicians, producers and other recording professionals, the Recording Academy is internationally known for the Grammy Awards and is responsible for numerous outreach, professional development, cultural enrichment, education and human service programs. ◆

FLICC

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vation of the nation's heritage in the digital era. First, agencies must stay abreast of what is being done so they do not duplicate efforts. "We must convene ourselves on a fairly regular basis to understand the technical issues and conceptual models better that drive the preservation of digital information," said Mr. Roosa.

Second, he encouraged agencies to approach the preservation of digital information from both an integrative and a holistic perspective.

As a third goal, Mr. Roosa said federal agencies must begin to shape a plan of action for who will be responsible for preserving what: "As is true with federal resources in traditional formats, no one institution can do it all, and the earlier we embrace preserving our federal legacy with a clear strategic vision that incorporates models for collaboration, the sooner we will be confident that the universe of federal records will be safe for future generations."

Fourth, he said, the federal information community is also being called upon to think beyond its traditional horizons and seek new partnerships and collaborations that bring the best thinking to bear. "This may mean venturing well beyond the comfort of our own agencies or affiliates and initiating new partnerships with universities and businesses both at the national and international levels." ◆

Ms. Hatziyannis is editor-in-chief for the Federal Library and Information Center Committee; Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Conservation

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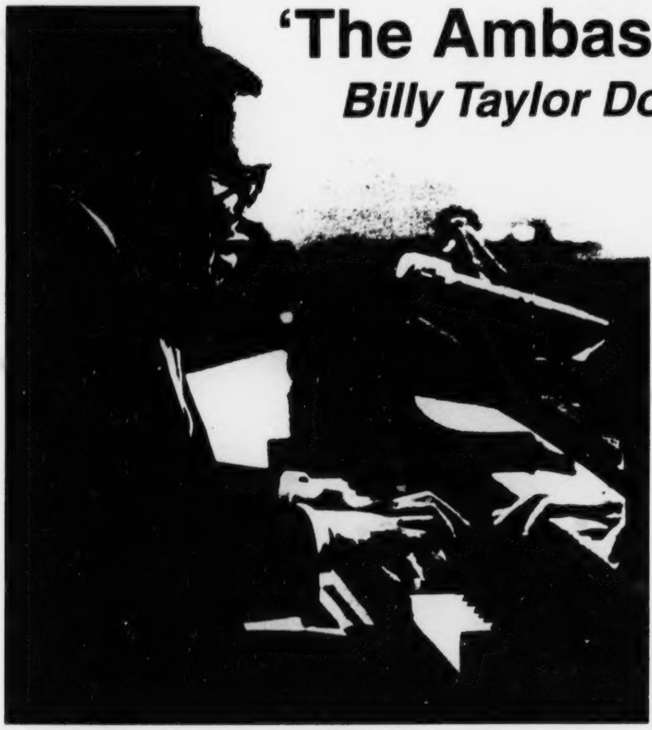
the benefit of both missions. Conservation rehousing and treatment ensure the long-term preservation of the collection. Damaging and inadequate materials have been replaced with longer lasting, safer housings. Deterioration has been stabilized and treated. In addition, these measures allowed for the safe handling of the collection during digitization. Digitization allows the Library to realize Prokudin-Gorskii's dream: the opportunity to see these images of Russia in color across the world. In 1911 Prokudin-Gorskii stated, "By fixing on light-sensitive plates the creation of artistic inspiration in all the richness of its hues, in all the charm of its color, with all the subtleties of individual talent, we convey to posterity a valuable document."

The work in the Conservation Division will ensure the preservation and access of this document for generations to come. ◆

Mr. Robb is a senior photograph conservator in the Library's Conservation Office.



'The Ambassador of Jazz'

Billy Taylor Donates Collection

By LLOYD PINCHBACK

Pianist, composer, recording artist, arranger, conductor, author, teacher and lecturer, radio and television star—William "Billy" Taylor is the consummate renaissance man of jazz. Mr. Taylor recently donated his collection of jazz memorabilia to the Library of Congress on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The Billy Taylor Collection will serve as an invaluable resource for research in jazz history, performance and pedagogy. It will also tell the life story of the man behind the music.

Born in Greenville, N.C., in 1921, Billy Taylor's music education began at the age of 7 in Washington, D.C., under the tutelage of Elmira Streets. The son of a dentist, Mr. Taylor studied saxophone, guitar and drums before focusing on the piano. At the age of 13, he began studying classical piano with Henry Grant. After high school, he enrolled in Virginia State College as a sociology major, but was persuaded by composer and pianist Undine S. Moore that his future was in music. In 1944 he graduated from Virginia State College with a bachelor of science degree in music.

Mr. Taylor moved to New York City shortly after graduation. Within three days of his arrival he was hired to replace pianist Johnny Guarnieri in saxophonist Ben Webster's quartet. The Ben Webster Quartet performed regularly at Three Deuces on the famous 52nd Street—the jazz scene's "mecca" during the 1940s and '50s.

"I was in heaven," said Mr. Taylor. "Fifty-second Street was the living version of jazz history at that time."

From this grand beginning, Billy Taylor proceeded to share the bandstand with other jazz idols of the day, including Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald, Dizzy Gillespie, Coleman Hawkins, Eddie South, Stuff Smith, Cozy Coles, Slam Stewart, Roy Eldridge, Jo Jones, Machito and Edmund Hall.

"I had majored in music at Virginia State College, but now I was doing graduate work with the greatest musicians as mentors," recalled Mr. Taylor.

Young and new in town, he was guided through New York's jazz scene by a number of older musicians. Teddy Wilson arranged for him to study piano with his instructor, Richard McClanahan. Before long, he was Art Tatum's protege, with Jo Jones as his self-appointed guardian.

With a support system and an enormous talent, Mr. Taylor's popularity grew rapidly. He toured Europe with the Don Redmon Orchestra, the first American jazz band to tour the continent after World War II. Along with Budd Johnson, he led an all-star group to Haiti. He played on Broadway in "The Seven Lively Arts," a Billy Rose show; opened for Billie Holiday in her show "Holiday on Broadway"; and played in the pit band at the Belasco Theater for "Blue Holiday," a show that starred actress Ethel Waters and featured Mary Lou Williams, the Katherine Dunham Dancers, the Hall Johnson Singers, Timmie Rogers, Willie Bryant and a host of other great artists.

"I played a lot of solo jobs, accompanied a lot of singers and dancers, wrote my first piano instruction books, played the RKO in Boston, the Earle Theater in Philadelphia, the Royal Theater in Baltimore, the Howard Theater in Washington, D.C., and the Apollo Theater in New York," recalled Mr. Taylor.

Billy Taylor was in high demand. In the late 1940s, he was asked to substitute for pianist Al Haig in the group known as "Charlie Parker and Strings." This marked the beginning of his two-year stint as house pianist at Birdland, the legendary jazz club. In 1951 he began a one-year residency at Club Le Downbeat with a trio that included Charles Mingus on bass and Charlie Smith on drums. Mingus left to form his own group and was replaced by Earl May. Drummer Charlie Smith left the group and was replaced with Cuban drummer Candido, who was introduced to Mr. Taylor by Dizzy Gillespie. The newly configured group made one recording and played several club dates before going their separate ways.

In the early 1950s, Billy Taylor emerged as a spokesman for jazz. He wrote about jazz and gave lectures and workshops to music teachers interested in teaching the subject. Yale University invited him to participate in a conference to explore ways to improve the teaching of music in public schools. Among the gathering of musicologists, theorists, composers and teachers, only two jazz musicians attended the seminar: Mercer Ellington and Billy Taylor. The conference, which lasted for two weeks, resulted in a long list of carefully considered recommendations that the group forwarded to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the federal agency that funded the gathering. Unfortunately, no national action came out of the conference. This was Billy Taylor's disappointing initiation into the realm

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of government support for the arts and humanities. As a result, he decided to bring his message directly to the people through radio and television.

In 1958 Billy Taylor was appointed music director of the first jazz series produced by the new National Educational Television. The series, titled *The Subject Is Jazz*, lasted for 13 weeks and featured Billy Taylor leading a band, which included trumpeter Doc Severinsen, reed-man Tony Scott, trombonist Jimmy Cleveland, guitarist Mundell Lowe, bassists Earl May and Eddie Safranski, drummers Ed Thigpen and Ossie Johnson and, of course, Billy Taylor on piano. Some of the guest artists included Nat and Cannonball Adderly, Toshiko Akiyoshi, Aaron Copland, Duke Ellington, Bill Evans, Langston Hughes, Lee Konitz, Warne Marsh, Jimmy Rushing, George Russell, Willie "The Lion" Smith and Ben Webster. The series was a hallmark in the annals of televised jazz.

During the 1950s and early 1960s, Billy Taylor recorded for several record labels including Roost, Prestige, Riverside, ABC Paramount, Impulse, Sesac, Mercury and Capitol Records. Other artists sharing the Capitol Records label at that time included Frank Sinatra, Nat King Cole, Peggy Lee, George Shearing and the Beatles. Although the Beatles were the last to sign with the label, Capitol nearly abandoned all other signed artists based on the revenue that the popular British group garnered for the label. This was quite discouraging for Billy Taylor.

"I decided to forget about recording and concentrated on radio and television," he recalled. "I could not compete with rock and roll on recordings, but I was plenty of competition on radio."

Billy Taylor at the upright piano with unidentified musicians, early 1950s; the Jazzmobile, a converted beer float

JAZZ mobile
Hey friend, do it again! Ballantine beer

By 1962 Mr. Taylor had been hired by WLIB, New York's only black-owned radio station, to do a daily program. The program was so successful that he was hired by New York's top independent radio station, WNEW, to play jazz for its affluent, middle-of-the-road audience. Shortly before starting the WNEW assignment, Mr. Taylor served as musical director for the pilot television comedy show created by David Frost called *That Was the Week That Was*, the American version of a British broadcast of the same title. When NBC finally aired the show as a series, Mr. Taylor was unable to serve as musical director because the new show conflicted with his WNEW broadcast. After two years with WNEW, he returned to WLIB.

In the mid-1960s, Billy Taylor joined the Harlem Cultural Council. When fellow council member Daphne Arnstein proposed a project to take music directly to the people on the streets of New York, Taylor insisted that the music be jazz. The council borrowed a float from the Budweiser Beer Co., converted it to a bandstand-on-wheels, and Jazzmobile was born. Budweiser also donated a grant of $10,000 to the cause. Featuring be-bop by notable jazz artists of the day, Jazzmobile was successful in its goal of delivering jazz to the people on the streets of New York, particularly inner-city youth. Dizzy Gillespie, Carmen McRae, Duke Ellington and Cannonball Adderly were among the many jazz artist who participated in the program. Jazzmobile offered more than free outdoor summer concerts; there were also the lecture-demonstration programs in the public

Mr. Taylor with Bob Keeshan, bringing jazz to children on the CBS-TV program "Captain Kangaroo"

Mike O'Neal

Mr. Taylor onstage with his trio: Curtis Boyd on bass and Keith Copeland, drums

JAZZ is ALIVE and WELL in NEW YORK
APRIL is JAZZ MONTH
EXTRA
JAZZ SPOTLITE NEWS
JAZZ IS ALIVE AND WELL IN N.Y.-APRIL IS JAZZ MONTH'

Mr. Taylor at the April 1965 dedication of "Jazz Month" in New York by Mayor John Lindsay

© Robert Bowman and Associates

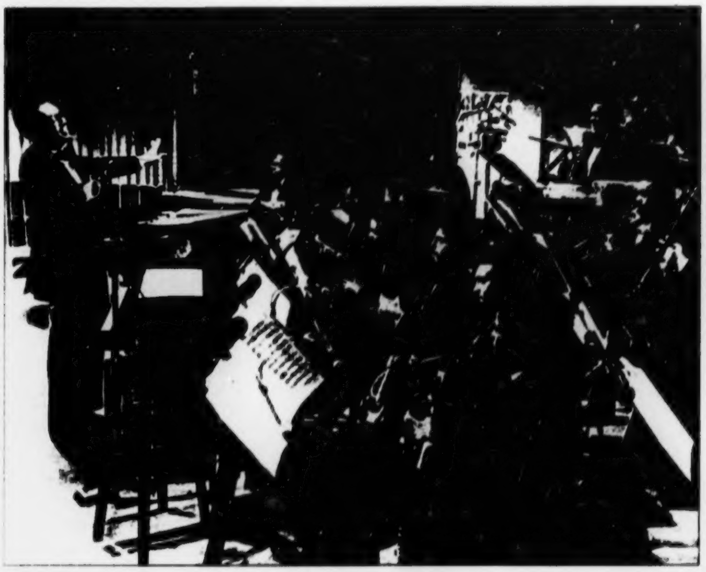
Mr. Taylor performing with a quartet featuring Gerry Mulligan on baritone saxophone

schools, Saturday workshops and many other outreach efforts initiated "to teach students, young and old, about America's classical music—jazz." To this day, Mr. Taylor is proud of the fact that the Jazzmobile concept has been emulated all over the world.

In 1969 Billy Taylor finally had the opportunity to work with David Frost as the first black music director of a major television series, "The David Frost Show." Prior to each broadcast, the studio audience was treated to an hourlong jazz concert by the band. According to Mr. Taylor, the Frost show band was "the best jazz band on television at that time." In David Frost, Bill Taylor found a friend and an advocate for jazz music. Several shows featured special guests like Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong, Count Basie and Buddy Rich who would perform with the Frost show band and then be interviewed by David Frost. The show lasted for three years, during which time David Frost had recorded two albums with the band.

After the show's demise, Billy Taylor returned to radio WLIB as both disk jockey and station program manager. He hosted two jazz programs on WLIB, and hosted one on WNEW. As the breadth of jazz styles aired on the show grew, so did the audience.

Mr. Taylor recounted, "With the help Del Shields and Ed Williams [we] built the biggest jazz audience in New York. Radio and jazz go



Mr. Taylor conducting his band on "Tony Brown's Journal," for PBS television; a recent portrait

together in a special way and we exploited that fact to the fullest."

In 1972 Billy Taylor was appointed by President Richard Nixon to the National Council on the Arts for a six-year term. The council is responsible for advising the National Endowment for the Arts on the distribution of millions of dollars of government funds to encourage and support cultural endeavors in the United States. This appointment, together with his appointments by New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to the New York State Commission on Cultural Research, and by New York Mayor John Lindsay to the New York Cultural Council, made Taylor an arts adviser on the national, state and city level.

Through the radio and televison media, Billy Taylor continued to be the country's leading spokesman for jazz. To handle this aspect of his business, he formed Billy Taylor Productions. His original compositions could be heard on segments of PBS's "Sesame Street" and "The Electric Company." He was music director on "Tony Brown's Journal" and composed music and served as spokesperson for Peugeot cars, Campbell Soup, Coca-Cola, Canada Dry and L'Oreal hair products. One of his most well-known works, "I Wish I Knew How It Would Feel to Be Free," was composed in 1954 but was not popularized until the civil rights movement of the 1960s. More than 30 different recordings have been made of this piece by such artists as Nina Simone, Harry Belafonte, Lena Horne, blues singer Solomon Burke, the jazz-rock band of the early 1970s Cold Blood, John Denver and Leontyne Price. On CBS's "Captain Kangaroo Show," "Dial 'M' for Music," "Exploring" and "Rainbow Sundae," he reached an even younger audience with his lectures and demonstrations of the art form.

In August 1975, Mr. Taylor added a new title to his name. He became "Dr. William Taylor" with the acceptance of his doctoral thesis, "The History of Jazz Piano," at the University of Massachusetts, an accomplishment that meant a great deal to him.

In 1982 Billy Taylor was offered the job of art correspondent on what he calls "the best show on television—"CBS Sunday Morning."

"This is the most effective presentation that I have been able to make on televison about people that I think are important in jazz," he said. "I'm really proud of it."

On the program, he has presented profiles of more than 125 artists, including Dave Brubeck, Ella Fitzgerald and Quincy Jones. The Quincy Jones profile earned Billy Taylor an Emmy in 1983.

In March 1993 Mr. Taylor was appointed jazz adviser to the Kennedy Center. In this position, which he continues to hold, he has established several performance programs and educational outreach activities at the center. The center's Millennium Stage is only one of his successful projects to deliver jazz to the people.

In 1995 the Kennedy Center commissioned Billy Taylor to compose a work for jazz and symphonic orchestra. The result was "Theme and Variation for Jazz Trio and Symphony Orchestra." The work premiered at the Kennedy Center on April 23, 1995, with the Billy Taylor Trio and the National Symphony Orchestra conducted by Leonard Slatkin.

Through his many outreach programs, his service to numerous national and local arts committees and boards, his literary writings and more than 300 music compositions, his performances and recordings, and through his work at the Kennedy Center, Billy Taylor has duly earned the title of the "Ambassador of America's Classical Music—Jazz."

The Billy Taylor Collection is a recent Library of Congress acquisition and is currently unprocessed. Notification of its availability will be publicized upon completion of physical processing. ◆

Mr. Pinchback is a music specialist in the Acquisitions and Processing Section of the Library's Music Division.

The Rosaleen Moldenhauer Memorial

Volume Describes Extensive Musical Archives

By KEVIN LAVINE

In an institution whose history is full of any number of historic events, the publication last July by the Library of Congress of *The Rosaleen Moldenhauer Memorial: Music History from Primary Sources*, edited by Music Division Chief Jon Newsom and distinguished musicologist Alfred Mann, remains a singular achievement.

This volume represents more than 10 years of effort by more than 100 contributors, drawn in large part from Library staff as well as from musicological scholars from around the globe. Moreover, the Hans Moldenhauer Archive (currently held in the Library's Music Division, and on which this volume is based) contains more than 3,500 musical manuscripts, correspondence and other music-related material and was assembled by Moldenhauer over the course of nearly 40 years. The archive, the contents of which span Western music history from the 12th century to modern times, remains the largest composite gift of documents related to music scholarship ever made to the Library, and is regarded as one of the greatest collections of primary source material in music ever assembled.

Fritz Kast

Hans Moldenhauer and Arthur Vogel atop the Matterhorn, Aug. 2, 1933

Envisaged by Moldenhauer as a memorial to Rosaleen, his wife of nearly 40 years, this volume is a labor of love by all involved in its creation. The realization of these labors was accomplished primarily through the driving force and vision of Moldenhauer himself, and after his death in 1987, by the efforts of his widow, Mary Moldenhauer, and by Mr. Newsom.

The volume contains more than 50 essays treating specific material contained within the archive; other substantial essays by Mann (also a longtime personal friend of the Moldenhauers) providing a general overview of the history of Western music as well as a context for the archive's contents; and a complete inventory of all the music-related material collected by Moldenhauer throughout his life. Each essay is also accompanied by a full-color facsimile of an excerpt of the material it discusses.

Besides the major contributions made by Mr. Newsom and by Library staff to this project, the admirable efforts of two staff members in particular made possible its realization. Iris Newsom, senior editor of the Library's Publishing Office, and Carol Lynn Ward-Bamford, music specialist with the Library's Music Division, who served as the project's copy editor and editorial assistant respectively. They were both involved with the project on a long-term basis and were witness to its many evolutionary stages. For Ms. Ward-Bamford, who also worked directly with the archive's contents, the difficulties encountered with this project were overshadowed by the importance of the material itself, which she described as being rich in "undiscovered treasures to be found and mysteries to be solved."

While Moldenhauer had, before his death, already deposited a large portion of his collection in various repositories throughout the United States and Europe, he had hoped to publish a facsimile edition of the most significant material in the collection, which was to be accompanied by scholarly essays. This edition, wistfully referred to by Moldenhauer as his "Taj Mahal," would serve as a memorial to Rosaleen, who died in 1982. Without the invaluable advice and support of Rosaleen, a formidable musician and scholar in her own right, Moldenhauer admitted that his archive might never have been assembled. A year before his death, Moldenhauer contacted Mr. Newsom about placing the remaining (although no less important) material from his collection at the Library, and even provided a generous fund to realize his dream of creating his "Taj Mahal."

Hans Moldenhauer, born in Mainz, Germany, in 1906, fled to the United States in 1938 to escape the rising tide of fascism in his homeland. An accomplished pianist and scholar, Moldenhauer wrote a study of performance technique involving two pianos, Duo-Pianism (1950), which remains an important work to this day. He also collaborated with Rosaleen in producing several books and articles about the life and work of the significant Austrian composer Anton von Webern. Moldenhauer was one of the first musicologists to recognize this composer's influential status in Western music.

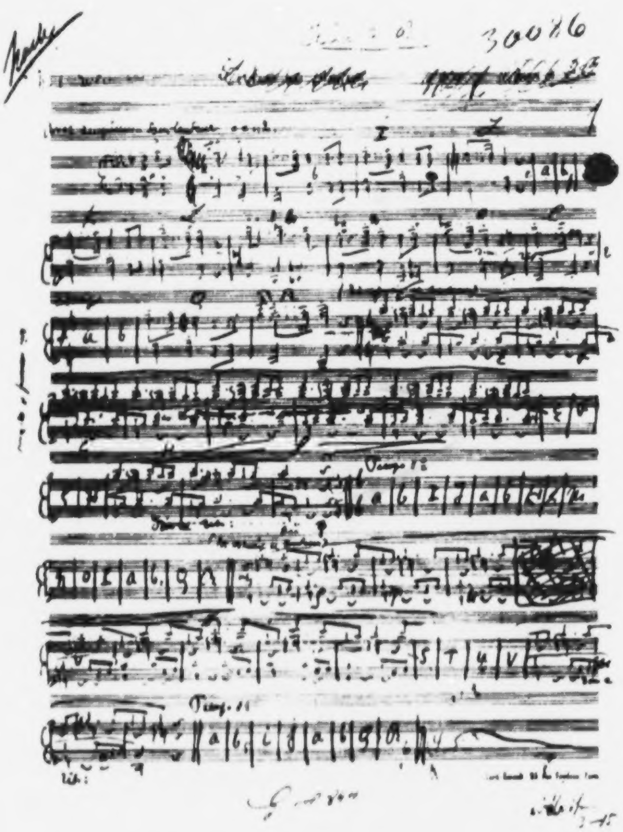
Besides his devotion to music and musical scholarship, another great passion in Moldenhauer's life was mountain climbing, an activity he had avidly pursued from his youth during frequent excursions in the Bavarian Alps. Upon his move to the United States, he learned of his newly adopted country's mountainous Northwest, and a year later bought a round-trip bus ticket to Spokane, Wash., where he promptly led a climbing expedition up Mount Rainier. But the return portion of Moldenhauer's bus ticket was never used; instead he established a new life for himself in Spokane as a pianist and teacher, and in 1942 even founded that city's Conservatory of Music. It was also in Spokane that he first met a piano student named Rosaleen Jackman, who was later to become his wife.

In addition to the direct effects of the World War II on Moldenhauer's life, he also recognized its devastating consequences on his area of professional interest, musical scholarship, which was only just beginning to address the need for critical editions of composers' works at the war's outbreak. Perhaps one motivating factor in Moldenhauer's decision to begin assembling his own archive of primary source material in the United States was the lack of access to the very manuscripts, most of which were located in war-ravaged Europe, that would have made such musicological research possible.

Also at this time, in about 1950, Moldenhauer was diagnosed with retinitis pigmentosa, a hereditary disease that leads to blindness and has no known cure. Doctors predicted that Moldenhauer would be blind within two years. While this process eventually stretched over the course of more than 20 years, Moldenhauer himself credits this faulty prognosis as providing the incentive to begin seriously building his archive, wishing to use what remained of his failing eyesight to its fullest advantage. Even after losing his sight, Moldenhauer refused to regard his condition as an obstacle to his efforts, and with Rosaleen's assistance, continued to amass source material for his collection.

The result of Moldenhauer's efforts is an archive of material that is staggering in its breadth, including genres ranging from medieval chant to contemporary experiments in the notation of aleatoric, or "chance," music. It is a testament to Moldenhauer's insight (and foresight) that material regarding the most important Western composers—Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms, Debussy, Stravinsky and Schoenberg among them—are represented side by side with contemporary composers whose reputations were just beginning to emerge when Moldenhauer was assembling his collection. Many of these composers—including Mahler, Webern, Ives, Ruggles, Varèse, Boulez, Penderecki, Berio, Dallapiccola, Henze, Stockhausen, Ligeti, Cage and Rochberg—have since become recognized as some of the most renowned composers today.

Also included in the collection is material from musical performers such as singers Enrico Caruso and Roland Hayes, cellist Pablo Casals, violinist Jascha Heifetz and pianist Vladimir Horowitz, as well as from such conductors as Wilhelm Furtwängler, Eugene Ormandy, Arturo Toscanini, Arthur Fiedler and Serge Koussevitzky. Moldenhauer's interests were not limited to musical material, however. The collection also includes material from major figures in the fields of literature, poetry and theater (Federico García Lorca, Hermann Hesse, Rainer Maria Rilke, George Sand and Thornton Wilder), philosophy (Paul Wittgenstein) and art (Pablo Picasso, Odilon Redon, Georges Rouault and Maurice Utrillo). In all, material from more than 2,100 individuals connected with the creative arts, including nearly every notable musical figure of note in the history of Western music, are represented in this remarkable archive.



Georges Bizet's piano arrangement of *Scènes de bal* by Jules Massenet, from the Moldenhauer Archive

Perhaps the most notable feature of this volume, however, is precisely the one that will be the least evident to the reader: the long-term efforts of the many individuals involved in its production, among whom Library staff members figure prominently. Such efforts on the part of Library staff have not ended with the publication of this volume, however. The staff of the National Digital Library Program is developing a Web site that will contain a full-text electronic version of this volume in a keyword-searchable format. The life's work of Moldenhauer, presently housed in several institutions, including the Library of Congress, will ultimately be brought together electronically for use by a global audience of scholars and enthusiasts.

Hans Moldenhauer's efforts in creating a legacy for his wife as well as a valuable musicological resource, therefore, continue to endure in ways he could likely never have foreseen, developing far beyond his selfless and ambitious wish to support music research by nothing less than the creation of his own archive. ◆

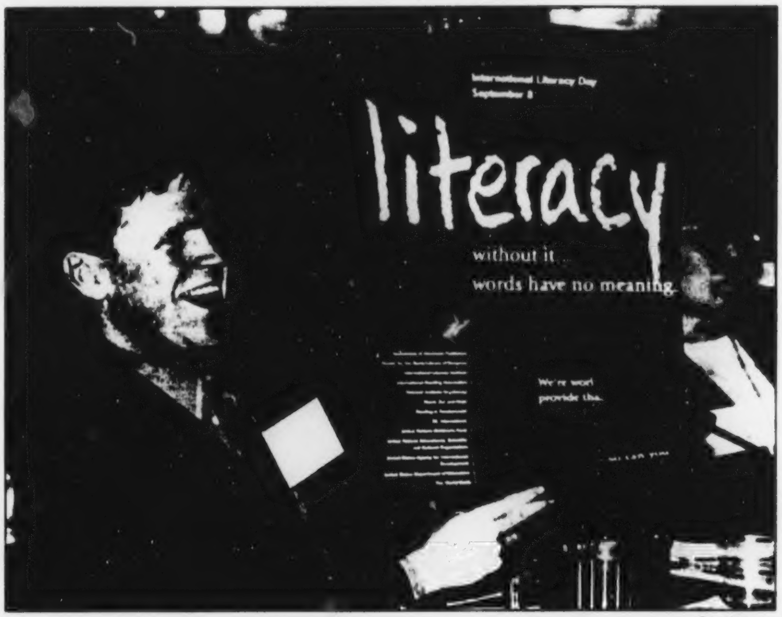
Mr. LaVine is a music specialist and reference librarian in the Library's Music Division.

News from the Center for the Book

National Reading Promotion Partners Exchange Ideas

"Your enthusiasm for promoting reading is of great importance for the future of our country," Dr. Billington told participants on March 12 at the Center for the Book's annual "idea exchange" for its national reading promotion partners.

The Librarian also reminded his audience, "as people who obviously love the printed word," that the Library's highly publicized digital initiatives were aimed, in the long run, to help "bring people back to books, reading and libraries." The ultimate goal, he said, "is to make our citizens into lifetime learners," and "such an accomplishment is simply not possible without books or reading." The Librarian noted that, "as a modest step in this direction," the Center for the Book provides its signature "Read More About It" lists of suggested books for adults and young people as part of the National Digital Library's Learning Page. He also acknowledged the presence of former Center for the Book consultant Michael Thompson, "whose energy and persuasive telephone skills" launched the center's reading promotion partnership program in the early 1990s.



Fern Underdue

Scott Walter of the International Reading Association shows off a poster developed by several of the reading promotion partners to celebrate International Literacy Day on Sept. 8.

Forty-five educational and civic organizations sent representatives to the all-day meeting in the Library's Mumford Room, which was decorated with posters and T-shirts from previous campaigns and filled with descriptive literature about projects sponsored by partners in attendance. The meeting featured brief presentations by each organization about its principal current projects.

Anne Boni, the center's project specialist who now oversees the partnership network, emphasized that the day's presentations would give part-

Fern Underdue

Fern Underdue

Fern Underdue

Jon Randall and Robbin Sorensen of the National Coalition for Literacy; Pete Neal from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; Tela Hansom-Pitt of PBS Literacy Link

Fern Underdue

Fern Underdue

Reading Is Fundamental

Fern Underdue

Fern Underdue

Fern Underdue

Other presenters at the March 12 idea exchange included Laubach Literacy Action's Sylvia Keene (top left) with Jason King of Turning the Page; Suzanne Barchers of Weekly Reader; Sandy Dolnick from Friends of Libraries USA with Mary Costabile of the Washington office of the American Library Association; Marie Harris Aldridge of WHCLIST; and the National Book Foundation's Meredith Andrews.

ner organizations a good opportunity to inform others about their projects, publicize their activities and possibly gain new partners. She also presented an overview of current Center for the Book projects, highlighting Letters About Literature (discussed later in the day by consultant Cathy Gourley), River of Words and the Viburnum Foundation/Center for the Book Family Literacy Project. She noted that these and other projects offered many opportunities for continuing and building future partnerships. Program Officer Maurvene Williams said that many of the projects developed by the Center for the Book and its partner organizations are described on the center's expanding and increasingly popular Web site (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**). She encouraged partners to review the descriptions of their organizations and their projects on the site.

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole introduced the Library's new national reading promotion theme for 2001-2003: "Telling America's Stories." Sponsored jointly by the Center for the Book and the Library's American Folklife Center, "Telling America's Stories takes advantage of the Local Legacies Project and the Library's new Web site for children and families, America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), both launched in 2000 during the Library's Bicentennial; the Library's new Veterans' History Project; and the Center for the Book's national networks of affiliated state centers and reading promotion partners. Information about how to participate in the campaign is available on the Center for the Book's Web site. First lady Laura Bush will be the campaign's honorary chair (see story on p. 103). ◆

Center for the Book Reading Promotion Partners at the Annual Meeting on March 12

American Booksellers Association
American Foundation for the Blind
American Library Association
Book Adventure Foundation
Books for Kids Foundation
Cartoonists Across America and the World
Church and Synagogue Library Association
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Correctional Education Association
Council for Professional Recognition
District Lines Poetry Project
Everybody Wins! D.C.
Favorite Poem Project
First Book
Friends of Libraries U.S.A.
General Federation of Women's Clubs
International Reading Association
Institute of Museum and Library Service
KIDSNET
The Knowledge Project
Laubach Literacy
Letters About Literature
Lutheran Church Library Association
National Book Foundation
National Coalition for Literacy
National Council of Teachers of English
National Education Association, READ ACROSS AMERICA
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Federation of Press Women
National Literacy Summit Initiative
New Jersey Connection
PBS Literacy Link
Pizza Hut, BOOK IT!
Prime Time with PJ
Read Out and Read National Center
Turning the Page
U.S. Dept. of Education
U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Taskforce
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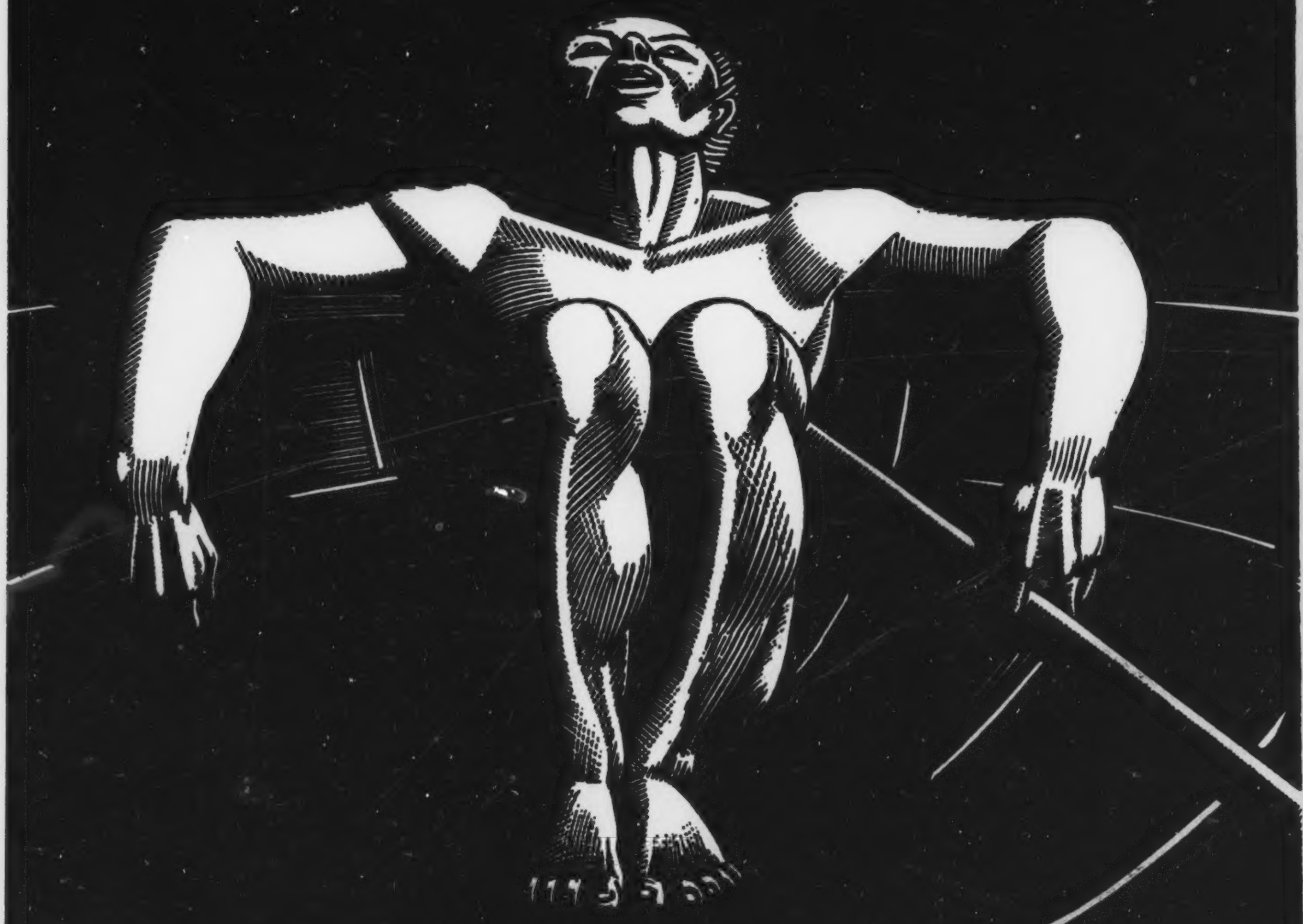
Vol. 63, No. 6 June 2004



World Treasures of the Library of Congress: 'Beginnings'

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The LIBRARY of CONGRESS

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Vol. 60, No. 6 June 2001

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: *Drifter*, by Rockwell Kent, 1933, from the "Explaining and Ordering" section of "Beginnings," the inaugural exhibition in the Library's new "World Treasures" gallery.

Cover Story: "World Treasures of the Library of Congress," featuring items from the Library's extensive international collections, opens this month. 142

Weaving Yarns, Telling Tells: The American Folklife Center has joined with the International Storytelling Center to establish a repository for storytelling. 131

Vet's Voices: A director of the Veterans History Project has been appointed. 131

Leader of the Pix: The Library has named a new chief of its Prints and Photographs Division. 132

Changing Hearts and Minds: Norman Mineta gave the keynote address for the Library's Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. 133

Darwinian Discussion: Nature writer David Quammen spoke on Charles Darwin at the Library's annual Bradley Lecture. 134

Undaunted Courage: Maps and documents from the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark expedition were previewed April 4. 136

Enduring Adams: David McCullough discussed John Adams and the author's new biography of the second president April 24. 137

Legal Eagles: The Friends of the Law Library of Congress celebrated Law Day May 1. 138

Wickersham Winner: Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte received the 2001 Wickersham Award March 27. 139

The Rare and the Special: The Library held a forum on the relationship between libraries and private collectors of rare books. 140

'A Petal from the Rose': Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green from the early 1900s are on display through Sept. 29. 146

Tracer Bullets: New subject bibliographies on diabetes, vitamins and minerals, and sports medicine are available from the Library's Science, Technology and Business Division. 149

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

Guy Lamolinara, Editor
John H. Sayers, Designer
Audrey Fischer, Assignment Editor

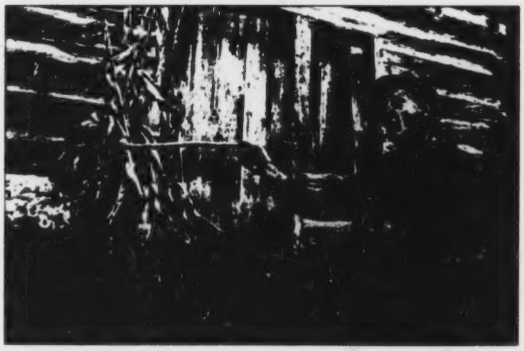
Telling, Keeping and Sharing Stories

Folklife Center Launches Storytelling Partnership

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress recently announced a cooperative initiative with the International Storytelling Center of Jonesborough, Tenn. Through this partnership, the two centers will work to collect, preserve and disseminate information and materials about storytelling.

The International Storytelling Collection has been created at the Library of Congress to serve as a repository for these important archival materials.

At the heart of the partnership is the American Folklife Center's acquisition, from the International Storytelling Center, of one of the largest and most important archival collections about stories and storytelling. The materials include hundreds of hours of audio and video tape that document every National Storytelling Festival held since its founding in 1973, plus many other storytelling events. Also included in the collection is a large quantity of photographs, publications and manuscripts that further illuminate the revival of storytelling in the United States. One of the strengths of the collection is the large number of recordings of performances by many of the nation's most respected storytellers. This important narrative collection will become part of the American Folklife Center's Archive of Folk Culture.


Tom Raymond

Ray Hicks performing at the National Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough, Tenn. The festival is one of the Library's "Local Legacies" projects.

"Telling stories is a universal form of cultural expression. Our alliance with the International Storytelling Center and acquisition of this collection allows us to preserve valuable information about the content, variety, meaning and performance of stories and personal narratives for appreciation and study by present and future generations," said Peggy A. Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center.

"This is a major step forward for the recognition and appreciation of storytelling in America and across the globe," said Jimmy Neil Smith, founder and president of the International Storytelling Center. "Through this important effort, we will, for the first time in history, conduct an organized effort to collect, preserve and share the documented history of the role of storytelling in our history and culture."

The International Storytelling Center is developing a facility in Jonesborough that will serve as a tribute to the tradition of storytelling and provide online and on-site access to the storytelling collection.

In addition, the two centers will work together to promote the value of storytelling, produce storytelling-based public programs and publications, and provide educational opportunities about storytelling.

The American Folklife Center was created by Congress in 1976 and placed at the Library of Congress to preserve and present American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, public programs and training. The center incorporates the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in the Library's Music Division in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world.

The International Storytelling Center is dedicated to the study of storytelling and helps people from around the nation and the world capture and tell their stories, preserve their storytelling traditions and use storytelling to produce positive change. The center is best known as the producer of the highly acclaimed National Storytelling Festival. ◆

Veterans History Project Director Appointed

James Hardin

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell has been appointed director of the Veterans History Project, a project of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress to collect and preserve oral histories and documentary materials from veterans of World War I, World War II and the Korean, Vietnam and Persian Gulf wars.

The Veterans History Project has invited all the major veterans service organizations and major history associations to be official partners. Members of Congress will receive an information package with suggestions of ways they can help promote the project.

The Veterans History Project was created by Congress late last year in legislation sponsored by Sens. Max Cleland (D-Ga.) and Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) and Reps. Ron Kind (D-Wis.) and Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.). The legislation passed unanimously and was signed into law by President Clinton on Oct. 27, 2000. (P.L. 106-380).

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New Chief of Prints and Photographs Named

Jeremy E. Adamson, formerly senior curator at the Smithsonian Institution's Renwick Gallery, took office May 7, as the chief of the Prints and Photographs Division.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb said, "Jeremy Adamson's decades of scholarship, leadership and involvement in programs in the field have provided him with a combination of management and technical experience that will serve the Library well in this critical management position."

Diane Nester Kresh, director of Public Service Collections, said, "His broad and varied experience with pictorial materials will be invaluable to the Library and to the Prints and Photographs Division in our continuing efforts to build the collections and to enhance access for the growing constituency for visual materials."

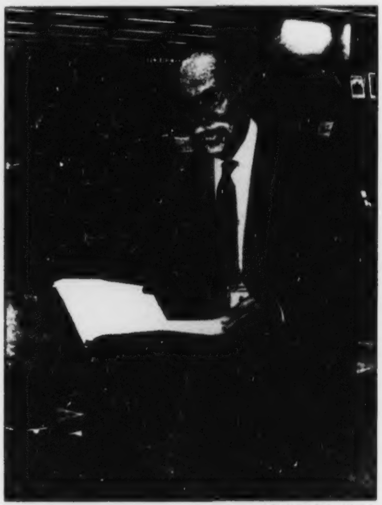
Said Mr. Adamson: "I am pleased to join the Library at this exciting time. Unparalleled for their range and depth, the collections in custody of the Prints and Photographs Division are truly among the world's treasures, fundamental not only to understanding the American experience in all its diversity, but to appreciating more fully the history and cultures of other societies.

"As chief, I look forward to working closely with a highly professional and dedicated staff to continue to meet arrearage reduction goals and to ensure the preservation and security of the Library's pictorial materials under my supervision," Mr. Adamson continued. "While increasing digital reference access is a personal goal, I also hope to attract more scholars and other researchers to the reading room. As a user of the division's reference services since the early 1970s, I know how important the collections are for generating new scholarship and insights."

Mr. Adamson joined the Renwick Gallery in 1991 as associate curator, then became curator and was senior curator there at the time he came to the Library. He earned a B.A. in fine art (1967) and an M..A. in art history (1969), both from the University of Toronto, and a Ph.D. in the history of art in 1981 from the University of Michigan.

A graduate of the Museum Management Institute, his career highlights include serving as a curator of collections of pictorial materials at three major museums: the Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto; Glenbow Museum (where he also served as the head of the Art Department) in Calgary; and the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

Mr. Adamson has extensive experience in outreach and other special programs, having organized 15 museum exhibitions at six institutions, including the Library of Congress ("Contemporary Bulgarian Printmakers") and the Smithsonian, drawing on a range of materials.


Christina Tyler Wenks

Jeremy Adamson

The Prints and Photographs Division is responsible for acquiring, preserving, securing, processing and serving the Library's unique and vast collection of visual materials, which includes more than 12 million photographs, fine and popular prints and drawings, posters and architectural and engineering drawings. ◆

McCulloch-Lovell

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The project will receive video- and audio-taped and written accounts, as well as letters, diaries and photographs from war veterans and those who served in support of them. This will become the first national collection of these materials.

Ms. McCulloch-Lovell comes to the Library's American Folklife Center with 30 years of experience creating cultural and historical programs in the public sector and has served as senior staff in the U.S. Senate. Most recently, she was director of the White House Millennium Council, which ran a number of national programs and partnerships to commemorate the millennium. She also led "Save America's Treasures," a national preservation initiative that was supported by Congress and attracted millions of dollars in private contributions for hundreds of sites and artifacts, such as the Star-Spangled Banner, the Thomas Edison National Historic Site, the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde and the *USS Missouri*.

She was executive director of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities where she published a number of policy studies, including Creative America, the 1997 report to President Clinton on ways to strengthen cultural life in America. From 1983 to 1994 she served as Chief of Staff to Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.).

Ms. McCulloch-Lovell came to Washington from Vermont in 1983, where she had directed the Vermont Council on the Arts, the state arts agency. There she was responsible for its annual appropriations, private fund-raising, information services and grant-making, including grants to community arts councils, individual artists and artist residencies in schools.

"I am eager to lead the Veterans History Project because I find it so compelling. With 1,500 veterans dying every day, their stories die with them. We need to capture these memories so that future generations may learn from those who served," she said.

The Library of Congress announced the project on Veterans Day 2000. A web site was created to introduce the project, give potential partners and volunteers guidelines and tell individuals how they can participate at **www.loc.gov/folklife/vets**. Representatives from the major veterans organizations, military history offices, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Oral History Association were briefed and consulted in late January 2001. ◆

'Emerging Together'

DOT Chief Delivers Asian Pacific Heritage Keynote

By AUDREY FISCHER

It is a long way from a Japanese internment camp to the president's Cabinet. It is a journey that has been made by only one man—U.S. Secretary of Transportation Norman Y. Mineta. When Mr. Mineta was appointed secretary of commerce under President Clinton in June 2000, he became the first Asian American to serve in the Cabinet. He was honored a second time, on Jan. 25, 2001, when he was appointed by President Bush to his current position as secretary of transportation.

"I am very proud to stand before you as a member of a presidential Cabinet, not once but twice," said Mr. Mineta, who delivered the 2001 Asian Pacific American Heritage Month keynote address at the Library on May 9. Invoking this year's theme, "Asian Pacific Americans Emerging Together," he said, "It is possible to be able to go from there to here … together."

"Events like this hold a special significance for me," said Mr. Mineta. "While serving in the U.S. House of Representatives from the state of California, I worked with Congressman Frank Horton from New York on a bill that designated May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. It provides an opportunity for Asians to explain who we are, the diversity in our community and how our experiences have shaped us and the nation we love."

In a brief history lesson, Mr. Mineta explained that the month of May is significant since May 1843 marked the first wave of Japanese immigration. The Transcontinental Railroad was completed in May of 1869, thanks to the work of Chinese laborers.

Despite this and other contributions by Asian immigrants, Alien Land Laws kept Asians from owning land and, in 1924, the Oriental Exclusion Act put an end to Asian immigration.

"There was a belief that Asians were not truly Americans," said Mr. Mineta. This belief was undoubtedly behind the internment of innocent Japanese Americans during Word War II.

Norman Mineta

"More than120,000 Japanese Americans were forced from their homes," recalled Mr. Mineta. "My family and I were among them. "We were kept behind barbed wire for no reason other than our race. No charges were filed, no trials were held, no one spoke out on our behalf. We were told it was for our own protection."

Even at the young age of 11, this seemed incongruous to him. "If it was for our own protection, then why were the machine guns pointed at us?"

During this dark period in American history, the Mineta family remained strong.

"My family did not give up hope and did not allow me to give up hope on this country," he said. "This experience taught me that our Constitution and the rights and freedoms we hold dear are only as secure as the commitment we bring with us."

That commitment was demonstrated by leaders in the Asian community who got together after the war to right the wrongs they experienced. In 1952 the discriminatory laws aimed at Asian Americans were repealed.

The following year, after graduating from the University of California at Berkeley, Mr. Mineta joined the Army and served as an intelligence officer in Japan and Korea. He joined his father in the Mineta Insurance Agency before entering politics in California. He served as a member of the San Jose City Council from 1967 to 1971 and its mayor from 1971 to 1974. This gave him the distinction of becoming the first Asian Pacific American mayor of a major U.S. city.

During his tenure in Congress (1975-1995), he co-founded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and served as its first chairman. He was also the driving force behind passage of H.R. 442, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which officially apologized for and redressed the injustices endured by Japanese Americans during World War II.

"It was a long effort, but it succeeded because we reached out to Americans from all walks of life with a wide variety of viewpoints," he recalled. "They understood. This was proof to me that as Americans, regardless of background, we are really more alike than we are different. Each of us has an obligation to stand up for the rights of fellow Americans—not with rancor or bitterness, but with pride and resolution."

While changing the laws is difficult, the process of changing minds, hearts and stereotypes is even harder, according to Mr. Mineta. A recent survey found that 25 percent of the American public hold views about Asian Americans that are characterized by the pollster as "very negative" and 43 percent hold views that are "somewhat negative."

According to Mr. Mineta, President Bush has emphasized the goal of becoming a "welcoming society." "This welcoming spirit is the heritage of this immigrant nation and the commitment of this administration," he said. "No one should be subjected to unfair treatment because of their ethnic group. This belief is central to good and decent government." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Evolution and Revolution

Nature Writer Discusses Darwin in Bradley Lecture

BY JOHN MARTIN

"Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* is undeniably one of the most significant books, if not the most significant book, ever published in English ... one of the rare books in any language that triggered a genuine revolution in the way we humans see ourselves, our relationship to the world and all other living creatures on the planet."

So said well-known nature and science writer David Quammen, as he delivered the seventh Bradley Lecture to an audience at the Library on May 7. Funded by a grant from the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation and hosted by the Office of Scholarly Programs, the Bradley Lectures focus on "classic texts that have mattered to Western citizenship, statecraft and public policy." Other books treated earlier include Plato's *Republic; The Federalist Papers;* Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America;* von Clausewitz's *On War;* and, most recently, Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man.*

Educated at Yale University, Mr. Quammen received a Rhodes scholarship to Merton College, Oxford, where he studied English. He has written for *Outside Magazine* and is a two-time recipient of the National Magazine Award. In 1996 he received an Academy Award in literature from the American Academy of Arts and Letters for his essays and short fiction. He is the author of *The Song of the Dodo* (Scribner, 1996), which won the John Burroughs Medal for nature writing and, most recently, a collection of essays, *The Boilerplate Rhino: Nature in the Eye of the Beholder* (Scribner, 2000).

According to Mr. Quammen, Darwin's signature work, first published in 1859, emerged amid a backdrop of academic competition, personal crisis and public controversy.

Written in a hurry and rushed to press, *Origin of Species,* which argues that living creatures change over time, evolving from one form to another by a process called "natural selection", was not the work Darwin had initially intended to write. Rather, it was a truncated version of a more encyclopedic effort, his "big book," over which the author had agonized since 1854. The first published edition of *Origin of Species,* a copy of which is held by the Library, does not contain the "big book's" vast bibliography, tables or footnotes. While much of that data came from the author's own backyard experiments with insects and plants, and would be discounted by modern science, Darwin considered its inclusion critical.

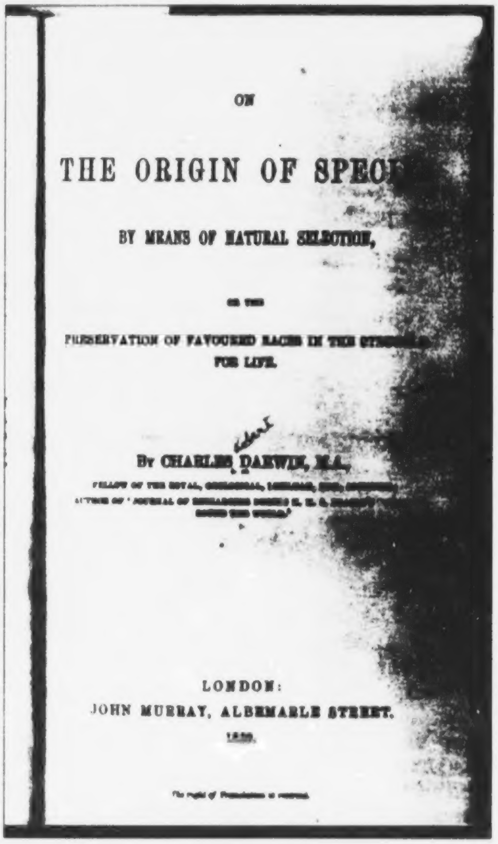
"The *Origin of Species* that appeared in 1859," said Mr. Quammen, "was only the rough skeleton of a larger work, containing [in Darwin's view] not enough evidence, not enough explanation, not enough intricate, logical argument and no bibliography or proper citation of sources."

In June 1858 Darwin suddenly stopped work on his "big book" after receiving a letter and manuscript from Alfred Russel Wallace. A young unknown, without Darwin's social or financial advantages, Wallace had spent years studying species distribution in the Malay archipelago, then one of the most remote and biologically diverse regions on Earth. Observing a strange pattern of species distribution in his travels, Wallace had noticed that similar species were found in proximity to one another, both geographically and, based on the geologic record, in time.

Wallace had published a paper in 1855, noting the geographic and chronological affinity of similar species. "The law it described," said Mr. Quammen, "was just a puzzling pattern of species distribution. Wallace did not assert that the pattern was the result of common ancestry or evolutionary change, but as of that paper, he was just a hop and a skip away from Darwin's theory of evolution."

Charles Lyell, Britain's leading geologist and most influential scientist, found Wallace's 1855 paper disturbing. A disciple of the prevailing theory of species fixity, Lyell did not accept the conclusions implied by Wallace's findings. As Darwin's mentor and friend, however, he urged Darwin to publish his own theory before he was preempted. "I rather hate the idea of writing for priority," Darwin wrote in reply, "yet I certainly should be vexed if anyone were to publish my doctrines before me."

Instead of publishing in brief to hold his place against Wallace, however,



ON

THE ORIGIN OF SPEC

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE

FOR LIFE.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

The title page of Charles Darwin's groundbreaking work, from the Library's Rare Book collections

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Darwin redoubled work on his "big book." Standing at 250,000 words, the big book was only half done when Wallace's letter and manuscript arrived in June 1858. Wallace now attributed the strange pattern of species distribution to evolution, or, as Quammen put it, "to one species descending from another by a process of gradual transformation. The mechanism to account for it was differential survival and reproduction based on accidental adaptive advantage."

"While Wallace didn't dub his theory 'natural selection,' his conceptual framework," said Mr. Quammen, "was virtually identical to Darwin's." Unaware that Darwin had been gestating his own theory, Wallace asked if Darwin would help him by forwarding his work to Lyell. Darwin now confronted a great dilemma.

"He was being asked to midwife the announcement of a great idea—his own idea—under the authorship of someone else, a young nobody. ... He seems to have faced a deep crisis of disappointment, self-pity and taxed integrity, but he did forward Wallace's manuscript to Lyell, with the suggestion that it should be published." In July 1958 Wallace's paper was published in the journal of the Linnaean society and, at Lyell's recommendation, prefaced by Darwin, under a joint title that implied a collaboration between the two. "Wallace," Quammen said, "knew nothing of this high-handed arrangement."

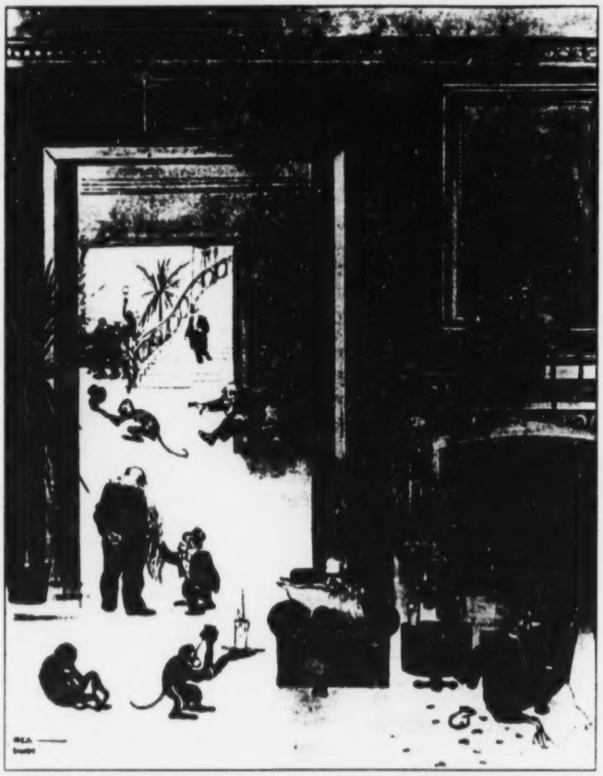
Wallace's encroachment on his life's work finally spurred Darwin to action. Abandoning the fastidious "big book," he began writing a condensed version at a feverish pace. He suffered chronic nausea and headaches, retreating to a "quackish" water spa for relief. He endured the grave illness and death of his son. After only five days of mourning, he returned to work on the book. Finally, on Nov. 3, 1859, the first edition of the now famous *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Species in the Struggle for Life,* was published by John Murray of London.

"So much for my abominable volume," Darwin wrote his cousin in the autumn of 1859, "which has cost me so much labour that I almost hate it."

Origin of Species rocked the established scientific, religious and social order of the Victorian world. During this period, theologians and scientists celebrated the happy convergence of their respective fields. Under the orthodox view, variety among living organisms was attributed to specific acts of divine creation. Darwinian evolution contradicted not only traditional religious teaching, but also the predominant scientific view, Essentialism, which held that species were fixed and attributed extinction to catastrophe rather than transformation.

Despite the controversy, the notion of transmutation in living organisms has antecedents dating to classical Greek philosophers. Likewise, a recognition that living things evolve appears in the work of 18th century French philosopher Denis Diderot, who speculated about a community of descent and posited the existence of one primeval animal. In Darwin's own century, the French naturalist Lamarck, in his *Philosophie zoologique,* described a kind of evolution, marked by a tendency in living things to greater complexity, a response to environmental conditions and the inheritance of acquired traits.

"Species transmutation was an oldish idea," said Mr. Quammen, "whereas natural selection was new." New, controversial and, to some, dangerous.



Popular magazines used broad interpretations of Darwin's theory for comic relief. In a series, "Clubs We Do Not Care to Join" from *Life* magazine, March 18, 1915, cartoonist Rea Irvin shows monkeys and men socializing in "The Darwin Club."

"If a monkey becomes a man, what might not a man become?" thundered a review in *The Athenaeum,* an intellectual journal of the time. As Mr. Quammen notes, Darwin never stated that monkeys become human. Nor did he at first use the term "survival of the fittest." That phrase, introduced by philosopher Herbert Spencer to explain and justify social and economic disparity, eventually found its way into Darwin's fifth edition.

The continuing debate between Darwinism and creationism is neither real nor winnable, Mr. Quammen suggests, as the one is a byproduct of science, the other an expression of faith.

"Creationism has no place in any science curriculum," Mr. Quammen stated. "Rather, it belongs in an early course, perhaps in junior high, in epistemology and the origins of ideas and thought. ... Science is not logic; it is not mathematics. Theories can only be proven more and more likely as evidence accrues and alternative explanations fall short."

"After 142 years," concluded Mr. Quammen, "Darwinian selection is still the default explanation by which every other evolutionary mechanic is measured." ◆

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the Copyright Office.

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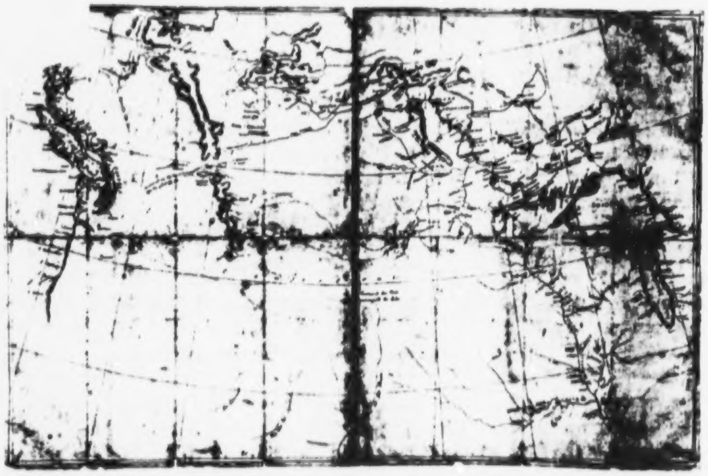
Documents of the 'Corps of Discovery'

Lewis and Clark Materials Are Previewed

By GAIL FINEBERG

Nearly 200 years ago, on Jan. 18, 1803, President Thomas Jefferson sent a confidential message to Congress requesting authorization to launch a secret military and scientific expedition, to be led by U.S. Army Capt. Meriwether Lewis, to explore the Missouri River basin and find a trade route through the uncharted West to the Pacific Ocean.

That message in Jefferson's own hand, plus the original Nicholas King Map of North America, which guided the Corps of Discovery up the Missouri, and other Library-held manuscripts, gave promoters of the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 2003-2006, a tantalizing glimpse on April 4 of some 200 items they can expect to see in a preview exhibition at the Library in 2003 commemorating the epic journey.



Nicholas King map (ca. 1803) used by the Lewis and Clark expedition, with annotations by Meriwether Lewis, showing their route along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers

This display of documents from the Library's Manuscript Division, in addition to an expedition journal and some other artifacts from the Missouri Historical Society, was part of a Lewis and Clark Bicentennial event sponsored by the bicameral, bipartisan Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Congressional Caucus as well as the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.

Representatives of nearly 20 federal agencies gathered in the Library's Jefferson Building to sign a national memorandum of understanding "to collaborate in commemorating the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

Sen. Byron L. Dorgan (D-N.D.) and Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.), joined by members of Congress and national and state bicentennial officials, witnessed the signing ceremony, listened to remarks of two historians whose scholarship has helped to popularize the historic event of 1803-06 and studied the documents and artifacts displayed. The Librarian of Congress offered welcoming remarks.

Gail Fineberg

Stephen Ambrose

Historian Stephen Ambrose, author of *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson and the Opening of the American West*, suggested reasons for the commemoration. The Lewis and Clark expedition was, he said, "our national effort, our odyssey. The journals are our national poem."

Meriwether Lewis "was the first American ever to go from tidewater to tidewater … the first to stand on the continental divide, and the first to explore the Louisiana Purchase," Mr. Ambrose said. The transcontinental expedition Lewis led "unified the country and began a process that united the American people."

Observing that some of America's best minds worked on discovering nature during the 19th century and then on conquering nature with machines and weapons during the 20th century, Mr. Ambrose said, "In the 21st century, the best minds are working on how to restore nature." He described two fragile Lewis and Clark Trail sites that were set aside for protection as national monuments last fall and appealed to the Bush administration to join in efforts to preserve the remaining natural world of the explorers.

Gary E. Moulton, a University of Nebraska professor who has edited the complete journals of Lewis and Clark, spoke about the relevance of expedition journals, maps and botanical specimens to new scholarship. "Every time we return to the journals, we learn new things," he said. For example, he said, recent analysis of 200-year-old plant samples taken in the Mandan country help explain why the party's hunters could find only one deer for 33 hungry men: The plants in that particular area could not sustain an abundance of game.

Among the Library's historical materials that early American history specialist Gerard Gawalt showed to the guests were Jefferson's detailed instructions, dated June 20, 1803, to Lewis, to explore the Missouri River basin, conduct scientific and ethnographic studies and find a route to the Pacific Ocean. "Significantly, the instructions were written before Jefferson knew of the final Louisiana Purchase," Mr. Gawalt said. "Jefferson was particularly concerned that the expedition establish an American presence among the Native

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Chronicling John and Abigail Adams

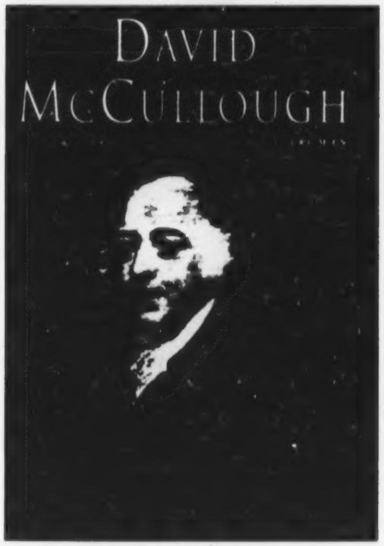
Author David McCullough Discusses New Book

By CRAIG D'OOGE

Historian and Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer David McCullough spoke on "The Enduring Examples of John and Abigail Adams" in a packed Coolidge Auditorium on the night of Tuesday, April 24. John Adams is the subject of Mr. McCullough's newest book.

The event, which was preceded by an invitation-only dinner, was first proposed by Rep. Tim Roemer (D-Ind.) to honor John Adams and his family and to announce legislation that would authorize the placement of a commemorative work in Washington to honor President Adams and his family. Rep. Roemer introduced the bill (H.R. 1668) on May 1.

Mr. McCullough opened his remarks with a tribute to libraries: "Freedom is found through the portals of our public libraries; this is the greatest of public libraries."



He recalled writing his first history, *The Johnstown Flood* (1968), after seeing pictures of the 1899 flood in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. "I discovered my vocation here in this great library," he said. "I have done research on all my work here."

Mr. McCullough told the audience that when he originally set out to write about both Adams and Thomas Jefferson, he was worried that Jefferson's stature and written record would overwhelm Adams's legacy. But after he began to read the thousands of Adams family letters that survive, he realized that here was "one of the great stories of our history." He dropped the plan to include Jefferson and decided to concentrate on Adams.

"No other collection of family papers compares with it," he said. "Nothing else even comes close." The letters are preserved on some five miles of microfilm and include exchanges that Mr. McCullough characterized as "often reading like something out of Shakespeare," with "command of language that is enough to humble us all."

During the early years of the Republic, Adams spent long periods away from his beloved wife. Fortunately for history, they created a body of correspondence, which, because of the "absolute candor and vitality of their writing," allows us "to know them better than any of the others at the time," Mr. McCullough said.

Gail Fineberg

David McCullough

Adams believed in writing the way he spoke. "His prose has a directness, a modern quality that makes it quite different from anything else written at the time," Mr. McCullough said. Judging from a number of examples he read out loud, this was a family trait.

"I have never had a better subject," the author of biographies of Truman and Theodore Roosevelt said. "He's good company, John Adams, and I have kept company with him for six years." He described his association with Adams as "one of the most wonderful features of my writing life."

Mr. McCullough closed the evening with a strong endorsement of the proposed memorial to the Adams family, calling it "long-past time" for an honor that was "absolutely deserved." ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Lewis and Clark

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American tribes and secure their trading and diplomatic loyalties for the United States."

Also on display were a key-word cipher that Jefferson proposed Lewis use to keep his expedition accounts secret; Jefferson's handwritten notes he took during a "Speech of White-hairs Great Chief of the Osages," whom Lewis and Clark dispatched to Washington in 1804; a long letter to Jefferson from Lewis, who announced return of the expedition to St. Louis on Sept. 23, 1806, and recounted expedition highlights; and a press release, prepared by Jefferson, announcing the return of the Corps of Discovery to St. Louis. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Law Day 2001

Law Library of Congress Hosts Annual Event

By NATALIE GAWDIAK

The Law Library of Congress has a long-standing tradition of commemorating the American Bar Association's annual Law Day observance on May 1. This year's event was carried out in two programs, the first sponsored by the Friends of the Law Library of Congress and the second under the auspices of the ABA and several other partner institutions (see story on page 139).

This year's Law Day theme, set annually by the American Bar Association, was "Protecting the Best Interests of the Child." Laura Lederer, director of the Protection Project of the Foreign Policy Institute of the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, gave a lecture on the growing worldwide problem of trafficking in human beings, focusing especially on the younger victims of this crime.

Ms. Lederer pointed out some areas of the world where trafficking has been particularly widespread and where brothels have thrived, with women and children forced into prostitution or, as Ms. Lederer calls it, "modern-day slavery." Citing one especially insidious instance, the speaker described a Russian trafficking operation disguised as a legitimate overseas employment agency. Applicants were given standard job interviews and experienced other aspects of a typical employment agency, only to be drugged, transported abroad, have their passports stolen and be told that their families back home would be put at risk if they refused to cooperate.

Rescuing these victims and encouraging them to testify to help bring these perpetrators to justice requires dedicated prosecutors and global legal cooperation, she noted.

During the evening event, the Law Library hosted a panel discussion on "The Lawyer as Reformer" in partnership with the American Bar Association Division on Public Education, the ABA Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress and the Federation of State Humanities Councils. This program was the first of the five-part Leon Jaworski Public Program series "Representing the Lawyer in American Culture."

Willie "Skip" Swenson Jr

Laura Lederer

William S. Sessions, National Law Day Chair, introduced the panel moderator, Bernard Hibbitts, professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. The distinguished panelists included Maxwell Bloomfield, professor of history and law emeritus at the Columbus School of Law of Catholic University; Lani Guinier, a professor at Harvard Law School; and Ronald Rotunda, Albert Jenner Jr. Professor of Law at the University of Illinois College of Law. Serving as moderator was Bernard Hibbitts, a professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.

In his opening remarks, Law Librarian Rubens Medina noted the Law Library's longtime cooperative relationship with the ABA. He also pointed out the appropriateness of the evening's venue, as the Library's collections offer many representations of lawyers in American culture. Furthermore, he noted, "We feel it is important to devote one day to reflect upon the role of lawyers and what it means to serve the ideal of law as an instrument of justice… [especially] when globalization is a common theme across the planet, and when nations are seeking and hoping to find exemplary images of leadership.

"Exemplary leadership," he continued, "in the field of law gains significance in a world that appears to show a strong conviction that the rule of law, as a pillar of social justice and peace, is the best hope of humanity."

In response to the question "Who are the paradigms for the lawyer as reformer in American culture?" moderator Professor Hibbitts opened the evening's discussion by highlighting well-known and some lesser-known legal figures in a slide presentation of outstanding reformers. Among those featured were Clarence Darrow, John Doar, Nicholas Katzenbach, Thurgood Marshall, William Kunstler, Mark Lane, Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), Kirk Bloodworth, Barry Scheck, Mohandas Gandhi, James Meredith and Constance Motley.

The panelists engaged in lively debate and expressed varying opinions in response to such questions as "How specifically has legal reform been understood in the American context?" "What are its guiding principles and values?" "How has legal reform been understood and represented as expressing popular will, exercising reason or realizing justice?" "Do American law schools foster reform?" and "Where does the 'lawyers' reform' take place (e.g., litigation, adjudication, legislation, public opinion and media, ethics, legal practice or technology)?" among others.

Future programs in this series will review the role of the American Lawyer as celebrity (Aug. 4, 2001), as judge (May 1, 2002), as rhetor and as citizen. ◆

Ms. Gawdiak is a writer-editor in the Law Library.

Friends Honor D'Alemberte

University President Receives Wickersham Award

By ANNE L. MERCER

The Friends of the Law Library of Congress presented the 2001 Wickersham Award for "exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession" to Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte, president of Florida State University, on March 27.

In the Chamber of the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. D'Alemberte was recognized for the diverse and important array of initiatives that he has been involved in during his career as a lawyer, state legislator, bar association official, professor and university president.

During the reception in the Supreme Court's Great Hall, Associate Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor welcomed the group to the court and reminisced about her association with Mr. D'Alemberte. Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina, also welcoming the attendees, remarked that the "Law Library of Congress, which has a truly global outlook, as expressed in our collections and the diversity of our staff, is particularly pleased that the Wickersham Award is going to an individual who has demonstrated a similar dedication to the more universal dimensions of law as evidenced by his central role in founding the Central and Eastern European Law Initiative."

Mr. D'Alemberte was the president of the American Bar Association in 1991-1992 and, together with Homer Moyer, co-founded the Central Eastern European Law Initiative at that time. CEELI, a project of the ABA, is based on the principle that American lawyers can offer help in establishing human rights and effective legal institutions in the countries of the former Eastern Bloc and the former Soviet Union.

Following dinner the group moved to the court's chamber, where several friends and associates of Mr. D'Alemberte offered tributes. Robert Stein, executive director of the American Bar Association, made the opening remarks. He was followed by John T. Casteen III, president of the University of Virginia, who linked the two universities by reminding the audience that one of the founders of Florida State was Thomas Jefferson's granddaughter. The publisher of the *St. Petersburg Times*, Andrew Barnes, recalled a trying time when Mr. D'Alemberte assisted the newspaper with an important case.

Mr. D'Alemberte's co-founder in CEELI, Homer Moyer of Miller & Chevalier, tried to remember whose idea it was to create CEELI. "The truth, which you must never repeat," said Mr. Moyer, "is that it was Sandy's." Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.) discussed working in the Florida House of Representatives with Mr. D'Alembetre. F. Chesterfield Smith, who described both himself and Mr. D'Alemberte as "lawyers from small towns," made a humorous and engaging tribute to his long-time friend and protégé.

Following the remarks, Abe Krash, president of the Friends and master of ceremonies, presented the award, and Mr. D'Alemberte offered his thanks and gratitude for the warm remarks offered by the speakers.

Members of the dinner's honorary committee who attended included William T. Coleman Jr., winner of the 1997 Wickersham Award; Dean Katherine Broderick, David A. Clarke School of Law at the University of the District of Columbia; Dean Robert Destro, Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America; Dean Claudio Grossman, Washington College of Law at American University; and Dean Michael Young, George Washington University Law School. Dean Donald Weidner of the Florida State University College of Law was one of several attendees who made the trip from Tallahassee to attend this special evening.

Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor with Sandy D'Alemberte, 2001 Wickersham Award winner, at the Supreme Court

The Law Library of Congress is the largest and most comprehensive source of legal information in the world and a research center for foreign, international and comparative law. The Friends of the Law Library of Congress is a national nonprofit group that encourages awareness of and support for the Law Library. The Wickersham Award is named for George Wickersham (1858-1936), who, with other noted jurists, attorneys and scholars, conceived the Friends as a way to help build a great national law library. Wickersham was a partner in the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, a benefactor at this year's dinner.

Three additional benefactors providing major support for the 2001 Wickersham Award dinner were Congressional Quarterly Inc. and the *St. Petersburg Times*, Lexis-Nexis and West Group. Patron supporters were BNA Inc. and Dun & Bradstreet. ◆

Ms. Mercer is the executive director of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress. For more information about the Friends or the Wickersham Award, contact her at (202) 707-5076.

Rare Book Forum

Relationship of Private Collectors, Libraries Discussed

By DANIEL DE SIMONE

The relationship between libraries and private collectors of rare books was the subject of the first Library of Congress Rare Book Forum, held April 4.

The Rare Book and Special Collection Division and the Center for the Book have established this new series based on a program organized by the center and sponsored by Mrs. Charles Engelhardt in the 1980s. This new series is designed to address current issues important to the rare book community.

Nearly 200 private collectors, book sellers and librarians attended the first program, "Private Collectors and Special Collections Libraries." Interest in the topic was reflected in the fact that some librarians traveled great distances to attend, and many prominent private collectors and rare book sellers also participated.

The Librarian of Congress opened the program by expressing his hope that this new series would stimulate discussion and generate an active relationship among all members of the rare book world. He focused on the important role played by private collectors in building library collections and preserving important historical and literary artifacts for future generations. The Librarian spoke of the "collector's instinct," how it was developed and how, over time, it became refined and focused. He gave examples from his own life and suggested that collection-building was one of mankind's most basic urges. Many of these collections have benefited libraries and museums. Looking at the development of the Library of Congress holdings, he mentioned a few of the extraordinary collections built by individuals. The most notable private collection, acquired by the Library in 1815, was the personal library of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson collected broadly and in great depth and his collecting philosophy is the basis for the Library's acquisitions policies.

Following introductions by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, and Mark Dimunation, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the first speaker of the morning was Alice Schreyer, curator of Special Collections at the University of Chicago. Ms. Schreyer spoke on "Elective Affinities: Private Collectors and Special Collections in Libraries."

Her remarks set the tone for the entire forum by outlining the historical relationship between collectors and libraries. Ms. Schreyer focused on the years 1890 to the present, which she divided into three eras. The first was the formative period from 1890 to the end of the 1930s, when great wealth was being converted into cultural monuments across America. Men such as Pierpont Morgan (Morgan Library in New York City), Henry Edwards Huntington (Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif.) and Henry Clay Folger (Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C.) were forming huge libraries and constructing palaces to house their collections. Others from the same period were building collections and donating them to university libraries. During this period the first special-collections departments were conceived, and private collectors were courted by university administrators eager to build giant research collections.

After World War II, the second period Ms. Schreyer examines, the nature of the private collector changed, as did the institution to which he or she was so inextricably connected. The period saw the rise of the educated individual as collector and philanthropist. The modern collector had more specialized knowledge and collecting focus. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Henry W. and Albert A. Berg, Arthur Houghton, William Scheide, Tracy W. McGregor and J.K. Lilly formed significant collections that were donated, becoming part of the foundation on which university libraries built their special-collection programs. Major collectors were cultivated by institutions, and librarians were dedicated to developing programs and exhibitions that reflected the collections they were receiving. At the same time, this period saw the rise of the special collections librarian, who developed a role as collection-builder independent of the private collector. In time librarians and collectors sometimes became competitors, and by the 1970s institutions became the most dominant force in the book market. Special-collection librarians were also becoming more dependent on the growing demands of the institutions in which they worked. As their responsibilities evolved, the administration and integration of the collections became the focus of their job. Consequently, the goals of private collectors and special-collection librarians began to diverge.

The third period Ms. Schreyer discussed is the current one. The contemporary special collections department is, in most cases, a complex organization dedicated to serving its readers and ensuring the accessability of its collections. The task of the librarian or curator is no longer focused on collection development but on information input and retrieval. Formerly, the successful cultivation of collectors by rare book staff entailed an intimacy with books, usually in a setting inviting to private collectors. But the modern library complex does not conform to this model, making it more difficult for the special-collection librarian to reach out to the private collecting community. According to Ms. Schreyer, the modern library, with its special collections division dedicated to information, has alienated the private collector at the very time when the collector has become the dominant force in the formation of rare book collections.

Yet given this new reality, Ms. Schreyer believes that not all collectors have given up on special collections departments. She cites the enormous gift of the Carter Burden Collection of first editions of modern American authors to the Morgan Library and Lloyd Cotsens's unparalleled gift of his children's literature collection to Princeton. She said that at the University of Chicago there is still a strong interest in the library by private collectors, and she encouraged many of the collectors in the audience to take another look at their local special collection libraries.

She concluded by quoting from an article written by Randolph Adams in the 1950 edition of the *New Colophon* called, "How Shall I Leave My Books to a Library?" This article addressed some of the concerns of collectors about donating books to special collections libraries and included a list of questions a collector should ask himself before making a gift: "Which library? Are you satisfied that the library understands what you are giving it? What is the record of that library with respect to such gifts? What are you doing to be sure that your books will be kept in the same condition they are now in? Are you making conditions about the disposal of duplicates, and are you sure that anyone on the staff of the library of your choice knows a duplicate when he sees one? Do you know that the library of your choice will service your books with due regard to bibliographical scholarship, physical care and the needs of intelligent readers? What provision is the library making for the expansion, growth and evolution of your collections?"

Similarly, libraries must ask themselves questions when discussing a gift from a private collector. Will the proposed gift support the institution's programs or curriculum? Will it add to or create strength to given collections? Will it stimulate research or help recruit new staff? What are the preservation consequences of the collection? Will the gift come with supplementary funds? Are the expectations of the donor reasonable?

William Reese, president of the William Reese Co., picked up where Ms. Schreyer left off, with "What Have You Done for Me Lately? Collectors and Institutions in Modern Times." Mr. Reese, a well-known book seller from New Haven, Conn., analyzed the relationship between collectors and libraries through the changing patterns in the book market. Over the past few decades private collectors have once again come to dominate the market. Large and diverse collections were being formed outside normal institutional frameworks, and as libraries continued to focus on organization rather than collection development, fewer and fewer collectors were interacting with library specialists.

Mr. Reese told how diminishing budgets, escalating prices and increasing administrative responsibilities caused many librarians to loose touch with both the market and those who participated in it. In addition, may institutions changed the emphasis of their outreach programs and began tapping collectors for money rather than for their collections. As the relationship between the two groups began to wither, many collectors simply lost interest in dealing with institutions. Simultaneously, another change was taking place. The book trade and the auction houses were taking the responsibility of educating the new collectors who were entering the market. This vital role of education, once the hallmark of many special collections libraries, had been abandoned to the book trade, a group eager to cultivate new customers by providing guidance and other assistance in the formation of collections.

Special collections librarians must dedicate more time and effort in reaching out to collectors and educating them on the benefits of special collections programs if the tradition of private collectors donating their books to institutions is to continue.

The most provocative speaker of the morning was Robert Jackson, a noted private collector from Cleveland, who took some of Mr. Reese's themes and placed them in personal context.

In "Will the Collectors of Today Be the Donors of Tomorrow?," Mr. Jackson explained his own experience as a collector and how, over the many years he has collected books, it was only recently that he began to interact with special collections librarians. For Mr. Jackson, it was the rare book trade that nurtured his interest, engaged his imagination and whetted his appetite to build his collections. One would have thought that special collections librarians would have wanted to seek out high-profile collectors like Mr. Jackson, but in his many years in the field that has rarely happened, he said. Special collections librarians must dedicate more time and effort in reaching out to collectors and educating them on the benefits of special collections programs if the tradition of private collectors donating their books to institutions is to continue.

Mr. Jackson then discussed who future book collectors would be and what they would be collecting. He said that younger people, more comfortable with computers than rare books, will need greater attention and more guidance if they are to become familiar with and passionate about rare books..

Mr. Diminuation was the moderator of the panel discussion, and he began by allowing each panelist to make a brief statement. The panelists were Selby Kiffer, senior vice president of Sotheby's, Merrily E. Taylor, university librarian of Brown University, and two private collectors, Edmond Lincoln of New York and John Warnock of San Jose.

Mr. Kiffer and Ms. Taylor reflected the institutional perspectives they represented. Mr. Kiffer talked about the auction houses and their interactions with collectors, especially those selling books. For him, the job of Sotheby's was to represent the seller and to obtain the highest price for the collection, whether the buyer was another collector, a dealer or an institution.

Merrily Taylor spoke about Brown's long history with book collectors and how the university's collections were formed by both gift and purchase. Today, much of her energy is focused on finding the resources to support the special collections staff. She said it was hard to overestimate the competition within institutions for resources.

Like Ms. Schreyer, Ms. Taylor said her staff in special collections had excellent relations with collectors.

The two remaining members of the panel differed sharply from each other in their views. Edmond Lincoln has built a collection of architecture books, books on ornamentation and engraving, and antiquarian bibliography over the past 30 years. He spoke about his long association with the Winterthur Museum Library. As a high school student, Mr. Lincoln volunteered in the library and became close to Frank Somers, the noted curator of rare books. He learned about the library's collections, the history of printing and book illustration, and most important, he learned about the vital function special collections libraries serve in the scholarly community. Because of his experience, he has maintained close ties with Winterthur and is active on one of its boards. His relations with libraries and librarians are therefore quite

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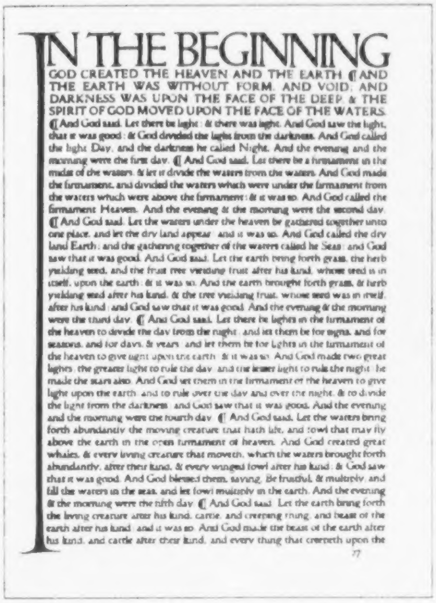
World Treasures

Library Opens New Gallery of Global Collections

By CRAIG D'OOGE

"World Treasures of the Library of Congress" is a permanent rotating exhibition on view in the Northwest Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E. Exhibition hours are Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The exhibition is made possible by a grant from the Document Company Xerox.



IN THE BEGINNING GOD CREATED THE HEAVEN AND THE EARTH ¶ AND THE EARTH WAS WITHOUT FORM, AND VOID; AND DARKNESS WAS UPON THE FACE OF THE DEEP. & THE SPIRIT OF GOD MOVED UPON THE FACE OF THE WATERS. ¶ And God said, Let there be light: & there was light. And God saw the light, that it was good: & God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day. ¶ And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, & let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: & it was so. And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening & the morning were the second day. ¶ And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so. And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good. And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: & it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, & herb yielding seed after his kind, & the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good. And the evening & the morning were the third day. ¶ And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, & years: and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: & it was so. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, & to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good. And the evening and the morning were the fourth day. ¶ And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. And God created great whales, & every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, & every winged fowl after his kind: & God saw that it was good. And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, & multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth. And the evening & the morning were the fifth day. ¶ And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the

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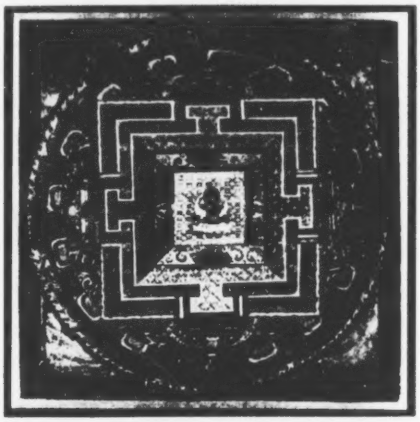


Edward Johnston designed the first page of the English Bible from the Doves Press (1903-05); a Tibetan "Mandala of Auspicious Beginnings" from the 19th century served as a teaching aid in a compilation of Mahayana Buddhist teachings.

A new permanent exhibition devoted to the Library's foreign collections, "World Treasures of the Library of Congress," is on view in the Northwest Gallery of the Jefferson Building. The rotating exhibition, with individual items changing from time to time, will explore a series of universal themes. Under the first theme, "Beginnings," the exhibition will present a wide variety of rare and unusual items that relate to the origins of civilization and culture. The new exhibition, like the "American Treasures" exhibition across the Great Hall, was made possible by a grant from the Document Company Xerox.

"This exhibition will afford the Library the opportunity to show visitors materials from every corner of the globe," said Dr. Billington. "For 200 years, the Library of Congress has been collecting items in nearly every language and format, a tradition begun by Thomas Jefferson. Now the visitor to Washington and our Web site will be able to enjoy the international collections of the world's largest library."

The exhibition is organized in three parts: "Creating," "Explaining and Ordering" and "Recording the Experience."

"Creating" presents materials under five headings: "Creation Accounts and Depictions," "First Human Beings," "Positing a State of Nature," "Societal Beginnings" and "Rule of the Law."

"Explaining and Ordering" examines how mankind has explained and ordered the universe in attempting to cope with it. This section is divided into two parts: "The Heavens," with items depicting different views of the universe, explanations of the heavens and various ways of ordering time. "Earth" showcases different views of Earth, early maps, the spiritual world, early science and children's stories.

"Recording the Experience," examines the various ways humanity has recorded and preserved the past, in written, printed and oral form.

Creating

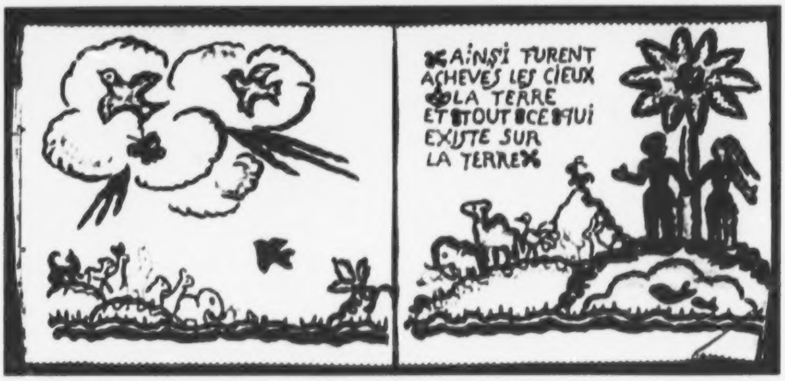
The exhibition opens with religious texts from the traditions of Islam, Buddhism, Taoism, Judaism and Christianity. The first two pages of a 19th century hand-copied Koran are illuminated in gold, green, blue and red. In seven short verses, the "Fatiah" sums up man's relation to God in prayer. A Tibetan "Mandala of Auspicious Beginnings" was created during the same century to serve as a teaching aid for a compilation of Mahayana Buddhist teachings.

A large 12th century Chinese scroll depicts the "eight immortals," one of the most famous folk tales of Chinese Taoism. The Christian and Jewish traditions are represented by an Arts and Crafts-style Bible from the Doves Press (1903-1905); the first volume of an edition of the Hebrew Bible that was not completed because of Hitler's rise to power; an 18th century Dutch Reformation Bible; and woodcut illustrations by El Friede Abbe for lines from the Old Testament and Milton's Paradise Lost in a modern limited edition printed in Vermont.

Various accounts of creation are represented by an illustration depicting the worship of Oxalufan, the god of creation in Candomble, an Afro-Brazilian religion of Yoruba origin that combines African and Catholic elements; the poem "The Creation" by African American poet James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938); a French edition of Ovid's *Les Metamorphoses* from the 18th century; a creation myth of Japan illustrated by Hosoda Tominobu (1783-1828); a modern lithograph illustration of the Mayan view of creation; a Balinese painting from the Margaret Mead papers showing the "World Serpent Creating the World Turtle"; the 15th century *Nuremberg Chronicle*, illustrated with more than 1,800 woodcuts; a folk tale from Botswana; the first edition orchestral score of Haydn's "The Creation"; William Blake's etching of the creator at work with a set of huge calipers; and an edition of the *Kalevala*, Finland's national folk epic from the library of Czar Nicholas II.

Images of Adam and Eve figure prominently in the section devoted to "the first people," in Albrecht Dürer's engraving of 1504, a French book of hours from the 15th century, illustrations commissioned by William Morris from Edward Burne-Jones for an edition of the Bible he planned to publish and an Armenian manuscript from the 17th century.

More exotic versions are referenced in Aristophanes' description of the first man (as cited in Plato's *Symposium*) with his circular body, who "could walk upright as men now do" or "roll over and over at a great pace, turning on his four hands and four feet," or the story of Pangu, the creator according to Chinese mythology, who created the world from his body, both of which are represented in modern editions.


AINSI FURENT ACHEVES LES CIEUX LA TERRE ET TOUT CE QUI EXISTE SUR LA TERRE

From *La plus vielle histoire du monde (The Oldest Story of the World)* told by a modern French illustrator, Francoise Seignobosc, 1931; William Blake's *Urizen as Creator of the Material World*, 1794; "Beresheet," meaning "in the beginning"—the first word of the first volume of a never-completed German edition of the Hebrew Bible, 1933

A facsimile edition of a codex containing the creation myth of the Mixtec Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico, shows the primordial twins, Señor and Señora One Deer, at work with copal (a type of incense) and ground tobacco creating the Mother and Father of the Gods, while the chief Norse God, Odin, and his two brothers are seen in a modern Norwegian edition creating the first man and woman from logs found on the seashore.

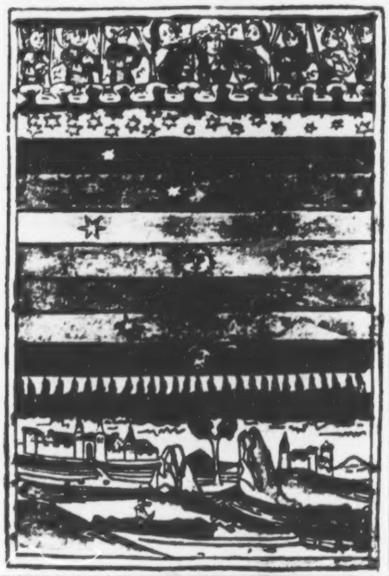
Influential speculations on early people in an abstract "state of nature" are represented by a first edition of Rousseau's *Du Contrat Social*; Hobbes's *Leviathan* (1651); Locke's *Essay on Human Understanding* (1690) and a manuscript page from Freud's *Totem and Taboo*. Histories of social beginnings include a volume showing the Armenian hero Hayk entering Armenia, the first history of the Bantu people by a man of Bantu descent, the first Icelandic printing (1688) of the *Book of Settlements*, originally compiled in the 12th century with biographies that served as the basis of Icelandic sagas; as well as histories relating to the Yoruba, Hungarian and French people.

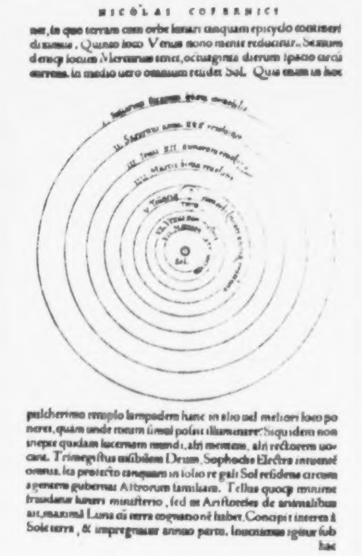
Epics and myths of beginnings include a modern edition of *Metai* (*The Seasons*) by the most important Lithuanian poet of the 18th century, Kristijonas Donelaitis (1714-1780); the Georgian epic *Vep'xistqaosani* (*The Knight in the Panther Skin*), composed by Shjota Rustaveli in the 12th-13th centuries; the *Codex Mendoza* (ca. 1541), a pictorial history of the Aztecs/Mexica that contains the first image of an eagle on a cactus, now the Mexican national emblem; a Romanian national epic ballad; a Balinese creation legend; a Mali epic of "The Lion King"; the Ethiopian story of the Queen of Sheba; and a 16th century manuscript leaf from the Iranian national epic, the *Book of Kings*, which was composed in the 10th century.

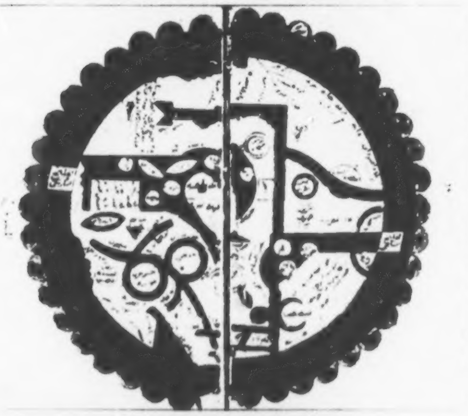
Ways that various countries have looked at their beginnings through the study of history are grouped together, including the first British national atlas (1579), the first Dutch national atlas (1622) and the first map of Mexico City, sent in a letter from Cortes to King Charles V.

A facsimile 14th century scroll map of the Yellow River is an essential source of information on the history, geography, culture, economics and military affairs of this "cradle of Chinese culture," while another scroll, from 17th century Japan, depicts an aerial view of the mainland route from Edo to Osaka, now the route of highways and express trains in Japan. A manuscript map commissioned by Emperor Haile Selassie (1892-1975), complete with hand-illuminated photographs of himself, is also on display.

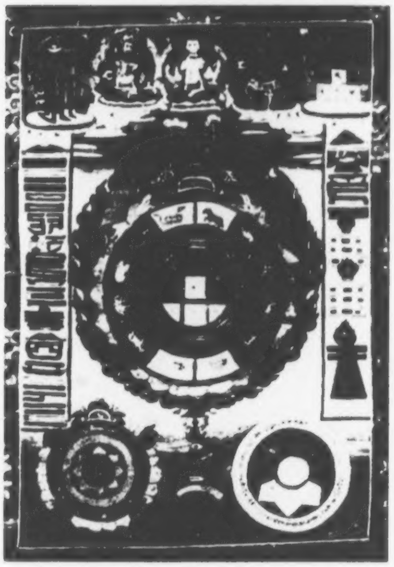
Items relating to the creation of the rule of law include the *Multaka Al Abhur*, a 16th century compilation of Islamic rules; the illuminated manuscript "Coutumes de Nor-







In 1481, Konrad von Megenberg depicted the universe as a series of horizontal bands in his *Buch der Natur (Book of Nature)*; the 1543 publication of Nicolaus Copernicus' evidence that the earth revolves around the sun changed Western thought; a late-17th century map of the world by Islamic writer 'Umar bin Muzaffar Ibn al-Wardi; a 20th century Tibetan astrological "thangka" shows signs and symbols of the universe.



mandie" (1483); the "Huejotzingo Codex"(1531), a pictorial record of tribute paid by the Indians of central Mexico to Spain; a miniature manuscript of the Magna Carta from the 14th century; and a contemporary printing of the Russian "Magna Carta" that outlines rights granted to nobles by Empress Catherine II in 1785.

Explaining and Ordering

How mankind explains and orders the universe is the theme of the next major section of the exhibition. On a star-lit night, a lone figure sits in a boat with his head thrown back, gazing in awe at the heavens (see cover) in a woodcut by the American artist Rockwell Kent (1882-1971). This illustration can be viewed as an emblem for this section of the exhibition. Works from many cultures that attempt to answer fundamental cosmological questions are displayed, beginning with the astronomical theories of Levi ben Gersom written in the 14th century. A 13th century French version of the influential *De proprietatibus rerum* by Bartholomaeus is found here as well. This work preserved both medieval and classical learning for more than two centuries, including Ptolemy's scheme of the planets and Aristotle's scheme of the four elements of fire, ether, water and earth.

Descartes' *Principia philosophiae* of 1644 shows the planets carried by vortices around the sun, while another edition of Bartholomaeus shows his conception of the planets contained in horizontal bands.

The first telescopic drawings of the moon, by Galileo, are contained in a book of his published in 1655, while Petrus Apianus (1495-1552) published his version of the Ptolemaic system in a lavishly illustrated volume dedicated to Charles V in 1540. Three years later, Copernicus displaced the Earth, and man, from the center of the cosmos with the publication of *De Revolutionbus Orbium Coelestium*, which also is on view. An early armillary sphere is contained in a Chinese book originally printed in 1461, displayed here in an 18th century edition. A woodcut of God resting on the seventh day after creating heaven and Earth, from the 15th century, was copied and reinterpreted for the next two centuries.

Other writings and illustrations that attempt to explain the heavens include a modern Tibetan astrological "thangka" that depicts the Bodhisattva of Knowledge as a giant tortoise, an ancient Egyptian zodiac reproduced in a Napoleonic atlas of Egypt that established the modern science of Egyptology, a 17th century Persian celestial globe, a Japanese book of observations of lunar eclipses published in 1697, a Dutch celestial atlas of 1708 and star charts from 1729 and some whimsical astronomy cards created by a British designer in 1825.

Various ways of ordering time on display include a 19th century manuscript facsimile of an Aztec calendar wheel, the 15th century *Calendarium* that began civilization's transition to the Gregorian calendar and ancient calendars from the Japanese, Balinese, Jewish and Tibetan cultures.

A selection of different views of the

Specimens of the earliest known movable type, Chinese characters used in Korea in the 1230s; this cuneiform tablet from Mesopotamia, 2039 B.C., is one of the earliest examples of writing.

Earth begins with a 15th century "T-O" map that shows the upper part of the world devoted to Asia, with Europe and Africa on each side of the "T" and all three continents encircled by an ocean. A snake keeps the Earth in place by biting its tail in a Dogon map, while the Lord of Death holds the six realms of existence in a Tibetan "Wheel of Life." A modern illustration by the Chicana Ester Hernandez depicts the Earth Mother. Other maps on display include a portolan chart of 1559, the first city atlas (the *Civitates orbis terrarum* of 1572-1618) and a 1482 edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*.

The spirit world is represented by 17th century illustration of an alchemist; an amulet to protect women in childbirth from *Sefer Raziel* (*The Book of Raziel*) (1793), a popular book of practical kabbalah; an Akuaba doll carried by pregnant women in Ghana; a magic bowl from seventh century Mesopotamia that was buried in the foundation of a building to trap evil powers; and oracle bones from the Shang Dynasty (1766-1123 B.C.) that are engraved with the earliest forms of Chinese handwriting.

Great scientific treasures include Newton's *Principia Mathematica* (1687), Hooke's *Micrographia* (1665), Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859), a 17th century copy of an Arab work on science and alchemy by Al-Tughra'i, Vesalius's *De humani corporis* (1543), a manuscript page from 1410 showing the astrological symbols linked to parts of the body, a survey of Chinese herbal medicine, a popular book on science (*The Work of Tobias*) by the physician Tobias Cohen (1652-1729), the first illustrated medical text and an English edition of the work of the Swedish botanist Linnaeus.

"Why?" is one of the most frequently asked questions by children, and a collection of books known as "pourquoi tales" from the Library's collection of children's literature answer such questions as "Why mosquitoes buzz," "How the giraffe got such a long neck" and "How the spirit of the sun came to man."

Recording the Experience

The final section of "World Treasures" presents a sampling of rare artifacts, writings and printings relating to the way man has captured his "beginnings," from the earliest example of writing housed in the Library of Congress (a cuneiform tablet from 2039 B.C.); one of the earliest examples of musical notation in the world, on a Tibetan manuscript; the Library's oldest example of Chinese printing, a Buddhist sutra dated A.D. 975.; the earliest known movable type, Korean metal type cast in the 1230s; and the first book printed in the Western Hemisphere, a Mexican catechism from 1543.

The exhibition will be on view indefinitely, with objects rotating throughout the year. An sampling of the exhibition may be viewed online at **www.loc.gov/exhibits**. ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Part of a collection of *hyakumanto dharani* (1 million pagoda charms) commissioned by Japanese Empress Shtoku between 764 and 770. Printing on these three strips of rice paper is the second oldest extant example of printing in the world.

‘A Petal from the Rose’

Drawings by Elizabeth Shippen Green on Display

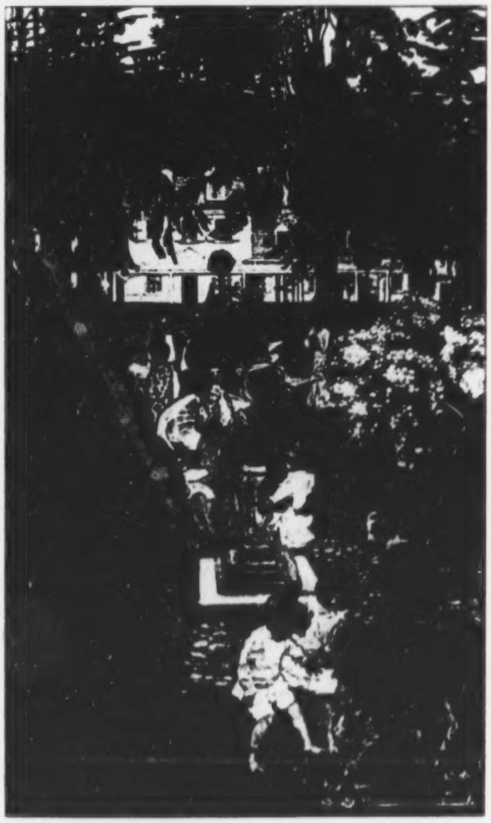
By MARTHA H. KENNEDY

"A Petal from the Rose: Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green," opens June 28 in the Swann Gallery of Cartoon and Caricature in the Jefferson Building and will remain on view through Sept. 29. Hours for the exhibition are 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Life Was Made for Love and Cheer (1904), a beautiful watercolor by illustrator Elizabeth Shippen Green (1871-1954), is singular among many she created, for it contains allusions to concrete and intangible elements vital to her as an artist and a human being. In this complex scene she depicts herself, her equally gifted colleagues and house mates Jessie Willcox Smith and Violet Oakley, and other friends enjoying one another's company amid the blooming grounds of the Red Rose Inn, one of the homes that the three artists shared. The title, taken from Henry Van Dyke's poem published opposite the image in *Harper's Monthly*, mirrors the artist's positive approach to her life and work.

Green achieved remarkable success as a professional illustrator during America's golden age of illustration, especially given how competitive the field was at that time. Winning an exclusive contract with *Harper's Monthly* in 1901 immediately elevated her into the select company of famed illustrators such as Edwin Austin Abbey and Howard Pyle. This was an impressive accomplishment in an era when male illustrators received most such choice offers. Such recognition also enabled her to become one of the better paid professionals of her day. As one of the celebrated artistic triumvirate known as "The Red Rose Girls," Green and her friends Smith and Oakley became guiding luminaries for the growing number of women illustrators who emerged at the turn of the century. Her work shares similarities with that of other women in the profession, but it stands apart in its scope, quality and originality.

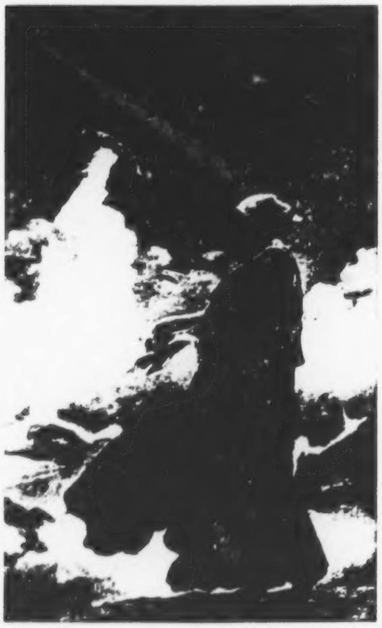
"A Petal from the Rose: Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green" consists of selections from more than 140 of Green's original drawings for *Harper's* and rare bound volumes that include her work. The exhibition highlights outstanding examples that also suggest the breadth of her accomplishments in the field of illustration.

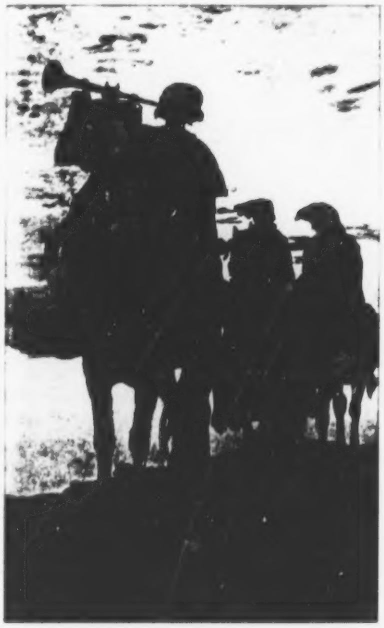


***Life Was Made for Love and Cheer*, 1904**

Born into an old Philadelphia family, Green was encouraged in her artistic interests by her father, who had studied art and worked as an artist-correspondent during the Civil War. She attended private schools in Philadelphia, then studied with Thomas Anshutz and Robert Vonnoh at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art from 1889 to 1893. In 1894, when she pursued training with Pyle, possibly the most gifted American teacher of illustration, Green met Smith and Oakley, with whom she became lifelong friends. She published her first drawing at the age of 18 in the *Philadelphia Times;* this illustration accompanied "Naughty Lady Jane," a poem she wrote about a child and her doll. Ambitious and hard working even when very young, Green took on professional assignments while still a student, making pen and ink drawings of women's fashions and illustrations for children's stories, then advancing to line and halftone illustrations for *St. Nicholas*, *Women's Home Companion* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. She credited Pyle with teaching her the importance of imagining, then realizing the dramatic moment key to illustrating a narrative text.

For 14 years Green and her two friends shared studio homes, most notably at the Red Rose Inn and Cogslea, both outside Philadelphia. In these places she found the conditions that encouraged her to flourish artistically—large living and studio spaces, gardens and countryside, and personal and professional support from her companions. The stunning landscape backgrounds often seen in her drawings visually echo the grounds and gardens of these homes. *Life Was Made for Love and Cheer*, created while they lived at the Red Rose Inn, celebrates the happy, privileged life the three artists had together. The Red Rose Girls enjoyed unique bonds of friendship that intertwined the personal and the professional. All three took part in group exhibitions in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Plastic Club (the first viable women's art organization in the United States.) They also posed for and aided one another with constructive criticism of their work. In addition, Green collaborated with Smith on several projects, including two illustrated calendars for Bryn Mawr College and *The Book of the Child*, the latter originally self published as illustrations for a cal-





The Wind Blowing Off the Glacier, Fluttering Her Gown, ca. 1910; Once More the Herald Set the Trumpet to His Lips and Blew, ca. 1911

endar, then reprinted as a book by the New York publishing house of Frederick A. Stokes in 1903.

Green advanced professionally through her own efforts, however. One of her drawings reproduced in "Modern Pen Drawings: European and American," a special winter 1900-1901 issue of *The Studio*, published in London, marked the first international notice of her work. In 1905 she received the Mary Smith prize awarded by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art for the best painting by a woman, saw some of her best illustrations published in the book *Rebecca Mary* and had more than 40 of her drawings published by *Harper's*.

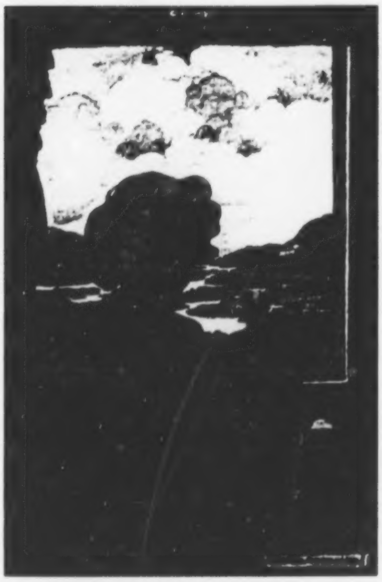
Like many women illustrators of the period, Green often depicted mothers and children, especially early in her career, her drawings for *The Book of the Child* showing "modern" children absorbed in playtime occupations being one example. *Harper's* specially commissioned her to do a series of drawings in 1905 called "The Mistress of the House," without any accompanying text. In these images she presents a romanticized vision of domestic life, featuring a beautiful young mother engaged in daily pursuits such as trimming roses, taking tea, perusing books in her library and playing with her children. Her colorful, asymmetrically balanced compositions remind one of a world like that seen in paintings by Mary Cassatt.

Though Green's career initially traced a path typical of many women illustrators, it diverged markedly as she matured artistically. In her work for *Harper's* she primarily portrayed adults in diverse dramatic situations, milieus and moods. Drawing mainly in charcoal, sometimes combined with watercolor, and occasionally with oil, she illustrated stories set in historical periods, as well as romances, poetry and books. Several memorable images show young women in highly varied natural settings—balanced in a moonlit treetop (*So Haunted at Moonlight...*), seated beneath a massive tree in vibrant daylight (*Gisèle*) or windblown and silhouetted against a majestic alpine mountain (*The Wind Blowing Off the Glacier ...*). Her classic image of a young nobleman and his herald on a hilltop (*Once More the Herald Set the Trumpet ...*) evokes the splendor and pageantry of past ages and recalls similar subjects treated by her teacher Pyle.

This artist's rare ability to conceive and incorporate complex landscape views into her drawings distinguishes her from her contemporaries. In *The Journey* (1903), for example, a young boy in a railway car sits quietly, entranced by the arresting scenery that passes by. The contrast between his still form outlined and rendered in subdued colors and the vivid spectacle of green hills, fields and clouds that become castles, underscores the transforming power of the child's imagination. Green stages a poignant but humorous scene between Rebecca Mary and her pet rooster within a blossoming, vine-covered arbor opening onto a beautiful garden with beehives, trees and hillside stretching beyond. In such scenes her own experience living at the Red Rose Inn and Cogslea, with gardens and countryside nearby, contributes to her creative process.

Green also stands apart from typical women illustrators in that she persuasively depicts figures of different ages in varied narrative situations. In an illustration for "The Flowers," the story of an aging florist raising an orphaned boy, Green's emphasis on the contrast between the old man's bent form and the upright forms of the boy and rosebush enhance the dramatic impact of the scene, a moment of discovery. A later pen-and-ink drawing (*Welcome, Said the Old Man ...*) shows an older man and a middle-aged man in a landscape setting. Though one extends his hand to the other, the two are separated by space in the center of the drawing. The vista of river and hills in the distance between the figures heightens this impression of physical separation, implying a psychological or even spiritual gulf between them. Green makes use of distancing space, restrained facial expressions, gestures and landscape backgrounds to evoke moods that suggest psychological drama in such scenes. In this respect she rivals, perhaps even surpasses, her teacher Pyle.

In another look at *Life Was Made for Love and Cheer*, other formal features that typify Green's style and approach can be seen. Using a slightly elevated viewpoint, she builds the composition with alternating dark and light zones; green masses of trees, flower beds and hillsides play off against lighter zones of figures on graveled walks, the house and evening sky. Large masses balance outlined forms and all combine to form a beautiful, decorative whole. Critics of Green's era praised her decorative style and original compositions, seen to advantage in this scene in which decisive, elegant lines emerge from massed



The Journey, ca. 1903

forms and reflect the aesthetic of Art Nouveau. The artist's tendencies to employ unusual vantage points and subtle use of color, also seen in this image, further lend her work a distinctive character.

Green's marriage in 1911 to Huger Elliott, a professor of architecture, pulled her away from Cogslea, the last home she shared with her friends. The only one of the three to marry, she maintained close friendships with Smith and Oakley. Despite moves occasioned by her husband's career, she continued to be a prolific artist, making drawings for *Harper's* as late as 1924, illustrations for numerous books, graphic art for popular organizations and causes and advertisements. The 1922 edition of *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare* contains some of her finest book illustrations, a striking black-and-white ornamental title page and other elements of exquisite black-and-white decoration. She also created imaginative illustrations for an abecedarius with nonsense verse by her husband, which was published in 1947. Ambitious and enormously productive from the early days of her career, Green established her own place as one of the most sought-after women illustrators of popular literature during the golden age of American illustration.

The Red Rose Girls lived during an era when illustrated periodicals such as *Harper's* provided a major form of entertainment for the literate public and illustrators enjoyed a status comparable to that of celebrities. Although Green received recognition from her peers comparable to that accorded Smith and Oakley in their lifetimes, her work has received less attention than theirs, perhaps because it does not lend itself easily to neat classification. Smith's imagery, on the other hand, fits into the well established tradition of woman illustrators' work that focused heavily on children, mothers and subjects from children's literature. Oakley moved away from illustration to become a notable muralist and creator of stained glass art. Green, no less accomplished, no less prolific, perhaps possessed greater originality as an artist. The range of imagery she created for *Harper's* and a variety of books eludes defined categories and renders her atypical among women illustrators.

Noted authority Henry Pitz observed that, during its golden age, illustration became admired and appreciated internationally as one of the most distinctively American forms of art. Well aware of this artistic legacy, William Patten, art editor for *Harper's* in the 1880s and 1890s began a multiyear effort in 1932 to form a collection of works from this important era for the Library of Congress. He did so by soliciting gifts from living artists or their descendants and acquired drawings by more than 200 American illustrators who were professionally active from 1870 through the first World War. The resulting collection, known as the Cabinet of American Illustration, consists of approximately 4,000 drawings by some 250 artists and represents an invaluable resource for the study of the nation's most influential illustrators. In response to Patten's request, Green gave 127 of her drawings to the Library's Cabinet of American Illustration in 1933. The exhibition draws heavily from these examples of Green's work, which hint at the richness and complexity of illustration at its popular peak and number among the Library's treasures of graphic art. ◆

Ms. Kennedy is a curatorial assistant for the Swann Collection of Cartoon and Caricature in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Rare Book

continued from page 141

strong. He is an active donor and advocate of informed giving by collectors to special collections libraries.

John Warnock became a collector when he realized that the great books of science and technology could actually be purchased. Fortunately for him, he earned enough to build a library of books by Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Locke and other influential Western European innovators. Although highly educated, he had never set foot in a rare book library and had never had a conversation with a special collections librarian. The realization of how fortunate he was led him to apply his own technical skills to making facsimiles of the great books of Western civilization available to a general public. He created a company called Octavo to produce digitally formatted reproductions of books from his own library and from the collections of the Library of Congress, the Folger Library and other institutions.

Mr. Warnock's view of libraries and their special collections divisions was not as generous as Mr. Lincoln's. He was of the opinion that libraries consumed books, but were loath to make them available. He was also extremely concerned that if he gave his books away they would be lost, mistreated or even sold as duplicates.

As a final remark, Mr. Cole announced that the speeches of the morning session would be published by the Center for the Book. Plans for the next Rare Book Forum in October were announced (subject to be determined), and the forum scheduled for April 2002 will commemorate the 50th anniversary of Lessing J. Rosenwald's gift of the Giant Bible of Mainz to the Library of Congress, with Christopher de Hamel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, as the main speaker. ◆

Mr. Simone is curator of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress.

Tracer Bullets

New Subject Bibliographies Available

The Library's Science, Technology and Business Division has published several additional subject bibliographies in its "Tracer Bullet" series. Not intended to be comprehensive, these compilations are designed—as the name of the series implies—to put the reader "on target."

Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes Mellitus updates the division's previous diabetes bibliography (1986) and emphasizes patient information. Diabetes mellitus is a disease characterized by the body's inability to produce or use insulin properly, resulting in high levels of blood glucose. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 15.7 million Americans have diabetes. Of these, 5.4 million are not aware that they are diabetic.

There are four types of diabetes mellitus. Type 1 is caused by autoimmune, genetic and environmental factors; the body produces no or extremely low levels of insulin. In Type 2, the body cannot produce enough insulin; Type 2 is associated with several risk factors, including family history, obesity, age and ethnicity. The third type occurs during some pregnancies, but disappears once the pregnancy is over; women who have had "gestational" diabetes in the past are more likely to repeat with subsequent pregnancies. Type 4 has surgery, drugs, malnutrition or infection among the causal factors. Complications of diabetes include hypertension, heart attack, stroke, circulation problems, kidney failure and blindness.

Vitamins and Minerals

Vitamins and minerals are important components of human nutrition. Although specific vitamins were not discovered until the 20th century, the effects of nutritional deficiencies were recognized much earlier. The term "vitamine" was first proposed in 1912 by Polish chemist Casimir Funk; it was shortened to "vitamin," and as vitamins were identified over the following decades, they came to be viewed as essential elements in maintaining good health and in treating diseases of deficiency.

Synthesized vitamins became widely available and were increasingly added to foods and sold as tablets and capsules. The one-a-day vitamin and mineral supplement, introduced in 1940, quickly gained widespread popularity, especially in the United States, where by 1997 an estimated half of all Americans were taking a supplement on a regular basis. Today we recognize approximately 13 vitamins or vitamin groups, as well as seven major minerals and 10 trace elements.

Sports Medicine

Interest in sports has expanded and changed since the first Tracer Bullet on sports medicine was published in 1979. Sports medicine is no longer limited to treating the professional athlete. Today, children start playing sports at a very early age and with greater intensity than their parents did. Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1965 has encouraged participation in sports by girls and women. More people are physically active throughout their lives, and there is increasing interest in recreational sports at all ages.

The bibliography covers a broad range of topics, from prevention to the assessment and treatment of injuries, from physical therapy and alternative medicine to nutrition, drug use and the psychological aspects of injury. Sports medicine information can be specific for the age of the athlete (youth, adolescent, adult) as well as for gender. Publications are available for professional clinicians, trainers, coaches, parents of athletes and for athletes themselves.

These new publications are free and may be obtained by writing to the Science, Technology and Business Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, or by telephoning (202) 707-5664. A list is available of many other Tracer Bullets on timely subjects in science and technology.

For those with Internet access, all Tracer Bullets published from 1989 until several years ago, as well as selected older Tracer Bullets, can be read on a Web-mounted full-text database, SCTB Online, which can be reached at **memory.loc.gov/sctb** or from under the Science Reading Room home page at **www.loc.gov/rr/scitech**. The three items announced here will be added to the database in a short while. ◆

New Publication Features Cold War Military Archives

The Open House Collection

The Department of Defense has published *The Open House Collection: Documents from the Military Archives of Former Warsaw Pact Countries in the Library of Congress.* Washington, D.C.: Historical Office, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and Joint History Office, Office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 2000. 113 pages.

The compilation contains papers presented at the Conference on Cold War Archives in the Decade of Openness sponsored by the Department of Defense and the Library of Congress. The conference, held at the Library of Congress on June 28-29, 2000, highlighted the microfilm document collections of the Defense Department's Open House Program, deposited in the European Division of the Library and open to the public for research. These military archives come from Hungary, Poland and Romania.

The Library's European Division has a limited supply of copies. To request one, send your mailing address in an e-mail message to **grha@loc.gov**.

Additional information on these military archives can be found on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/european/specproj.html**. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

State Centers Meet for 'Idea Exchange'

"I'm completely surprised and absolutely thrilled," said Colorado Center for the Book Executive Director Chris Citron when she heard that Colorado had won the 2001 Boorstin State Center for the Book award, which includes a cash prize of $5,000.

The presentation of the Boorstin Award was a highlight of the Center for the Book's 12th annual state center "idea exchange day," held at the Library on April 30. Representatives from 39 affiliated state centers and the District of Columbia participated in the all-day meeting. On April 28 the national awards ceremony was held for the "River of Words" environmental poetry and art project, and a dinner for state coordinators on April 29 was hosted. Project meetings were held on May 1.

Other highlights were recognition of the two most recent state centers, West Virginia and Alabama; the welcoming of 13 state center coordinators or representatives who were attending the meeting for the first time; lively discussions about current projects and administrative "lessons learned" during the past year; and a presentation of reading promotion ideas by visiting regional librarians from Russia.

During a reception for participants that included representatives from the American Library Association and the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), Librarian of Congress James H. Billington pointed out a unique feature of the day's discussions: "Many, if not most, people in Washington, D.C., work hard to sell you their ideas; the Center for the Book instead takes an honest interest in learning about and especially in sharing your ideas."

The Boorstin Award is supported by an endowment established in 1987 by Daniel J. Boorstin and his wife, Ruth, when Dr. Boorstin retired as Librarian of Congress. It has been presented annually since 1997 to recognize and support achievements of specific state centers. Previous Boorstin State Center Award winners have been Florida and Nebraska (1997); Vermont and Oklahoma (1998); Virginia and Missouri (1999); and Washington and Alaska (2000).

Fern Underdue

Chris Citron, executive director of the Colorado Center for the Book, which won the 2001 Boorstin State Center for the Book award, shares an article about the Colorado center with Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel Boorstin, the award's donor.

Dr. Boorstin, who established the Center for the Book in 1977, presented the award to Chris Citron on April 30. The Colorado Center for the Book was recognized for the completion of the renovation of its headquarters, the Thomas Hornsby Ferril House in Denver; hosting of the awards ceremonies for the River of Words and Letters About Literature projects at the Governor's Mansion; hosting and organizing the first regional meeting of Western state centers for the book; and for its continuing role in organizing and sponsoring the Rocky Mountain Book Festival and the Colorado Book Awards.

In his opening report on "the state of the Center for the Book," Director John Y. Cole noted the continued growth of both the affiliated state center network, which with the recent additions of West Virginia and Alabama now totals 42 states and the District of Columbia, and the reading promotion partnership network, which includes more than 90 national educational and civic organizations.

Fern Underdue

Jean Trebbi (right) has been coordinator of the Florida Center for the Book since it was established as the first affiliated state center in 1984. Marcie Cate has been coordinator of the New Mexico Center for the Book since it was created in 1996.

Fern Underdue

West Virginia and Alabama, the two most recent state center affiliates, were recognized at the April 30 state center meeting. Center for the Book Director John Cole (left) talks with Jennifer Soule of the West Virginia Library Commission and Allen Cronenberg and Jay Lamar of the Auburn University Center for the Arts and Humanities. The West Virginia center works closely with the West Virginia Humanities Council; the Alabama Public Library Service is a major partner in the Alabama center, which is located at Auburn University.

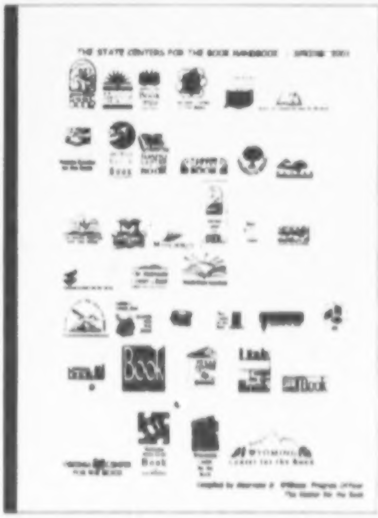
"I'm especially gratified by the increasing interest of state humanities councils and academic institutions in our endeavor," he said, pointing out that five state centers—Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada and Tennessee—are now located in humanities councils and that six others—Alabama, Arizona, California, Idaho, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—are hosted by major universities. He reminded state centers that their affiliation with the Library of Congress must be renewed every three years and that applications from the 10 state centers due for renewal in 2001 must be received by Dec. 1. He also reported that during the past year the Center for the Book had published two books, both distributed by Oak Knoll Press: *A Handbook for the Study of Book History in the United States* and *Library History Research in America*.

Mr. Cole announced that first lady Laura Bush had agreed to be honorary chair of "Telling America's Stories," the Library's national reading promotion theme for 2001-2003. Cosponsored with the American Folklife Center, the campaign will take advantage of recent Library initiatives such as America's Library, a Web site for children and families (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), the new Veterans History Project (**www.loc.gov/folklife/vets**) and the Local Legacies project begun last year as part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html**). "Telling America's Stories" is the seventh national reading promotion campaign undertaken by the Center for the Book since 1987.

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams, who oversees the development of the center's Web site and its state center affiliates network, provided the next update. She described the continuing expansion of the Web site's content and use (30,300 transactions handled in March 2001 compared to 27,200 in March 2000) and introduced two compilations about state affiliates being distributed at the meeting. The first, the spring 2001 edition of *The State Centers for the Book Handbook* (36 pages), contains background information about the state center program, profiles of the state centers, a list of state center projects by topic, guidelines for establishing state centers and suggested state center activities and a subject index. The second compilation, *State Center Highlights 2001: What's Happened Since Last Year's Meeting?* (23 pages) supplements the first and contains a topic index.

During the morning sessions, guest speakers and state center coordinators made brief presentations about partnership projects in which state centers are participating or in which they might be interested. The presenters and the projects were: Virginia H. Mathews, the Viburnum Foundation/Center for the Book Family Literacy Project; Maggie Dietz, Favorite Poem Project; Cathy Gourley, Letters About Literature; Pamela Michael, River of Words; Sandy Dolnick, Literary Landmarks; Phyllis Ayers and Deborah Hocutt, the Virginia Reads and All America Reads projects; Sally Anderson, the Vermont Center for the Book's "Mother Goose" projects; Thomas Phelps, National Endowment for the Humanities; and Lee Bricetti, the activities and projects of Poets House.

For information about Center for the Book projects and publications and the state affiliates program or for copies of *The State Centers for the Book Handbook* and update, contact the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920; telephone (202) 707-5221; fax (202) 707-0269; or visit the center's Web site at **www.loc.gov/cfbook**. ◆



The annual *State Centers for the Book Handbook*, compiled since 1994 by Center for the Book program officer Maurvene Williams, contains information on and guidelines for the state centers.

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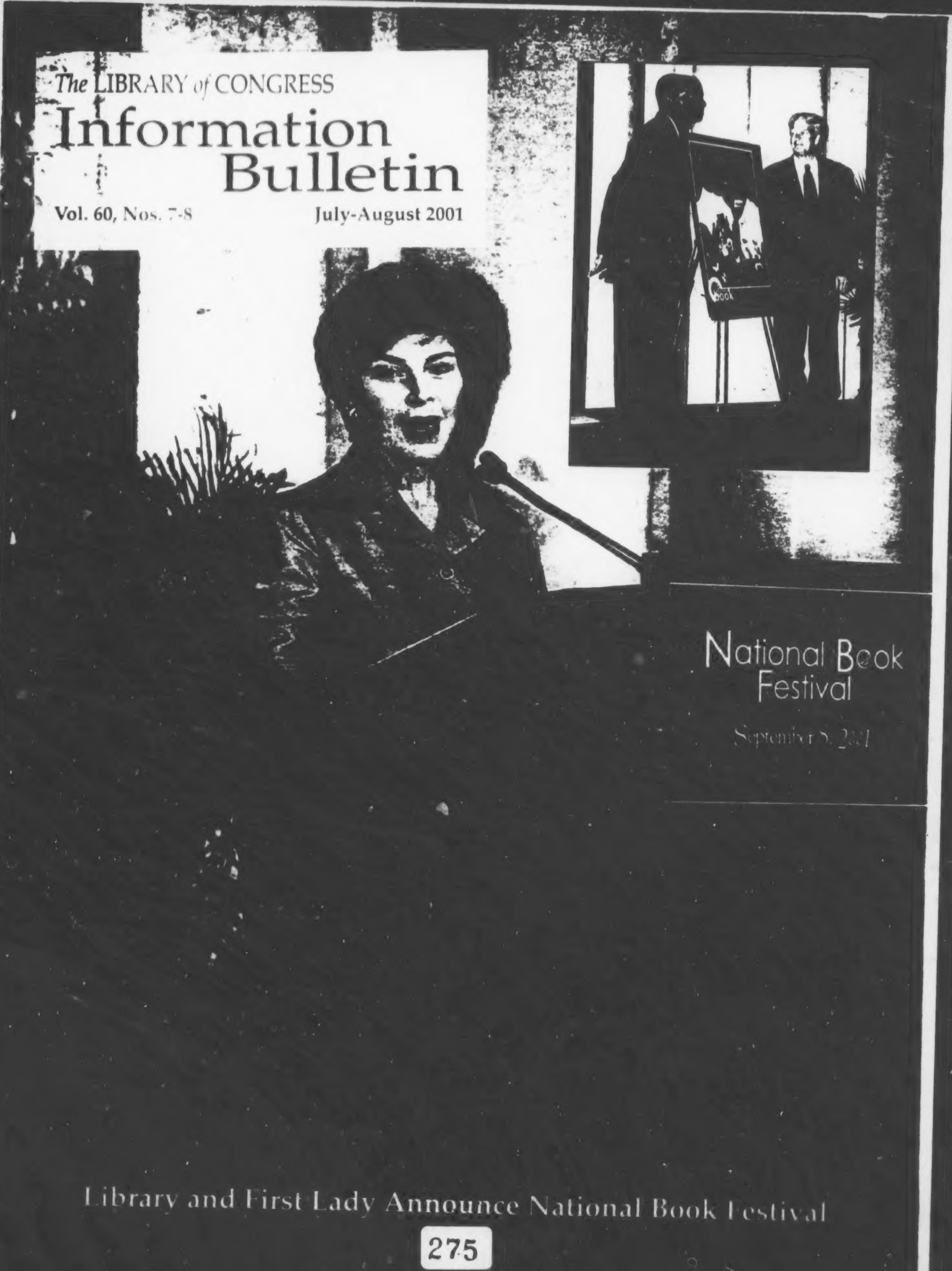

National Book Festival

September 8, 2001

Library and First Lady Announce National Book Festival

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Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, Nos. 7-8 July-August 2001

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: First Lady Laura Bush; Ray Allen of the Milwaukee Bucks and the Librarian of Congress (inset) in the Great Hall, announcing the first National Book Festival. *Photos by Yusef El-Amin.*

Cover Story: The Library and the first lady have announced a National Book Festival to "celebrate America's stories" on Sept. 8. 156

Prized Poet: The Librarian has named Billy Collins as the 11th Poet Laureate. 155

Hit Parade: The "America's Library" Web site for children and families has logged a record number of visitors. 158

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Agency Day: Legal librarians met at the Law Library May 11. 181

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
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'Gently and Consistently Startling'

Librarian Appoints Billy Collins Poet Laureate

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington has announced the appointment of Billy Collins to be the Library's 11th Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. He will take up his duties in the fall, opening the Library's annual literary series in October with a reading of his work. Mr. Collins succeeds Robert Penn Warren, Richard Wilbur, Howard Nemerov, Mark Strand, Joseph Brodsky, Mona Van Duyn, Rita Dove, Robert Hass, Robert Pinsky and Stanley Kunitz.

Of his appointment, Dr. Billington said, "Billy Collins's poetry is widely accessible. He writes in an original way about all manner of ordinary things and situations with both humor and a surprising contemplative twist. We look forward to his energizing presence next year."

Billy Collins's books of poetry include *Picnic, Lightning* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1998); *The Art of Drowning* (1995), a Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize finalist; *Questions About Angels* (1991), a National Poetry Series selection by Edward Hirsch; *The Apple That Astonished Paris* (1988); *Video Poems* (1980); and *Pokerface* (1977). His next collection of poems, *Sailing Alone Around the Room*, is scheduled for release this fall from Random House.

Poet Laureate Billy Collins

His honors include fellowships at the New York Foundation for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Guggenheim Foundation. He has also been awarded the Oscar Blumenthal Prize, the Bess Hokin Prize, the Frederick Bock Prize and the Levinson Prize—all awarded by *Poetry* magazine. He is a Distinguished Professor of English at Lehman College, City University of New York, where he has taught for the past 30 years. He is also a writer-in-residence at Sarah Lawrence College and served as a Literary Lion of the New York Public Library. He lives in Somers, N.Y.

Author E. Annie Proulx has remarked, "I have never before felt possessive about a poet, but I am fiercely glad that Billy Collins is ours—smart, his strings tuned and resonant, his wonderful eye looping over the things, events and ideas of the world, rueful, playful, warm-voiced, easy to love."

"Billy Collins writes lovely poems," writes John Updike. "Limpid, gently and consistently startling, more serious than they seem, they describe all the worlds that are and were and some others besides."

Background of the Laureateship

The Library keeps to a minimum the specific duties required of the Poet Laureate, in order to permit incumbents to work on their own projects while at the Library. Each brings a new emphasis to the position. Allen Tate (1943-44), for example, served as editor of the Library's publication of that period, *Quarterly Journal*, during his tenure and edited the compilation *Sixty American Poets, 1896-1944*. Some consultants have suggested and chaired literary festivals and conferences; others have spoken in a number of schools and universities and received the public in the Poetry Room.

Increasingly in recent years, the incumbents have sought to find new ways to broaden the role of poetry in national life. Maxine Kumin initiated a popular women's series of poetry workshops at the Poetry and Literature Center. Gwendolyn Brooks met with groups of elementary school children to encourage them to write poetry. Howard Nemerov conducted seminars

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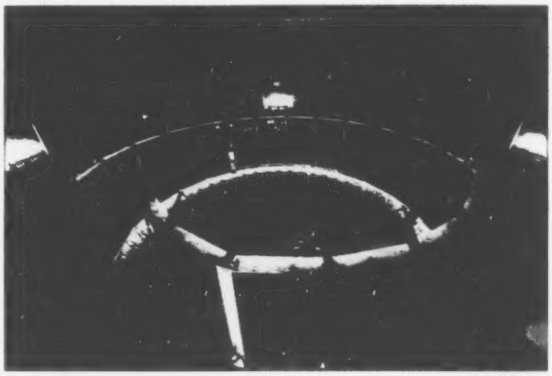
Jefferson's Library

Thomas Jefferson sold his personal library—6,487 books—to the U.S. Congress in 1815 after the 1814 British raid on Washington, when British soldiers burned the Congressional Library in the U.S. Capitol. Nearly two-thirds of Jefferson's books were lost in another fire in the Capitol on Christmas Eve, 1851.

As part of the Library's Bicentennial, an effort was undertaken to reassemble all of the original editions of works that had been in Jefferson's library when it came to Washington. Now visitors can see Jefferson's library—both the volumes that belonged to Jefferson himself and those that have been accumulated in the last two years to fill in the gaps left by the 1851 blaze—in the Northwest Pavilion of the Jefferson Building.


David Sharpe

This is the first time that Jefferson's library has ever been on public display, and this summer is the last chance to see it until it is reinstalled in a new location in a year or two. The exhibition is on view through Sept. 8, Monday-Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ◆

National Book Festival

First Lady, Library to Host First-Ever Event

By CRAIG D'OOGE

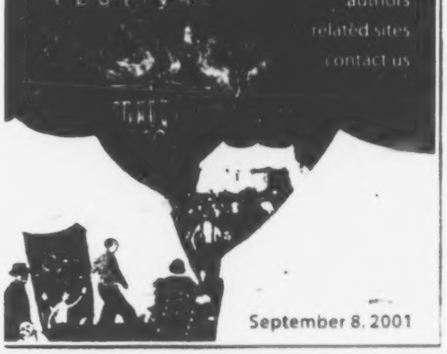
During a news conference on July 30, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and Mrs. Laura Bush announced plans for America's first National Book Festival. The festival will be held at the Library of Congress and on the east lawn of the U.S. Capitol on Saturday, Sept. 8, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The event, which is hosted by Mrs. Bush and sponsored by the Library of Congress, is inspired by the highly successful Texas Book Festival founded by Mrs. Bush. The festival will include readings and book signings by more than 40 award-winning authors and illustrators of books for both adults and children (see **www.loc.gov/bookfest**). Additional activities will include musical performances, storytelling, panel discussions, demonstrations of illustration and new technologies, as well as special tours and exhibitions in the buildings of the Library of Congress.

Yusef El-Amin

Ray Allen of the Milwaukee Bucks, First Lady Laura Bush and Dr. Billington meet in the Jefferson Building prior to the announcement of the National Book Festival on July 30.

The Librarian of Congress and Mrs. Bush hope that the National Book Festival will encourage American families to develop a lifelong love of reading. The event, which is free and open to the public, is made possible by generous donations from the AT&T Foundation, WorkPlaceUSA, the Library's James Madison Council and other private donors. Basketball star Ray Allen of the Milwaukee Bucks joined in the announcement, representing the National Basketball Association's national reading campaign, "Read to Achieve," and detailing the NBA's involvement in the festival. At the announcement, the Librarian and Mrs. Bush also unveiled the festival logo and a painting by Texas artist Lu Ann Barrow that was commissioned for the festival.



Dr. Billington said, "We must all try, in every way we can, to send the message that reading is critical to our lives and to the life of our nation. At the Library of Congress, we are anxious to make our unique collections available throughout the world, which we are doing through our two Web sites, 'American Memory' and 'America's Library.' These two sites draw students and teachers, as well as kids and families, into reading about history through original photographs, diaries, letters, films and maps. These primary source materials add another dimension, but they also encourage deeper reading in books."

"I am proud to join with Dr. Billington and the Library of Congress in hosting this year's National Book Festival," said Mrs. Bush. "This event gives us an opportunity to inspire parents and caregivers to read to children as early as possible and to encourage reading as a lifelong activity. I look forward to welcoming book lovers of all ages to our nation's capital to celebrate the magic of reading and storytelling." Mrs. Bush's support of this festival builds on her leadership in creating an annual book festival as first lady of Texas.

On the morning of Friday, Sept. 7, a "Back-to School" program will be held in the Great Hall of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building with Mrs. Bush and Dr. Billington and fourth grade students from a Washington-area public school. Dr. Billington and Mrs. Bush will read from their favorite books and demonstrate how the Library's Web site for families, **www.americaslibrary.gov**, can be used as a lively and interactive educational resource.

On Sept. 8, pavilions will be set up on the east lawn of the U.S. Capitol with both adult and children's authors reading excerpts from their works through-

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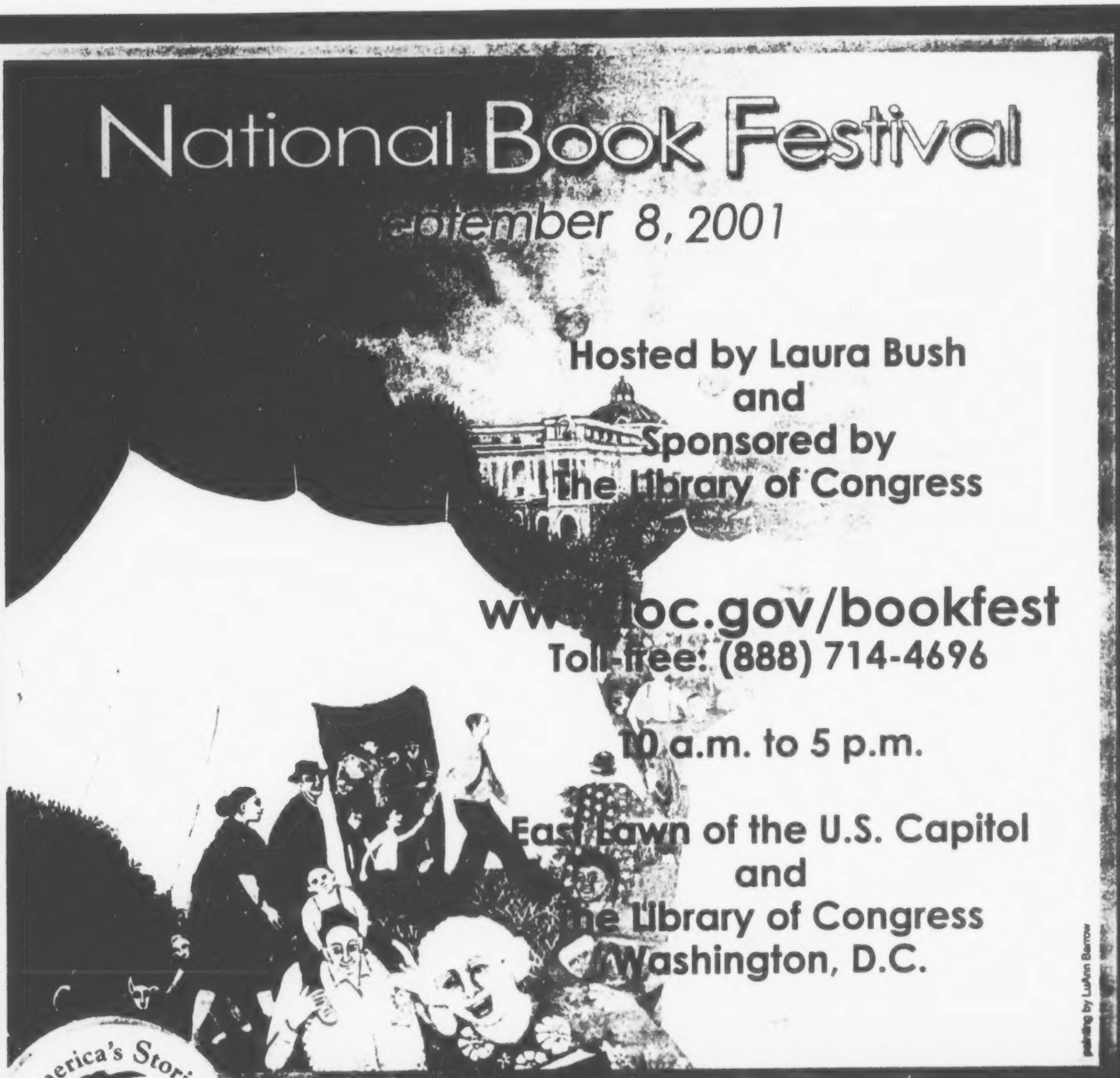


National Book Festival

eptember 8, 2001

Hosted by Laura Bush
and
Sponsored by
The Library of Congress

www.loc.gov/bookfest
Toll-free: (888) 714-4696

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

East Lawn of the U.S. Capitol
and
The Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

painting by LuAnn Barrow

Celebrating America's Stories
national
book
FESTIVAL

Library of Congress
www.loc.gov/bookfest

First Lady Laura Bush
www.americaslibrary.gov

Readings by national award-winning authors, storytelling, book signings, poetry readings, reading promotion displays, copyright information, a preservation and conservation clinic for family photos and documents, exhibitions, reading rooms dedicated to international collections, music from around the world, demonstrations of the Library's Web site for kids and braille on the Internet, and vendors offering an international selection of food.

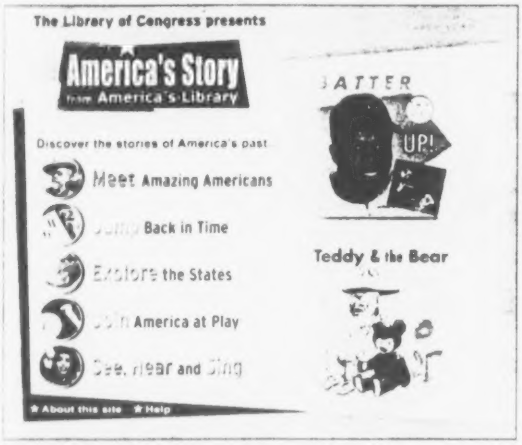
More Than 100 Million

Library's Web Site for Families Gets Record Use

America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), the Library's Web site for children and families, has handled more than 100 million "hits" since its April 2000 debut.

"This milestone is a testimony to the Web site's appeal to both children and families," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "With its colorful, interactive elements, America's Library has been instrumental in making the Library's collections more accessible to people of all ages."

The site has also received numerous awards: *Revolution* magazine's 2001 "Revolution Award" for best use of digital media by a nonprofit organization; the National Association of Government Communicators' Blue Pencil Award for Best Web Pages for 2000, *Forbes* magazine and Forbes.com's "Best of the Web"; 2001 Notable Children's Web Sites, from the American Library Association; Best 'Hot Sites' of 2000, from *USA Today*; the "Standard of Excellence Award" in the Web 2000 Awards from the Web Marketing Association; the "2000 New Media Invision Bronze Award for Best Education Site for Kids"; and the "Gold Mercury Award" in MERCOM's Mercury Awards Competition.



Through the use of stories, richly embellished with photographs, maps, prints, manuscripts, and audio and video recordings from the Library's collections, America's Library invites users to learn about their past through extraordinary, at times idiosyncratic, materials, many of which have never been seen by the public. Activities such as a "Scavenger Hunt" and "Send a Postcard" encourage exploration of the site, and animated "teasers" on the main home page will delight users of all ages. Questions invite children to talk to their family and friends about what they have learned.

Bold graphics and bright colors entice users to click on the following main home page links: "Meet Amazing Americans," "Jump Back in Time," "Explore the States," "Join America at Play" and "See, Hear and Sing."

As of December 2000, the site had received an estimated $35 million in free advertising support on television, radio, and the Internet. America's Library marks the first time in its history that the Library of Congress has created a public service advertising campaign in partnership with the Advertising Council. This campaign—"There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History ... Log On. Play Around. Learn Something"—was created through the Advertising Council, with creative services donated by DDB Chicago. The spots were distributed to 3,200 television stations and more than 6,000 radio stations nationwide. DDB recently won the silver award in the Non-Profit/Pro Bono/Public Service category of the New York American Marketing Association's 2001 EFFIE Awards for the America's Library campaign. ◆

Festival

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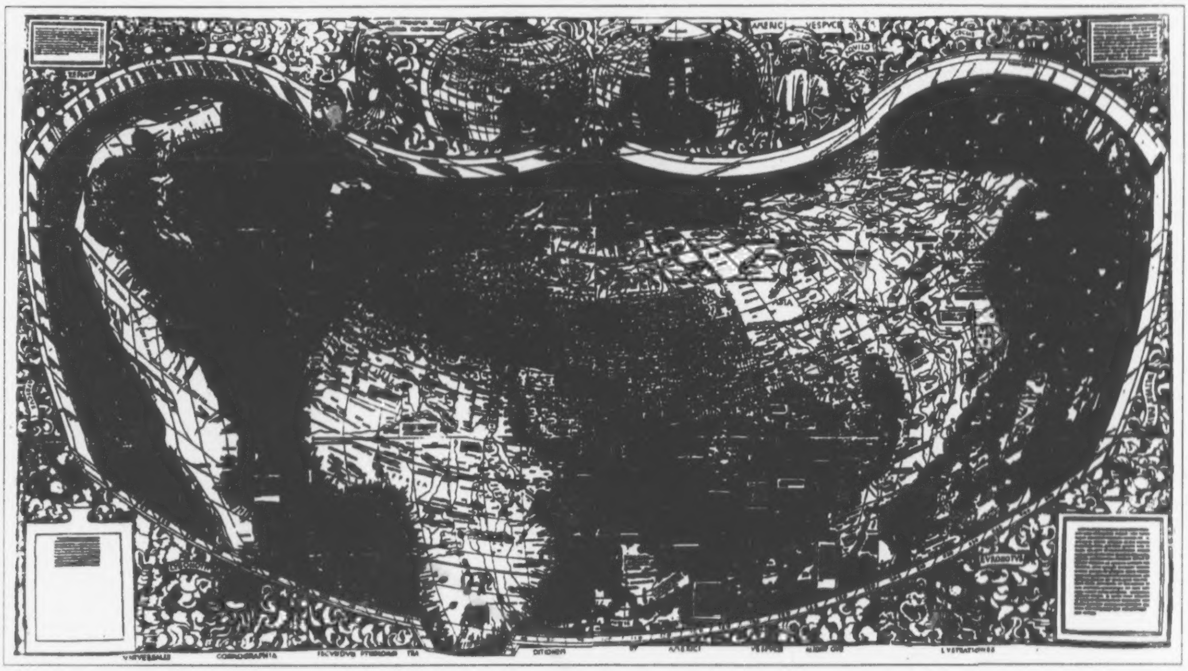
out the day. A storytelling pavilion and a pavilion featuring "great ideas for promoting reading, literacy and libraries" are planned. Book-signings, book sales and panel presentations on children's books, mysteries and poetry will be held in the Library's Jefferson Building. The Library's exhibition galleries and reading rooms will be open, presenting a wide range of special programs to inform and entertain visitors of all ages on such topics as children's book illustration and how to preserve family photos and documents.

The day also will include demonstrations in the Library's National Digital Library Learning Center in the Madison Building on computer learning featuring the Library's Web sites, and talking books and new technologies from the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Musical groups will perform in front of the Jefferson Building and food will be available on the plaza of Madison Building across the street.

The Library of Congress, the world's largest repository of knowledge and creativity, has been sustained for 201 years by Congress and serves all Americans in a variety of ways. It is the research arm of Congress through the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library; the protector of creativity through the Copyright Office; and an unparalleled collector of more than 121 million items, including 27 million books and serial publications, millions of prints, photographs, films, maps, recordings, broadcasts, and manuscripts. It promotes reading through its Center for the Book and Children's Literature Center. The Library catalogs for libraries everywhere, and serves as a library for people with disabilities nationwide. And now it has become a national digital library on the Internet, serving the world at **www.loc.gov**.

For more information about the National Book Festival, call toll-free (888) 714-4696 or consult the Festival's Web site at **www.loc.gov/bookfest**. ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.



'America's Birth Certificate'

Library Acquires 1507 Waldseemüller Map

By HELEN DALRYMPLE

The first and only known copy of a 1507 map to bear the name "America" has been added to the Library's map collection. Compiled by cartographer Martin Waldseemüller, the map is also the first to depict a separate Western Hemisphere and the first to depict the Pacific Ocean as a separate body of water.

The Library has reached an agreement with Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfegg to purchase the map, printed from woodcuts, which has been called "America's birth certificate."

The map was housed for more than 350 years in the 16th century castle belonging to the prince's family at Wolfegg in southern Germany. In pristine condition, the map originally belonged to Johann Schöner (1477-1557), a Nuremberg astronomer-geographer. Long thought lost, the 1507 treasure generated great excitement when it was rediscovered in Mr. Waldburg-Wolfegg's castle in 1901.

The government of Germany and the German state of Baden-Württemberg granted an export license for the map, which is registered in the German comprehensive list of valuable national cultural property, so that it could be acquired by the Library of Congress.

The purchase price of the map is $10 million. Under the agreement between the Library and Mr. Waldburg-Wolfegg, the Library has made an initial down payment of $500,000. This payment came from fiscal 2001 appropriated funds, and the balance will be paid as funds become available. The Library is seeking donations from private sources. (In its report making supplemental appropriations for fiscal 2001, the House Appropriations Committee endorsed the Library's efforts to acquire the Waldseemüller map, House Report 107-102, June 20, 2001.)

Also, under the terms of the agreement, the map or a facsimile will be on permanent display in the Thomas Jefferson Building.

The Librarian said, "This map, giving our hemisphere its name for the first time, will be the crown jewel of the Library's already unparalleled collection of maps and atlases. The purchase will mark the culmination of an effort that has extended over many decades to bring this unique historical document to America where it can be on display in the nation's library for all to see. The Library of Congress is grateful to Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfegg and to the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the state of Baden-Württemberg, which have made this acquisition possible."

This 1507 map grew out of a massive project in St. Dié, France, in the early years of the 16th century to update geographic knowledge flowing out of the new discoveries of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Martin Waldseemüller's large world map was the most exciting product of that research effort. He included on the map data gathered by Amerigo Vespucci during his voyages of 1501-1502 to the New World. Waldseemüller named the new lands "America" on his 1507 map in the mistaken belief that it was Vespucci and not Christopher Columbus who had discovered them. An edition of 1,000 copies of the large wood-cut print was reportedly printed and sold. Thus the name

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New in American Memory

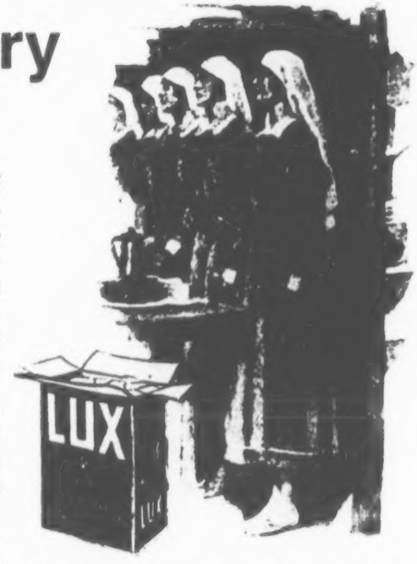
Three New Collections Online

"Edward S. Curtis's: The North American Indian: Photographic Images," "The Irving Fine Collection," and "Emergence of Advertising in America, 1850-1920" are the latest additions to the Library's American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**. Each collection offers a distinct view of American culture.

The North American Indian by Edward S. Curtis is one of the most significant representations of traditional American Indian culture. Issued in limited edition from 1907 to 1930, the 20-volume set is organized by tribes and culture areas encompassing the Great Plains, Great Basin, Plateau Region, Southwest, California, Pacific Northwest and Alaska. The online collection presents all 2,226 published images, with comprehensive identifying data, including plate numbering, dimensions and the original captions by Curtis. The source materials for this collection are housed at Northwestern University Library.

The career of Irving Fine (1914-1962), composer conductor, writer and academic, is documented in the Library of Congress Music Division by approximately 4,350 items in the Irving Fine Collection. This initial online presentation contains more than 50 items from the collection, including photographs, musical sketches and scores, a record performance of the String Quartet (1952) and the finding aid for the larger collection. A contemporary of Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein, Fine died in 1962 at the age of 47, cutting short one of the most promising careers in 20th century American classical music.

"Emergence of Advertising in America, 1850-1929" presents more than 9,000 images relating to the early history of advertising in the United States. The materials, drawn from the Rare Book, Manuscript Divisions and Special Collections Library at Duke University, include cookbooks, photographs of billboards, print advertisements, trade cards, calendars, almanacs and leaflets for a multitude of products. Images selected for inclusion are arranged in 11 categories covering subjects such as early advertising publications, tobacco advertising and the advertisements of companies such as Kodak, Ponds and the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency. The online collection includes a timeline of events in business technology, media, marketing and advertising covering the period 1850-1920.



From a print advertisement for Lux Soap, 1925, from "Emergence of Advertising in America"

The digitization of Curtis's photographs and the advertising collection was supported by an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. This $2 million, three-year program, which concluded in 1999, has made awards to 33 institutions nationwide to enable them to make their important American history collections available.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. Its more than 100 collections—which range from papers of the U.S. presidents, Civil War photographs and early films of Thomas Edison to papers documenting the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, Jazz Age photographs and the first baseball cards—include more than 7 million items from the collections of the Library and those of other major repositories.

The latest Web site from the Library is aimed at kids and families. The colorful and interactive "America's Library" (**www.americaslibrary.gov**) invites users to "Log On ... Play Around ... Learn Something." ◆

Map

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"America" given to the new lands by Waldsemüller endured, and his 1507 world map has come to be known as "America's birth certificate."

Waldseemüller's map supported Amerigo Vespucci's revolutionary concept of the New World as a separate continent, which, until then, was unknown to the Europeans. The map reflected a huge leap forward in knowledge, recognizing the newly found American land mass and forever changing mankind's understanding and perception of the world itself.

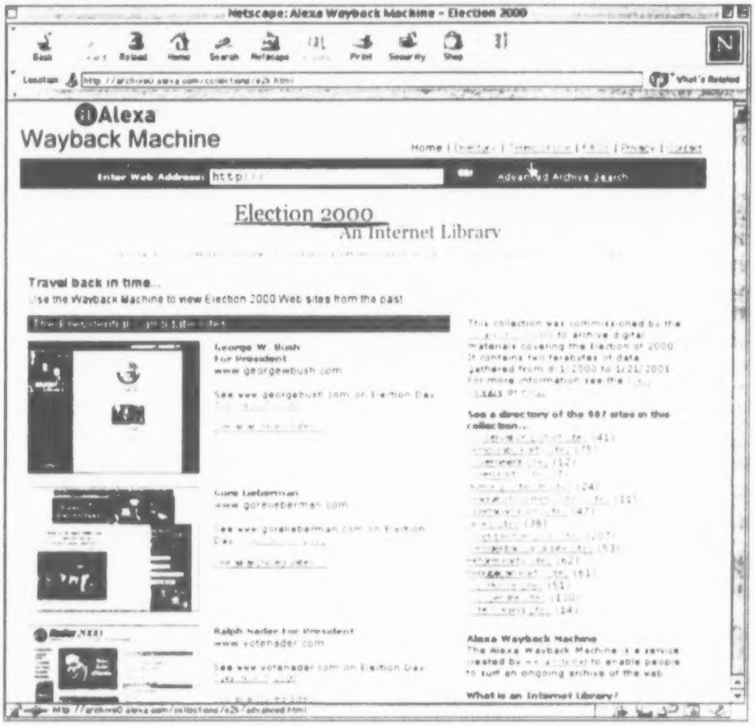
The map is the earliest multisheet printed wall map, made up of 12 sheets, each measuring 16 by 23¼ inches, resulting in an overall map that measures 4.5 feet by 8 feet, or a total of 36 square feet. The map is in mint condition and is an exceptionally fine example of printing technology at the onset of the Renaissance.

The Library has the largest and most comprehensive collection of maps and atlases in the world, some 4.8 million cartographic items that date from the 14th century to the present time. The Library's map collections contain coverage for every country and subject and include the works of all the famous map makers throughout history—Ptolemy, Waldseemüller, Mercator, Ortelius and Blaeu. With its unparalleled collection related to the mapping of America, its strong holdings on the history of early printed cartography and its strength for the period of European discovery and exploration, the Library is the logical repository for preserving, studying, and displaying this unique 1507 world map by Martin Waldseemüller. The map will also be scanned and mounted on the Library's prize-winning Web site at **www.loc.gov**. ◆

Ms. Dalrymple is senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Election 2000, as It Happened

Library and Alexa Announce Election Web Archives


Netscape: Alexa Wayback Machine - Election 2000
Back
Reload
Home
Search
Netscape
Print
Security
Shop
Location: http://archive0.alexa.com/collections/e2k.html
What's Related
Home | Overview | Terms of Use | FAQ | Privacy | Contact

Alexa Wayback Machine

Enter Web Address: http://

Advanced Archive Search

Election 2000
An Internet Library

Travel back in time...
Use the Wayback Machine to view Election 2000 Web sites from the past

George W. Bush For President
www.georgewbush.com

See www.georgebush.com on Election Day

Gore Lieberman
www.goreLieberman.com

See www.goreLieberman.com on Election Day

Ralph Nader for President
www.votenader.com

See www.votenader.com on Election Day

This collection was commissioned by the [illegible] to archive digital materials covering the Election of 2000. It contains two terabytes of data gathered from 8/1/2000 to 1/21/2001. For more information see the [illegible]

See a directory of the 997 sites in this collection...

Alexa Wayback Machine
The Alexa Wayback Machine is a service created by [illegible] to enable people to surf an ongoing archive of the web

What is an Internet Library?

http://archive0.alexa.com/collections/e2k/advanced.html

The Library of Congress and Alexa Internet announce the Election 2000 Collection, the first large-scale collection of date-searchable Web sites to be archived and made available online.

The Election 2000 Collection (**www.archive.alexa.com/collections/e2k.html**), developed for the Library of Congress by the Internet Archive, Alexa Internet and Compaq Computer, is an Internet library containing archived copies of more than 1,000 election-related Web sites. The collection, searchable by date, by Web site, and by category via Alexa's new "Wayback Machine" technology, contains more than 2 million megabytes of election-related information gathered between August 1, 2000, and January 14, 2001, including what was published on the candidates' Web sites, political party sites and major news sites.

The Election 2000 Collection is important because it contributes to the historical record of the U.S. presidential election, capturing information that could otherwise have been lost. With the growing role of the Web as an influential medium, records of historical events such as the U.S. presidential election could be considered incomplete without materials that were "born digital" and never printed on paper. Because Internet content changes at a very rapid pace, especially on those sites related to an election, many important election sites have already disappeared from the Web. For the Election 2000 Collection, rapidly changing sites were archived daily, or even twice and three times in a day, in an attempt to capture the dynamic nature of Internet content.

"This was the first presidential election in which the Web played an important role, and there would have been a gap in the historical record of this period without a collection such as this," said Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services. "The Library of Congress worked with the Internet Archive, a nonprofit organization dedicated to building digital libraries, to create this digital collection for researchers, historians and the general public."

Compaq Computer undertook the major task of collecting and archiving sites for the collection. "Compaq Research was able to 'deep crawl' hundreds of Web sites each day to build an unprecedented record of the changing nature of the Web. It was tricky, because finding all the images, videos and computer scripts associated with each page required developing specialized technology," said Brewster Kahle, president of Alexa Internet.

Alexa Internet created Wayback Machine technology, which allows users to browse this huge collection and other Internet libraries like it. "By enabling users to retrieve Web sites out of the past, Alexa's Wayback Machine technology adds a time dimension to the Internet and creates the first 'time browser' for the Web," said Mr. Kahle.

Alexa Internet, the Web Information Company, gathers, stores, indexes and makes available multi-terabyte digital libraries, collections of Web sites and other Internet information. The company's Archive of the Web has been growing since 1996, and now contains more than 40 terabytes of data. Alexa also offers a free Web navigation service (available at **www.alexa.com**), which gives Internet users access to the Archive as they surf, as well as detailed information about Web sites such as related links, contact information, site statistics and reviews. The company donates a copy of its Archive of the Web on a continuing basis to the nonprofit Internet Archive, which is endowed to preserve the digital heritage for scholarly access. Alexa, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amazon.com, is located on the Web at **www.alexa.com**.

The Internet Archive (**www.archive.org**) is a 501(c)(3) public nonprofit organization that was founded to build an "Internet library," with the purpose of offering permanent access for researchers, historians and scholars to historical collections that exist in digital format. Founded in 1996 and located in the Presidio of San Francisco, the Archive has been receiving data donations from Alexa Internet and others. ◆

100 and Growing

Collaborative Digital Reference Service Expands in Pilot

One hundred libraries are now participating in a pilot project to create a collaborative authoritative reference service using the collective expertise of reference librarians worldwide to provide answers to information requested by researchers anytime, anywhere.

The Library of Congress and OCLC Online Computer Library Center are partners in the Collaborative Digital Reference Service pilot project that has so far attracted participation from libraries in the United States, Canada, Hong Kong, Australia, Germany and the United Kingdom.

In May, the Washington County Cooperative Library Services, Digital Reference Team, Hillsboro, Oregon, became the 100th library to participate in the Collaborative Digital Reference Service project.

More libraries are encouraged to participate in the pilot project that will continue through 2001. Academic, national, public and special libraries as well as consortia have so far enrolled in the project. Any library can participate in the project after its profile has been approved by the Collaborative Digital Reference Service. There is no charge for participation during the pilot project.

OCLC is developing a knowledge base and profiling service, as well as providing operations and marketing support to the project. Together, the Library of Congress and OCLC expect to develop a viable model for a self-sustaining digital reference service and promote the Collaborative Digital Reference Service in the library community.

"It is a great opportunity in Boise, Idaho, for us to be part of an exciting project," said Rosemary Cooper, librarian at Boise Public Library. "The bulk of our experience to date has been in working with the Collaborative Digital Reference Service and our reference staff in developing enthusiasm and commitment to participate in the project. The Collaborative Digital Reference Service is about more than providing answers. It is about sharing expertise. It adds the important element of interpretation and analysis to data."

Information on how to become a participant in the project is at **www.loc.gov/cdrs**. ◆

Collins

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at the Library for high school English classes. Most incumbents have furthered the development of the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. Joseph Brodsky initiated the idea of providing poetry in public places—supermarkets, hotels, airports and hospitals. Rita Dove brought a program of poetry and jazz to the Library's literary series, along with a reading by young Crow Indian poets, and a two-day conference, "Oil on the Waters: The Black Diaspora," featuring panel discussions, readings and music. Robert Hass sponsored a major conference on nature writing, "Watershed," which continues today as a national poetry competition for elementary and high school students called "River of Words." Robert Pinsky initiated his Favorite Poem Project, which energized a nation of poetry readers to share their favorite poems in readings across the country and in audio and video recordings.

Consultants in Poetry and Poets Laureate Consultants in Poetry and their terms of service are listed below:

- Joseph Auslander (1937-41)
- Allen Tate (1943-44)
- Robert Penn Warren (1944-45)
- Louise Bogan (1945-46)
- Karl Shapiro (1946-47)
- Robert Lowell (1947-48)
- Leonie Adams (1948-49)
- Elizabeth Bishop (1949-50)
- Conrad Aiken (1950-52, first to serve two terms)
- William Carlos Williams (appointed in 1952 but did not serve)
- Randall Jarrell (1956-58)
- Robert Frost (1958-59)
- Richard Eberhart (1959-61)
- Louis Untermeyer (1961-63)
- Howard Nemerov (1963-64)
- Reed Whittemore (1964-65)
- Stephen Spender (1965-66)
- James Dickey (1966-68)
- William Jay Smith (1968-70)
- William Stafford (1970-71)
- Josephine Jacobsen (1971-73)
- Daniel Hoffman (1973-74)
- Stanley Kunitz (1974-76)
- Robert Hayden (1976-78)
- William Meredith (1978-80)
- Maxine Kumin (1981-82)
- Anthony Hecht (1982-84)
- Robert Fitzgerald (1984-85, appointed and served in a health-limited capacity; did not come to the Library)
- Reed Whittemore (1984-85 Interim Consultant in Poetry)
- Gwendolyn Brooks (1985-86)
- Robert Penn Warren (1986-87, first to be designated Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry)
- Richard Wilbur (1987-88)
- Howard Nemerov (1988-90)
- Mark Strand (1990-91)
- Joseph Brodsky (1991-92)
- Mona Van Duyn (1992-93)
- Rita Dove (1993-95)
- Robert Hass (1995-97)
- Robert Pinsky (1997-2000)
- Stanley Kunitz (2000-2001)

The poetry and literature reading series at the Library of Congress is the oldest in the Washington area, and among the oldest in the United States. This annual series of public poetry and fiction readings, lectures, symposia and occasional dramatic performances began in the 1940s and has been almost exclusively supported since 1951 by a gift from the late Gertrude Clarke Whittall, who wanted to bring the appreciation of good literature to a larger audience. The Poetry and Literature Center administers the series and is the home of the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, a position that has existed since 1936, when the late Archer M. Huntington endowed the Chair of Poetry at the Library of Congress. Since then, many of the nation's most eminent poets have served as Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress and, after the passage of Public Law 99-194 (December 20, 1985), as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. The Poet Laureate suggests authors to read in the literary series, plans other special literary events during the reading season, and usually introduces the programs. ◆

Award Winners

Diane Kresh Wins Federal 100 Award

Gail Fineberg

Diane Kresh

For her role in the Collaborative Digital Reference Service, Diane Nester Kresh, director of the Library's Public Service Collections, is among the 2001 Federal 100, an award given by *Federal Computer Week* to top executives from government, industry and academia who have had the greatest impact on the government systems community. The award, which specifically honors those who have "made a difference in the way organizations develop, acquire and manage information technology," was presented on July 10 during a reception at the Ritz-Carlton hotel in Tysons Corner, Va.

Launched by Ms. Kresh in 2000, the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) is a Web-based professional reference service that meets the reference and information needs of researchers through an international digital network of libraries.

Ms. Kresh received her bachelor's degree in theater and master's degree in library science from Catholic University of America. During her 27-year tenure at the Library, she has held a number of positions, including director of preservation. She has played a key role in developing the Library's strategy for the capture and retention of digital information and is currently the chair of the Library's Universal Holdings Team, responsible for defining collecting policies for digital content.

In her current position, Ms. Kresh directs a staff responsible for 15 of the Library's 21 reading rooms, including the Main Reading Room. Under her direction, the Public Service Collections staff is also responsible for the custody and security of more than 113 million items in the Library's general and special collections.

Ms. Kresh is a frequent keynote speaker at professional meetings sponsored by organizations such as the American Library Association, the Society of American Archivists, the Association of Research Libraries and the Coalition for Networked Information. In 2000, she was part of a U.S. delegation that traveled to Japan to discuss information technology issues at the Kanazawa Institute of Technology Roundtable meeting. For her efforts in the area of digital reference, Ms. Kresh was recognized by the library community with a cover story in the Feb. 2, 2001, issue of *Library Journal*.

For more information about the Collaborative Digital Reference Service, go to **www.loc.gov/rr/digiref**. For a list of the Federal 100, visit the *Federal Computer Week* Web site at **www.fcw.com**. ◆

Barbara Tillett Receives Flemming Award

Erica Wissolik

Barbara Tillett

For her "outstanding leadership and extraordinary commitment to the acquisition and installation of an Integrated Library System," Barbara B. Tillett received the 52nd annual Arthur S. Flemming Award on June 5 during a reception at George Washington University.

Ms. Tillett is a leader in the field of librarianship and was one of the prime forces in achieving the Library of Congress's goal of obtaining an Integrated Library System (ILS). The new ILS allows the Library to provide integrated automated support for core functions, such as acquisitions, cataloging, serials management and circulation services, as well as providing the Library's online catalog of more than12.5 million bibliographic records.

"The development and implementation of the Library of Congress ILS was a remarkable achievement for the Library of Congress—in the scope of library activities it covered, the massive numbers of staff involved in the planning and implementation process and the very ambitious timetable required," said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb. "While hundreds of Library employees deserve credit for the role they played in this once-in-a-generation accomplishment, it is clear that the expertise, leadership and energy demonstrated by Barbara Tillett were our most critical success factors. I am elated that this achievement is being recognized throughout the government through Barbara's receipt of the Flemming Award."

"The implementation of the Library of Congress Integrated Library System was a huge team effort, with more than 500 people involved and more than 3,000 people trained," said Ms. Tillett. " It's a great honor to receive this award."

In 1995, Ms. Tillett was chair of the Library's Shelflist Task Group, which recommended procurement of an ILS. She was also leader of the ILS Project Team, which prepared the Request for Proposal in 1996-97. Her previous experience in systems implementation included key roles in the implementation of two integrated library systems at the University of California at San Diego.

As ILS program director, Ms. Tillett assembled 76 teams to undertake the massive task of converting the Library's legacy systems, which were not integrated, to the state-of-the-art ILS. Prior to full implementation, Ms. Tillett prepared a two-year timeline detailing each phase of the operation, including alternative analysis, business case preparation, acquisition, staffing, training of hundreds of Library employees and implementation in October 1999.

For her achievement at the Library, Ms. Tillett received the Distinguished Service Award, the Library's highest honor, in 1999. She has also received the Library's Meritorious Service Award in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

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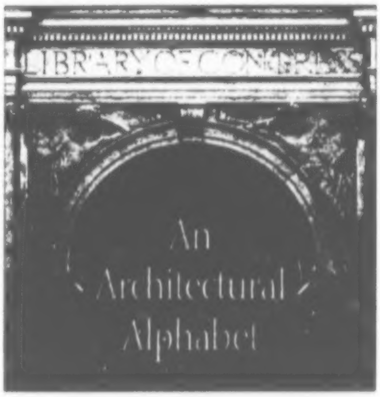
Architectural Alphabet Book Earns Design Kudos



The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet has been cited for design excellence by Washington Book Pub-lishers. The book was one of several publications produced in 2000 in conjunction with the Library's Bicentennial celebration.

Designed by Robert Wiser and edited by Blaine Marshall, *The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet* explores the extraordinary spaces within the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building, a landmark in the nation's capital as well as one of the country's great architectural treasures. The book offers an illustrated tour of the Jefferson Building's art, architecture, and sculpture, created by some 50 artists and artisans. From A (for arch) to Z (for zigzag), it explores the building's unusual architectural details—egg-and-dart molding, helixes, jambs, pilasters, quoins, spandrels, tripods, vaults and even an X-motif printer's mark. Illustrations and descriptions are joined by a colorful alphabet drawn from the Library's collection of rare books and manuscripts.

"We are honored that the Library's publications continue to be recognized for design excellence by our peers in the publishing community," said W. Ralph Eubanks, the Library's director for publishing. "In conjunction with Archetype Press, our design partner, the Publishing Office developed a classic, timeless design for the book to showcase the architectural richness of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building, which was built more than 100 years ago."

Held in Washington on June 7, the 16th Annual Washington Book Publishers Design Effectiveness Competition presented awards to 38 winners in three categories of publishers from nearly 150 books submitted. The Library's publication garnered the prestigious "Best of Show" award. The award was presented to the Library and co-publisher Pomegranate by Jonathan Yardley, senior book editor for the *Washington Post Book World*.

Established in 1976, Washington Book Publishers has more than 200 members from book publishing organizations in the area.

The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet—a 64-page hardbound book, with 29 color photographs—is available for $17.95 in major bookstores and from the Library of Congress Sales Shops. For credit card orders call (202) 707-0204. ◆

Award Winners

NAGC Honors Web, Print Work

The National Association of Government Communicators recognized the Library's excellence in several fields during its 2001 awards ceremony. With one exception, the awards were all related to the Library's Bicentennial, celebrated on April 24, 2000.

The Library won first place for Best Web Pages (for America's Library—**www.americaslibrry.gov**), Best Press Kit (Bicentennial press kit) and Best Promotional Campaign (for the Toolkit and Tip Sheet). The Toolkit and Tip Sheet package was sent to the nation's public libraries with ideas on how to participate in the Library's Bicentennial while at the same time promoting their own libraries.

For a project unrelated to the Bicentennial, the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* won second place for Best Newsletter.

The National Association of Government Communicators is a not-for-profit professional network of federal, state and local government employees across the nation who disseminate information within and outside government. Its members are editors, writers, graphic artists, video professionals, broadcasters, photographers, information specialists and agency spokespersons. ◆

Tillett

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Ms. Tillett holds a bachelor's degree from Old Dominion College in Norfolk, Va., a master's in library science from the University of Hawaii in Honolulu and a Ph.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles. She has held various positions at the Library of Congress since 1994, including Chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office. She is a member of the editorial board of *Advances in Librarianship* and *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, and has chaired several committees of the American Library Association and the International Federation of Library Associations. Ms. Tillett has also published extensively in the field of library and information science.

Arthur Sherwood Flemming's career spanned seven decades of service to the federal government and higher education. He was a member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the president of three universities, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; and co-chair of the Save Our Security Coalition. In 1994 President Clinton awarded Flemming, who died in 1996, the Medal of Freedom.

In the late 1940s, Flemming suggested that the Washington, D.C., Downtown Jaycees create an award to recognize exceptional employees in the federal government. In 1948 the first Flemming Awards were given out. More than 400 individuals have received the award. ◆

Letters of Delegates

Library Publication Wins Indexing Honors

Ronald M. Gephart and Paul H. Smith, retired Library of Congress Manuscript Division historians, are the recipients of the H.W. Wilson Award for Excellence in Indexing for their cumulative index of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*, published by the Library in 2000. Mr. Gephart accepted the award on June 3 at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Indexers in Boston. Evelyn Sinclair accepted a special citation on behalf of the Library's Publishing Office for its role in the publication.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Gephart devoted most of their careers in the Manuscript Division to finding, transcribing, editing, indexing and publishing the first 25 volumes of all the known correspondence of 344 delegates who served in the Continental Congress from August 1774 through July 1789, their speeches, notes of debate and other unofficial documents. With a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, the first volume of the edition was published in 1976 for the nation's bicentennial. With the help of professional indexers Victoria Agee and Gale Rhoades, the cumulative index (volume 26) was completed in 2000 to coincide with the Library's Bicentennial.

In an *Ohio History* book review, the *Letters of Delegates to Congress* was described as "one of the most noteworthy and useful series to have appeared in the past 100 years of historical editing and publishing in America." Michael Hill, a research assistant for historian David McCullough, said the first five volumes of *Letters* were "hugely helpful" in preparation of Mr. McCullough's best-selling biography *John Adams*.

Award Winners

The 805-page cumulative index, a 3.5 million-byte file in electronic form, contains more than 20,000 main entries, from John Abail, a Seneca Indian chief, to John Zubly, a Georgia delegate, with an additional 30,000 subentries and more than 250,000 page references. It sheds light on congressional involvement in military and diplomatic affairs, the work of hundreds of congressional committees, the affairs of congressional departments such as War and Treasury and the contests over the location of the federal capital.

Ann Gephart

Ronald Gephart, Victoria Agee and Evelyn Sinclair won honors for their work on *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*.

The overall alphabetical arrangement allows the reader to scan lengthy main entries such as "Congress"; "Continental Army"; "Washington, George"; and individual countries and states in the order in which events unfolded.

The reader can also follow the legislative careers of such notables as John Adams and James Madison, as well as congressional stalwarts such as Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Thomas McKean of Delaware and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts.

Volume 26 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* is available by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, New Orders, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Telephone orders may be placed by calling (202) 512-1800 to charge copies to Visa or MasterCard, or by sending a fax to (202) 512-2250. The 805-page work sells for $49 (cite stock number 030-000-00285-7 when ordering by mail or by telephone). Previous volumes, at various prices, may still be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents.

A digital version of volumes 1-25 is available on CD-ROM from Historical Database. It may be ordered for $325 from Historical Database, 6387 Southeast Highway No. 42, Summerfield, FL 34491 or by calling (800) 347-3094. More information may be obtained on the company's Web site (**www.historicaldatabase.com**). Plans are under way to make the series accessible on the Library of Congress American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov**). A number of related materials, such as the Library's 34-volume *Journals of the Continental Congress*, are already accessible on the *Century of Lawmaking* home page (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw**).

The ASI/Wilson Award was established in 1978 to recognize the indexers and publishers who provide high-quality indexes to serve their readers. The American Society of Indexers is a national association founded in 1968 to promote excellence in indexing and to increase awareness of the importance of quality in book indexing. Further information is available on the organization's Web site at **www.asindexing.org**. ◆

Growing Up at the Library

Son of Former Librarian Discusses Memoir

By CHERYL McCULLERS

William H. MacLeish, son of poet and former Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-44) recently returned to Washington, where he had spent his formative years, to discuss his new memoir, *Uphill with Archie: A Son's Journey*. Sponsored by the Center for the Book and the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, the May 24 lecture was part of the Library's Books & Beyond author series.

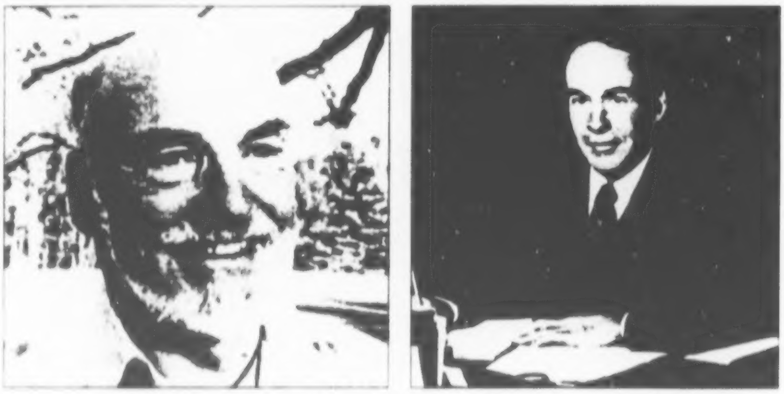
Mr. MacLeish, an accomplished journalist and author, titled the book after Uphill Farm, the family home in Connecticut, but it is also a metaphor for his relationship with his father.

"This memoir is about how I found a way to relate to both of my parents as people," he said. "It wasn't until after my parents died that I started referring to them by their given names, Archie and Ada. "It seemed strange at first, but then I began to see how it evoked them in full, as people and not just parents."

Mr. MacLeish was a child of privilege, but he is quick to note some of the emotional shortcomings that occur when a family is governed by the rules of social standing.

"I was desperate for Archie," said Mr. MacLeish who remembered his childhood years as "a confusing combination of too much comfort and not enough challenge."

"Both Archie and Ada had a penchant for being somewhat distant during my early years, he said. "A lot of their aloofness was generational and social. Upper-class families of their day tended to prefer seeing rather than hearing their children," he observed. "By the time I came along, my siblings had worn away some of my father's tooth-and-claw views of fatherhood. "Archie started showing me around Uphill Farm now and then, and made our walks out to be explorations through savage country."



Author William MacLeish (left) came to the Library to speak about his father, former Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-44), the subject of a new memoir, "Uphill with Archie."

By the time he turned 47, Archibald MacLeish had worked as a World War I ambulance driver, as an editor for *Fortune* magazine and had established himself as a published poet.

"My father could do anything, and by virtue of that, deciding what to do was something of torture."

The stresses and exhaustion of constant travel and demanding careers had begun to take a toll on Archie's health.

"He ran himself ragged and then his heart began missing beats and sending him other distress signals," said his son. Of his own hectic pace, Archibald MacLeish said, "I cannot remember a quiet period in the life of my mind. It was either anguish at the sense of sin, intellectual doubt or a sense of social rage."

On June 6, 1939, Archibald MacLeish received a letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt asking him to accept an appointment as ninth Librarian of Congress. At the time, he was administrator for Harvard University's Nieman Fellowship program, which brought the country's brightest journalists to study at the university for a year. His earnings were a third of what he made as editor of *Fortune* magazine but the work hours complied with the doctor's orders to slow down and cut back.

His admiration for Roosevelt's New Deal efforts were not enough to woo Archibald MacLeish to the position of Librarian of Congress. It would take a second letter from the president, promising time for writing, academic pursuits and travel, coupled with the harsh reality that he could only afford to remain at Harvard another two years, to fully convince Archibald MacLeish to accept the position.

"With Roosevelt, Archie had the chance to serve a cause he believed in," said Mr. MacLeish.

Archibald MacLeish held to the belief that the American people should be educated in their own culture, and that the Library of Congress belonged to the people. "The American people should know more about books and their power," he said.

William MacLeish was 11 years old when his father became Librarian of Congress and the family moved to Washington. As a young boy, he had the opportunity to explore the institution.

"I remember going on a wild goose chase through the Library's stacks in search of a volume of books bound in human skin," said Mr. MacLeish, who was spurred on his mission by a false rumor.

With much the same sense of adventure, young William explored his new

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Books&
Beyond

'Guts ... and Genius'

Daniel Schorr's Lifetime in Journalism

By LEANNE KEARNS

Veteran reporter and award-winning commentator Daniel Schorr, talking about his new book at the Library on June 7, recalled a one-word prescription for success as a broadcast journalist: Sincerity.

Mr. Schorr said a young producer gave him one piece of advice 48 years ago, when he first started in the television business: "Sincerity is the key. If you can fake that. ..." His Library audience responded with laughter, as it did throughout his speech, as Mr. Schorr recalled moments from a life in journalism.

Mr. Schorr's memoir, *Staying Tuned: A Life in Journalism*, was the subject of a Books & Beyond lecture sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book. Published by Pocket Books, Mr. Schorr's book was described recently by Kirkus Reviews as "a marvelous memoir of an enviable life, written with style and real wit."

John Cole, director of the Center for the Book, introduced Mr. Schorr with a quote from *Washington Post* columnist E.J. Dionne, who wrote, "God gave Daniel Schorr the chance to be present at almost all of the important moments in history during the last 60 years, gave him the guts to challenge and probe the participants and the genius to describe them with clarity and utterance."

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Daniel Schorr

Staying Tuned

A LIFE IN JOURNALISM

Daniel Schorr

Mr. Schorr opened with a summation of his career: "I have devoted a very, very long career to trying to make out the world, trying to find out what happens in the world and then, if I can, trying to explain it to those people who need to know."

Mr. Schorr began his career in journalism before television was invented. "I first saw a prototype demonstrated at the 1939 World's Fair in New York," he recalled.

Few could have guessed the impact the new device would have on the news. It gave rise to the field of broadcast journalism and, in Mr. Schorr's opinion, began the process of blurring the line between news and entertainment. After a while, he began to worry about this new medium.

He prefaced his remarks by noting the presence of Librarian Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin, who, Mr. Schorr noted, "wrote several books on the subject of what he calls the 'pseudo event.'"

Mr. Schorr said he is disturbed by television's practice of simulating situations without notifying the audience that what they are seeing is staged. "For people in this field, simulation and reality become merged to the point that they no longer realize that what they are doing is a lie," he observed.

Books & Beyond

He cited the industrywide practice of inserting reporters' "reaction shots" into on-the-air stories. "There are three basic reactions," said Mr. Schorr. "Agree, disagree, neutral." He treated the audience to a humorous demonstration of all three.

He gave a firsthand example. After a particularly grueling on-air interview with an East German official who walked off the stage in the middle of Mr. Schorr's report, former CBS Chairman William Paley praised Mr. Schorr for the "quiet, serene way" he reacted. When Mr. Schorr explained about prerecorded reaction shots spliced into the broadcast, Paley asked, "Is that honest?" Mr. Schorr replied, "No, but it's what I learned at your network."

The enormous amount of information now available through books, television, magazines, radio and the Internet have led Mr. Schorr to change his mission within the field.

"The more I find that we are flooding Americans with information, the less I find that they are understanding that information," he said. "Now I no longer devote my time to finding out what people don't want to tell you, but rather take what people have already told us and try to invest it with some meaning."

Toward this end, Mr. Schorr joined a fledgling cable news network called CNN. He is currently a senior news analyst for National Public Radio. His work has earned him numerous awards for excellence and integrity in journalism, including three Grammy Awards.

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The Emergence of Pragmatism

Louis Menand Discusses The Metaphysical Club

By JOHN MARTIN

Author Louis Menand discussed his critically acclaimed new book, *The Metaphysical Club*, at the Library of Congress on May 30. Ambitious in scope, the book charts the transformation of American intellectual thought from 1865 to 1919 and traces the emergence of "pragmatism," a distinctly American philosophy based on experience and experiment rather than fixed principles.

Louis Menand is Distinguished Professor of Literature at City University of New York and a staff writer for *The New Yorker*. He is the author of a book on T.S. Eliot, *Discovering Modernism* (Oxford University Press, 1987); the editor of *The Future of Academic Freedom* (University of Chicago Press, 1996); and *Pragmatism: A Reader* (Vintage, 1997). Mr. Menand received a Ph.D. in English and Comparative Literature from Columbia University in 1980.

The Center for the Book sponsored the program as part of its "Books & Beyond" series. Director John Y. Cole introduced Mr. Menand, noting that the Library's collections are especially strong in the subject covered by the book, 19th century American intellectual and cultural history.

Mr. Menand takes a biographical approach, exploring the development of pragmatism through the lives and careers of its progenitors: Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.; psychologist William James, who popularized the term "pragmatism" and was a brother of the writer Henry James; Charles Sanders Peirce, a brilliant but self-destructive scientist and philosopher; and John Dewey, founder of the American Association of University Professors, often described as America's "first public intellectual."

Books & Beyond

John Y. Cole

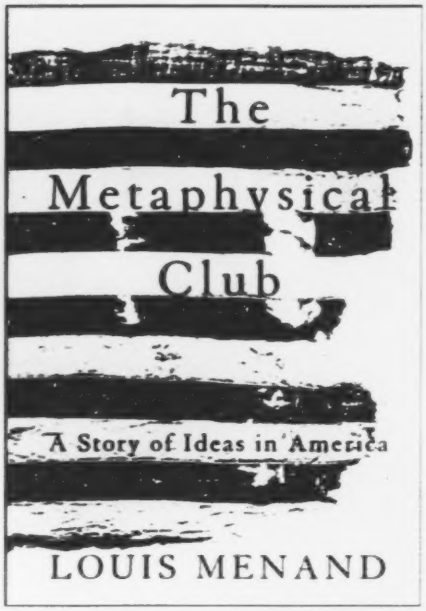
Louis Menand

The book's title, *The Metaphysical Club*, refers to the conversational club begun by Holmes, Peirce, James and their Harvard friend Chauncy Wright in 1872.

"They used to get together at 8:30 p.m. at Holmes's house, usually with a bottle of rum," said Mr. Menand, "to argue about the meaning of life, which is something people did in 19th century Cambridge."

His brother's forays into the abstruse did not impress Henry James. "My brother," he wrote a friend, "has formed a metaphysical club; it gives me a headache just to know it."

Although the club dissolved after only nine months, its members carried the ideas germinated in those meetings into their future careers in law, academia and public life. Mr. Menand views the club "as the symbolic starting point for the deliberate re-creation of intellectual culture." Pragmatists, explained Mr. Menand, rejected the traditional philosophical approach of linked ideas, abstract and logical. As he writes in the book, "They helped put an end to the idea that the universe is an idea, that beyond the mundane business of making our way as best we can in a world shot through with contingency, there exists some order, invisible to us, whose logic we transgress at our peril."



The
Metaphysical
Club
A Story of Ideas in America
LOUIS MENAND

According to Mr. Menand, the mixed experience of the Civil War provided the catalyst for the deliberate re-creation of American intellectual and cultural life. The war led to the America of today, a modern industrial and pluralistic society. Northern victory, and the triumph of the federal government, spelled the end of parochialism and permitted a territorial, commercial and industrial expansion across the continent. "The war, however," said Mr. Menand, "was also traumatic, violent and horrible beyond the expectations of those who survived it. It discredited the ideas, beliefs and assumptions of the prewar world." The devastation wrought by a clash of ideals, argued Mr. Menand, convinced Holmes, Peirce and, later, Dewey, of the need for a new, nondoctrinal approach to political and social problems.

Also known as "humanism," pragmatism, said Mr. Menand, is a kind of antifundamentalism. "It attempts to free people from the shackles of received belief systems." From this standpoint, it has been criticized as being without values or origins. The new philosophy, nevertheless, steadily gained ground in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Espoused by

Books & Beyond

Menand

continued from page 168

Dewey, it helped establish the principle of academic freedom in American universities. Its emphasis on the external causes of social problems, such as crime and poverty, is reflected in the Progressivist policies of early-20th century social reformers, such as Jane Addams. The influence of pragmatism also appears in the Supreme Court jurisprudence of Holmes, as epitomized in his 1919 dissenting opinion in *Abrams v. United States*. In that sedition case, Holmes defended free speech, not as a matter of individual rights, but because he believed the "marketplace of ideas" thus created to be a desirable social good. Holmes personally did not agree with the violent, Socialist content of the disputed speech, writing a friend after the ruling that he "had just defended the right of the donkey to drool."

Despite its significant impact in the first quarter of the 20th century, pragmatism, said Mr. Menand, "goes into almost complete eclipse during the Cold War. ... It was not a philosophy that was attractive to a country that was leading the free world in a great ideological clash." ◆

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Schorr

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Throughout his career, Mr. Schorr has had the opportunity to interview many heads of state, including former president Richard Nixon and former Soviet prime minister Nikita Khrushchev. He enjoyed a more cordial relationship with the dictator than the president. "Khrushchev was a peasant type, very open, with a great sense of humor," recalled Mr. Schorr.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Mr. Schorr was planning to take some time off for vacation but feared he would miss an emergency energy meeting to be convened by Khrushchev, who, in 1957, was the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He attempted to learn from Khrushchev when he planned to call the meeting. "If absolutely necessary, we will have the meeting without you," Khrushchev joked.

Mr. Schorr found Richard Nixon to be less friendly. In fact, Mr. Schorr appeared on Nixon's infamous "Enemies List." "That's the term he used," said Mr. Schorr. "Not adversaries or opponents, but enemies."

When Mr. Schorr was outside a federal courthouse during the Senate Watergate hearing in 1973, someone handed him the first page of Nixon's Enemies List, which consisted of 20 names. Not bothering to scan the list first, he read the names before the camera in a live broadcast. When he came to number 17, he saw "Daniel Schorr, a real media enemy."

"It was the most electrifying moment in my career," recalled Mr. Schorr. "Suddenly I had become the news." He quickly read the remaining names on Nixon's list and concluded his report: "And now back to you. ..."

When asked by someone in the audience about broadcast legend Edward R. Murrow, Mr. Schorr said, "In our business there are few real heroes—a lot of stars and celebrities—but few real heroes. Edward R. Murrow was one of the very few true heroes." ◆

Ms. Kearns is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

MacLeish

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Georgetown neighborhood.

"It was part of the city, yet it felt like a village to me."

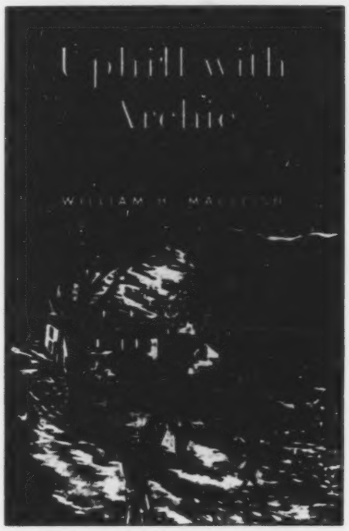
The MacLeish's new household was across the street from Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and his wife, Marion, with whom the family became friendly. His home was frequented by such notables as poet Carl Sandburg and folklorist Alan Lomax. During one of his parents' many social gatherings, William had occasion to play the accordion for Lomax, who in turn invited musician Huddie William"Leadbelly" Ledbetter to the MacLeish home to play guitar.

"My childhood was incredible," Mr. MacLeish recalled.

At the same time, his father was settling into his new position at the Library of Congress. After "hitting the job like the brush of a comet," as one observer noted of Archibald MacLeish, he was faced with the task of doing a job for which there was no set job description, and so he invented his own. This included an administrative reorganization of the entire institution, which took several years to implement. As a result, basic functions such as cataloging were improved, thereby ridding the Library of huge cataloging backlogs. During his tenure, MacLeish also instituted a recording studio that made it possible for the Library to augment its collections of American folk music and produce albums of in-house concerts and readings.

Archibald MacLeish's post as Librarian of Congress ended in 1944, when President Roosevelt appointed him to the position of assistant secretary of state for cultural and public affairs. His main duties were to develop the framework for the United Nations.

Of his father's many travels with Roosevelt, William MacLeish recalled, "I can see them together, a president and a poet on the roof of the world." ◆



Ms. McCullers is on a detail to the Public Affairs Office.

Fern Underdue Paul Hogroan Fern Underdue

Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), journalist Steve Roberts and biographer Edmond Morris read excerpts from *War Letters: Extraordinary Correspondence from American Wars* at the Library May 16.

Correspondence in the Worst of Times

Library Hosts Evening of Readings of War Letters

By JOHN MARTIN

In the tense days preceding the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Abigail Adams urged her husband, future president John Adams, to declare independence without delay, while chiding him about the despotic nature of his own sex.

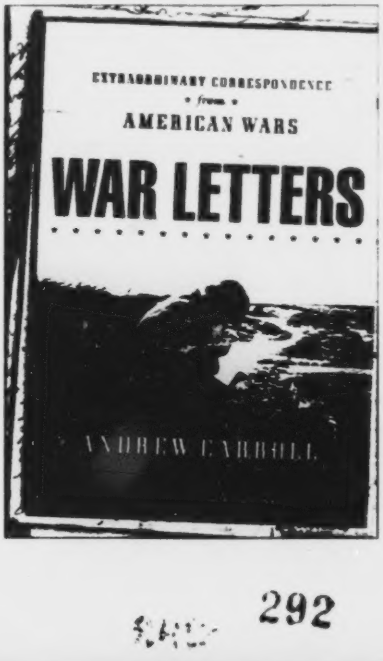
A staged burlesque has nothing on the amusing but urgent plea of a Civil War soldier who personally writes Abraham Lincoln to obtain a discharge from the Union Army so that he can save his family from the lusty excesses of his faithless wife.

Bravura and pathos mix in the words of Theodore Roosevelt as he describes events surrounding the death of his youngest child, Quentin, a World War I fighter pilot.

An absent father's birthday letter to his son captures the quiet sacrifices of peace-keeping duty from a U.S. military base in war-torn Bosnia.

ABC News correspondent Cokie Roberts, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, Sen. John McCain and writer Christopher Buckley were among the participants that read from these and other letters selected from a new book edited by author Andrew Carroll, *War Letters: Extraordinary Correspondence from American Wars* (Scribner, 2001), during a Books & Beyond program held at the Library on May 16.

The Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center cosponsored the event to kick off a new three-year national reading promotion theme, "Telling America's Stories." Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Veterans History Project Director Ellen Lovell introduced Mr. Carroll and the guest readers. Authorized by Congress last year, the Veterans Oral History Project will collect oral histories, letters, diaries and other materials that reflect the legacy of American veterans.



Andrew Carroll began "Project Legacy" to preserve America's rapidly diminishing firsthand chronicle of wartime experience and emotions.

"Every day these letters are getting thrown away or lost," he said. "This is a tragedy. They are the first unfiltered draft of history."

Andrew Carroll is the founder of Project Legacy, a national, all volunteer campaign that encourages Americans to safeguard wartime correspondence. The May 16 program begins Mr. Carroll's trip to 20 American cities in search of historically significant war letters. Mr. Carroll is the editor of a previous collection of historic American letters and of a collection of famous 20th century speeches. In 1994, he co-founded the Literacy Project with former poet laureate the late Josef Brodsky.

Project Legacy struck gold when it amassed more than 50,000 copies of original war correspondence in response to a request for assistance published by Abigail Van Buren in a 1998 "Dear Abby" column. Not all of the letters featured in the program can be found among the approximately 200 compiled in the book. Others, written in the authentic vernacular of the combat soldier, were read to the audience in slightly edited form.

Washington commentator and ABC News journalist Cokie Roberts

Paul Hogroian

War Letters editor Andrew Carroll with Center for the Book Director John Cole review the program prior to the presentation on May 16.

began the program by reading a letter from Abigail Adams to her husband, John Adams, a delegate to the Continental Congress then debating the question of formal separation from Great Britain. In addition to demanding political independence for the 13 Colonies, Mrs. Adams challenged her husband and his fellow lawmakers to extend the principles of liberty and equality to women as they hammered out the framework of the new democracy.

"I long to hear that you have declared an independency," wrote Mrs. Adams. "And by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could."

Adams, said Ms. Roberts, replied that he would call on General Washington to deploy all his troops rather than submit to "petticoat government."

Ms. Roberts and her husband, Steve Roberts, also a journalist, together read portions of the unique World War I exchange between Goldie Marcellus and her husband, Edward, a clerk stationed at forward bases in Germany. Upon getting a handwritten missive from his wife, Marcellus would type brief retorts directly on the letter and return it to her in the States. Their dialogue shows that love and fidelity were matters of anxiety in the trenches and on the homefront.

> Goldie: So some of the men in your Co. go with girls.
>
> *Edward: No, not girls, frauleins.*
>
> Goldie: Well, dear Ed, I suspect there is much more of "not being loyal" by the girls over here.
>
> *Edward: Yes, I know all about them.*
>
> Goldie: I just read in the paper where a returned soldier came back only to find the one he had been true to in love with another man, so he killed her.
>
> *Edward: Yes, you'll find the members of the A.E.F. are not afraid to kill.*

The room erupted in laughter when Mr. Roberts read an 1863 letter from John M. Newton, an enlisted man in the Union Army, to President Abraham Lincoln.

"Dear Mr. Lincoln:

When the Civil War broke out, I went right in. I did and I fought and bled for the cause and left my wife and family. And when I came home on furlough last month I found she had been diddling other men. And I would like to have a discharge to take care of my children, for I won't live with her, and I don't want any of my children to live with her, for she diddles all the time—and has got the clap, which I now have got too. And I want a discharge for me to take care of my children when I get well.

Yours truly and affectionately,
John M. Newton"

Lincoln, it is reported, accepted the soldier's plea and granted his discharge.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) read letters that told more somber stories. Senator Inouye received the Congressional Medal of Honor and was severely wounded during World War II as part of the now legendary 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a unit composed entirely of Japanese Americans, many of whose families had been interred in the United States after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and officially classified as "enemy aliens."

During July 1944, Pfc. Ernest Uno, a Japanese American serving with the 442nd, wrote his sister from Italy, scene of some of the most brutal fighting of

Paul Hogroian

Steve and Cokie Roberts read selections from the timeless correspondance of John and Abigail Adams.

Paul Hogroian

Paul Hogroian

Author Andrew Carroll discusses his collection of war letters with readers Christopher Buckley and Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) in the Center for the Book office prior to the Books & Beyond presentation.

the war.

"There was one time while we were fighting that one sniper killed one of our men. A [local] woman saw him die, and she sat by the body and wept. Maybe she had a son once, who knows? But she refused to leave the body, and between tears, she tried to tell us how horrible it was to see an American soldier die for their sake. It was very pathetic."

Private Uno survived the war and, after a 30-year career with the YMCA, studied theology and became a deacon of the Episcopal Church.

Senator McCain, a former Navy fighter pilot who served in Vietnam, read a letter to home from Airman 3/C Robert Zwerlein, one of his shipmates on the *U.S.S. Forrestal*, an aircraft carrier on station in the Gulf of Tonkin.

"Ya know, Sue, the night before we pulled out of the Philippines to leave for Yankee Station some guys and I went to the club for a couple (80 or 90) drinks. Well ... there are guys from all over the USA and as it always happens the band would play DIXIE and all the guys from the south would start singing and yelling and cursing the Yankees from the north and the same thing would happen when the band would play Yankee Doodle only we got up. But as soon as that band started to play God Bless America, *everyone*, no matter where they were from, just stood up and started to sing. It was really great. It made me feel real good. I wish people back home could have seen it.

"I imagine a lot of them would say it was a bunch of drunken sailors that didn't even know what they were singing. But it wasn't that at all. It was a bunch of guys that are proud of their country and will fight and die if necessary for it."

On July 29, 1967, four days after Zwerlein wrote his letter, the accidental detonation of a missile on a loaded flight deck sparked an inferno that engulfed the *Forrestal*. During the explosion and ensuing battle to save the ship, 134 sailors lost their lives, including Airman Zwerlein, who died from his wounds on August 1, 1967. He was 21 years old.

Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer Edmond Morris read President Theodore Roosevelt's affecting letter to Mrs. H.L. Freeland, a woman who had written him condolences on the death of his son, Quentin, a pilot serving in World War I. Because of the lag in communications between the front lines and the States, Roosevelt continued to receive mail from Quentin after he already knew of his death.

"It is hard to open the letters coming from those you love who are dead," Roosevelt wrote, "but Quentin's last letters, written ... when of his squadron on an average a man was killed every day, are written with real joy in the 'great adventure' .... He had his crowded hour, he died at the crest of life, in the glory of the dawn."

Also present was Gary F. Powers Jr., the son of Francis Gary Powers, the pilot of the U-2 spy plane that was shot down on May 1, 1960, during the height of the Cold War, while on a surveillance mission for the CIA. Mr. Powers read the first letter his father sent his parents from his jail cell in Moscow. Despite being a guest of the KGB and facing a possible death sentence for crimes against the Soviet state, Mr. Powers's main concern was for the pain his predicament would cause his family.

"I sincerely hope that you both are well," Mr. Powers wrote. "I was very worried about how this news would affect you. Mom please take care of yourself and believe me when I say I am being treated much better than I expected to be ... Dad, you see that Mom takes care of herself ... I am very sorry about all this. I am sorry for all the pain and anxiety I have caused you and am still causing you."

After almost two years in prison, Mr. Powers was released in a prisoner exchange and rejoined his family. During the ensuing years, his son said, Mr. Powers harbored no resentment about the incident. He also, apparently, managed to balance humor with the need to keep classified information secret.

"Dad, how high were you really flying when you got shot down?" Mr.

continued on page 174

Books & Beyond

Culture, Technology, Rationality, Faith

Intellectual Debates in Islam in the New Global Era

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

Anchi Dianu

Director of Scholarly Programs Prosser Gifford, Mohamed Arkoun of the Sorbonne in Paris and Charles Butterworth of the University of Maryland open the symposium with a panel on "Critical Issues in the Debate on Islam."

On June 27 the African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a symposium on the "Intellectual Debates in Islam in the New Global Era." This is the sixth symposium in the series on Globalization in Muslim Societies that was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The first panel, "Critical Issues in the Debate on Islam," included Mohamed Arkoun, emeritus professor of Islamic Studies at the Sorbonne in Paris, and Charles Butterworth, professor of political science in the Department of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland. Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs, chaired the panel.

Mr. Arkoun discussed the role of the Muslim intellectual in the Middle East and North Africa. He maintained that intellectuals in the region had little freedom to express their views or pursue their interests. Pressures from the top, i.e., from authoritarian governments, and from the bottom, including those he called "fundamentalists," blocked the free debate of ideas and the questioning of religiously and politically accepted tenets. He questioned whether men of religion could really be intellectuals being bound by their faith and their position, and argued that it was preferable for intellectuals to distance themselves from religion to better be able to look at religious questions critically.

Mr. Butterworth addressed some of the issues that Muslim intellectuals in the Middle East are currently discussing, including freedom of association, of speech and of the press; the contribution that Islam has made to Western civilization and that which the West is making to Muslim civilization; culture vs. technology; rationality vs. faith and 'rationalist' approaches to knowledge vs. more traditional and less critical approaches to acquiring knowledge. Mr. Butterworth said there are several intellectuals in Egypt, Iran, Morocco and Tunisia whose work has shed led light on the intellectual ferment that exists in the region despite numerous state imposed obstacles.

The second panel, "Interfaces of Islam and Christianity" was chaired by this writer. It included Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling Emeritus Professor of History at Yale and Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the Library of Congress, and Lamin Sanneh, D. Willis James Professor of Missions and World Christianity in the Divinity School at Yale University.

Mr. Pelikan provided an overview of the impact of Islam on Europe and on Christianity in the first 100 years of its existence, from the seventh to the eighth century A.D. He argued that Islam, by not denying Christianity but merely claiming to be a continuation of the Judeo-Christian tradition, challenged Christians to look again at their own set of beliefs. Muslims believe that God had sent a new prophet to affirm the basic tenets of faith and ensure that humanity follow a righteous path. The impact of Islam, according to Mr. Pelikan, led to a great divide between the Eastern church and the Western Catholic Church, which has never been bridged.

The last panelist, Mr. Sanneh, discussed the other side of the issue: the impact the Christian West has had on the Muslim world. He focused his discussion primarily on the modern world since the late 19th century. He argued that the Western concept of a nation state was an intrusive construct that undermined the Islamic concept of an *umma*, a term derived from "mother," meaning a motherland for all Muslims irrespective of their national, cultural or ethnic background. National borders divided Muslims and created entities that were modeled on secular and Western philosophical premises alien to them. Hence the debates taking place in Muslim sub-Sahara African countries such as Nigeria include two schools of thought: whether it is better to "re-Islamize" the polity by "Islamizing" state institutions, or "Islamize" the society at a more basic level.

The debate that followed raised many questions on the best approach to the study of religion and society. One of the major questions is whether social science approaches of the West ought to be applied to the study of Islam in non-Western societies, or whether it would be better to find alternative methodologies that reflect more accurately the variety of cultures that exist within the Muslim world.

A cybercast of this symposium, as well as others in the series on Globalization in Muslim Societies (including the role of women, law, minorities and intellectual debates in Islam) can be viewed at **www.loc.gov/locvideo/mslm/globalmuslim.html**. ◆

Ms. Deeb is the Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Welcome Fellows

NLS Honors Soros Foundation Fellows

By ROBERT E. FISTICK

The Library of Congress's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) hosted a reception on May 25 to honor the 2001 Soros Foundation's visiting fellows, who completed their two-month exchange program at NLS. The six librarians represented Russia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Georgia.

NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke and NLS staff welcomed the participants. Mr. Cylke briefly described the experiences at NLS of the six librarians from Eastern and Central Europe and the scope of their exposure to a variety of services available to blind and physically handicapped people in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, New York, Boston and Princeton, N.J. The participants visited several institutions in the Washington area, including the Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind, Gallaudet University, the Fairfax County Public Library, the Maryland Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the National Federation of the Blind and the American Foundation for the Blind Inc.

Dr. Billington presented Certificates of Completion to each Soros fellow. He emphasized that the Soros Program is unique, a landmark effort that encourages the exchange of ideas, information and experiences with librarians from countries undergoing profound political and economic changes. He said that NLS is a particular source of pride for the Library of Congress, because its mission is to enrich the lives of blind and physically handicapped individuals by making a variety of innovative library services accessible to them. He thanked the NLS staff for their dedication to the NLS mission.

Dr. Billington presented Certificates of Completion to Alexander Mikhaylovich Kungurov, Yekaterinburg, Russia; Nana Merabi Alexidze, Tbilisi, Georgia; Galina Sergeevna Elfimova, Moscow; Vladimira Sykorova, Prague, Czech Republic; Daniela Tothova, Bratislava, Slovakia; and Olga Leonidovna Kuznetsova, St. Petersburg, Russia.

> **"The Soros Program is a landmark effort that encourages the exchange of ideas, information and experiences with librarians from countries undergoing profound political and economic changes."**
>
> *—James H. Billington*
> *Librarian of Congress*

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb presented Library of Congress paperweights as a personal token of remembrance to each Soros fellow. Linda Redmond, administrator of the 2001 NLS Soros program, and the other committee members—program coordinator Vivian Crump, Judith Dixon and Carolyn Hoover Sung—presented NLS plaques to each Soros fellow. Alexander Kungurov received a special plaque in braille.

Mr. Kungurov said that he was grateful for the opportunity to spend two months at NLS learning about state-of-the-art library services for blind and physically handicapped people. He said that "the real work for him is just beginning" when he returns to Russia. Ms. Kuznetsova summed up the sentiments of the entire group by expressing gratitude to the NLS staff for providing the Fellows with the opportunity to learn and establish new contacts with fellow librarians from the Library of Congress. Ms. Elfimova said that she was looking forward to visiting Washington again, on Aug. 13-15, to attend the IFLA Section of Libraries for the Blind Preconference. Daniela Tothova and Vladimira Sykorova also expressed their gratitude as participants in the Soros Program and thanked the NLS staff for their friendship and goodwill. ◆

Mr. Fistick is head of the Publications and Media Section at NLS.

Letters

continued from page 172

Powers Jr. says he used to ask as a boy.

"Son, not high enough," his father would reply.

Washington writer and journalist Christopher Buckley read the final letter in the program.

Maj. Tom O' Sullivan, on peacekeeping duty in Bosnia, wrote the letter to his son, Conor, on the occasion of his seventh birthday.

"I am very sorry that I could not be home for your seventh birthday," O'Sullivan wrote.

"I remember the day you were born and how happy I was. It was the happiest I have ever been in my life and I will never forget that day … That day was so special to me that I think it is right to have a celebration each year to remember it.

"There aren't any stores here in Bosnia, so I couldn't buy you any toys or souvenirs for your birthday. What I am sending you is something very special, though. It is a flag. This flag represents America and makes me proud each time I see it. When people here in Bosnia see it … they know that it represents freedom and, for them, peace after many years of war. Sometimes, this flag is even more important to them than it is to people who live in America because some Americans don't know much about the sacrifices it represents or the peace it has brought to places like Bosnia.

"This flag was flown on the flagpole over the headquarters of Task Force 4-67 Armor, Camp Colt, in the Posavina Corridor of northern Bosnia-Herzegovina, on 16 September 1996. It was flown in honor of you on your seventh birthday. Keep it and honor it always." ◆

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the Copyright Office.

Getty Gift

Library Wins Grant for Conservation Training

The Library of Congress Preservation Directorate has received a three-year grant from the Getty Grant Program to support the training of conservation professionals. The award of $141,000 will be matched by the Library to support postgraduate training in preventive conservation, an area of increasing importance in the Library's preservation programs.

"The generous support that the Getty Grant provides will enable the Library to take a leading role in training a new generation of conservators who will be responsible for preserving today's and tomorrow's cultural heritage," said Director for Preservation Mark Roosa.

Over the next three years, senior conservators in the Preservation Directorate at the Library of Congress will train one conservator a year in the theory and practice of preventive conservation. The internships, which offer a stipend, will focus on the development and application of preventive conservation approaches to securing and stabilizing Library materials. Collections in all formats and digital materials that reside in the Library's custodial divisions will provide a test bed for this training, including books, photographs, motion picture films, sound recordings and works on paper.

Instruction will focus primarily on laboratory training, with one month devoted to visiting select museums and libraries to record the state of preventive conservation in practice. The findings will be published in a report.

The Library of Congress Preservation Directorate is responsible for assuring long term access to the intellectual content of the Library's collections in original or reformatted form and for coordinating and overseeing the preservation and physical protection of more than 121 million items in the library's collections. Each year the directorate preserves approximately a half-million items using a variety of techniques and approaches. As the largest preservation program in the world, the directorate maintains a comprehensive and balanced program staffed by 170 individuals that provides preventive and remedial care for materials in all formats.

The Getty Grant Program is part of the J. Paul Getty Trust, an international cultural and philanthropic institution devoted to the visual arts located at the Getty Center in Los Angeles. Since its inception in 1984, the Grant Program has supported more than 2,500 projects in more than 150 countries. The Getty Trust also includes the J. Paul Getty Museum, the Getty Research Institute and the Getty Conservation Institute. ◆

Vox ex Machina

Designers Compete to Develop Talking Book Machine

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) and the Industrial Designers Society of America (IDSA) will challenge student designers to create the next generation of digital talking book playback machines.

The student design competition, scheduled to begin Jan. 1, 2002, could result in a unique product that will help thousands of visually impaired and otherwise disabled people enjoy books and magazines each year. Close to a million new machines will be produced in the first 10 years after their introduction.

"We need to move onto digital audio to take advantage of improved user features and lower costs," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "The analog machines have served us well, but they are starting to move toward obsolescence. The upgrade to digital versions of not only the talking book playback machines but also the vast audio collection is the greatest challenge NLS has ever faced," he said.

NLS has approximately 730,000 cassette talking book playback machines in use worldwide today and maintains an inventory of more than 23 million copies of audio books and magazines.

Under the U.S. copyright law, NLS is permitted to mail the recordings and the playback equipment free of charge to any U.S. citizen who qualifies.

The first talking book playback machines, dating back to 1933, played 33⅓ rpm records, which were invented for the Library's talking book program. Analog cassette playback machines, which are still in use, made their appearance in the 1970s.

When NLS decided to adopt digital technology, the agency decided to include the playback equipment in the plan. The decision was then made to offer industrial design students the chance to compete for the winning design. IDSA, which had recently completed the Motorola student competition to design a wireless device for universal access, was selected to co-sponsor the competition with NLS.

The new digital playback equipment will be specifically tailored to the disabled, while adhering to the principles of universal design. The equipment must also be intuitive to use, have a tolerance for operator error and require a low level of physical effort on the part of the user.

IDSA will offer information on the competition in its publications and on its Web site at **www.idsa.org**. IDSA will also distribute competition information kits to all 54 IDSA-affiliated schools. A jury assembled by NLS and IDSA will convene in June 2002, and awards in the amounts of $5,000 for first place, $2,000 for second place, and $1,000 for third place will be presented during the IDSA National Conference, July 20–23, 2002.

For more information about services provided by NLS, visit its Web site at **www.loc.gov/nls**. ◆

Elizabeth L. Brown

Diane Fox of Asheville, N.C., and Betsy Puls of Lafayette, Colo., examine sheet music.

National History Day

Teachers Convene at the NDL Learning Center

BY MARILYN PARR

Revolution, reaction and reform in history was the topic of an all-day workshop hosted by the National Digital Library Learning Center on June 12 for teachers, coaches and mentors of students participating in National History Day. Each year these educators guide their students in the creation of research papers, visual exhibits, dramatic and musical performances and multimedia documentaries for competitions held throughout the United States.

National History Day is a yearlong educational experience directed at grades 6-12. The program focuses on the teaching and learning of history in American schools and includes students in public, private, parochial and charter schools, as well as those who are home schooled. Students are encouraged to create a project based on a theme; with next year's theme being the influence of any or all of these factors in history: revolution, reaction or reform. Through a series of local and state competitions, the projects are evaluated by professional historians and history teachers with an emphasis on the learning process. The History Day experience culminates with the national competition held at the University of Maryland at College Park.

The workshop began in the Mumford Room with a welcome address by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. Mr. Cole discussed the development of the Library of Congress and growth of the collections as a response to parallel changes in American culture. His remarks ranged from the Library's founding—Congress's need for a parliamentary library in the new federal city—to the ravages of the 1814 fire in the Capitol and resulting purchase of Jefferson's collection, the second fire in the Capitol in 1851, and the long process leading up to the move to the Jefferson Building in 1897.

Guest speaker, LeAnn Potter, education specialist at the National Archives, continued the thread of revolution, reform and reaction with her talk about the resources of the National Archives that are relevant to the overall theme for National History Day. Ms. Potter assured the teachers that the various regional facilities of the National Archives are open to their students with the appropriate documentation.

Marvin Kranz, Manuscript Division history specialist, spoke enthusiastically about 19th century reforms and their effect on American society. Mr. Kranz highlighted the developments in transportation, the explosion of urban growth and the decline of the agrarian-based population. Focusing on the National History Day theme, he delineated how students could view the population shift to the cities as a reaction to shifts in farming patterns, or the reform movements targeting social ills as a reaction to overcrowding.

The changes wrought by westward expansion and the pressures on Native Americans were the focus of the presentation by Randy Wells, National Digital Library Program team leader for the Law Collections. Using the online collection (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html**) of Indian Land Cessions in the United States, 1784 to 1894, in "A Century of Lawmaking," he demonstrated how to use these maps and the accompanying legislation to track patterns of migration, land use, and settlement of Native Americans.

Because National History Day projects focus on the use of primary documents, the afternoon sessions were devoted to examining material accessed on American Memory or

Elizabeth L. Brown

A History Day participant reviews manuscript material.

housed elsewhere within the Library's collections. In addition to tours of the Great Hall provided by Visitor Services Staff and docents, the teachers could select from workshops providing hands-on experience using the Library's American Memory collections of digitized historical materials, or one of five sessions led by curators and historians from the Library. Karen Needles, of the National Digital Library Learning Center, taught two sessions on evaluating primary sources. This workshop, designed to teach the participants how to view material with a critical eye, studies the digitized manuscripts, sheet music, documents, photographs, maps, sound recordings and motion pictures for use in a classroom setting.

Basic search techniques for using American Memory collections were taught by Danna Bell-Russel, of the National Digital Library Learning Center. In the workshop, she emphasized search strategies for accessing material by subject or format, as well as encouraging the serendipitous nature of research. She also highlighted the resources, such as pathfinders, lesson plans, and the synonym list, available to educators on the Library's Learning Page (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu**).

Rosemary Plakas, of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division; Sheridan Harvey of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division; Barbara Natanson, of the Prints and Photographs Division; and Janice Ruth, of the Manuscript Division provided an in-depth look at the sources for studying women's rights and women's suffrage at the Library. Their presentation included selections from the National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection and the online "Votes for Women" Suffrage Pictures Collection (**memory.loc.gov/ammem/vfwhtml/vfwhome.html**). To compliment these collections, the educators were given a bibliography noting the many text-based and electronic resources for this subject.

Photographs as a primary source were illuminated by Jennifer Brathovde, of the Prints and Photographs Division, in her session, "Native People View Themselves: New Perspectives on Photography." Selecting images from a variety of image collections, including the Edmund S. Curtis collection, the Look Magazine collection and the Yanker Poster collection, Ms. Brathovde showed individual portraits, school groups, sports teams and posters of American Indians from the 1880s to the late 1970s.

A contemporary collection served as the focal point of John Haynes's session. The records of the Communist Party USA were thought to be lost until Mr. Haynes, a 20th century history specialist in the Manuscript Division, tracked the collection to the Russian State Archives of Social and Political History. In1993 he examined the collection in Moscow and recommended that the Library open negotiations for a microfilm copy to be housed at the Library to ensure permanent availability of the material. The collection documents Communist Party activities, such as the attempts of the party to enroll sharecroppers in 1934.

Marvin Kranz, and John Sellers, also a history specialist in the Manuscript Division, completed the series of smaller group presentations with a look at sources for the study of the American Revolution and the Civil War. These documents, housed in the Manuscript Division, are continually of interest to educators and students of these periods and proved a fascinating glimpse into these important aspects of American history.

The theme of revolution, reaction and reform will inspire numerous National History Day projects on the American Revolution, women's suffrage and abolitionism. Teachers will be able to use the information from these workshops to assist students in developing a wider range of topics based on documents and other primary sources housed at the Library and accessible on American Memory. ◆

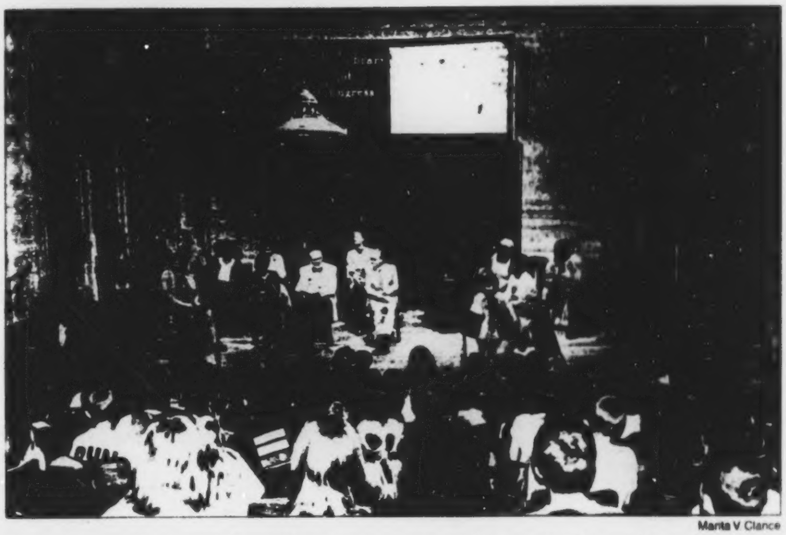
NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY
www.loc.gov
LEARNING
CENTER

Ms. Parr is acting coordinator of the National Digital Library Learning Center.

Discovering Hidden Washington

A History Program for Children

By CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE



Marita V Clance

The Library's Coolidge Auditorium was filled to capacity with area schoolchildren and their teachers.

Since 1998, the Library's Public Service Collections and Center for the Book have sponsored a spring "history lesson" for Washington schoolchildren to introduce students and teachers to the Library's collections. The series, which focuses on the themes of childhood and education, brings to life topics in United States history through the presentation of photographs, maps, letters, poems, biographies, speeches, journals, diaries and other material housed in the Library's rich and varied collections.

This year's program, "Discovering Hidden Washington: A Journey Through the Alley Communities of the Nation's Capital," held on May 22 in the Coolidge Auditorium, was attended by more than 400 students and teachers from J.O. Wilson, Watkins, Janey, and Shepherd elementary schools; Capitol Hill Day School; Sharpe Health School; and Stuart-Hobson Middle School. (A cybercast of the program can be viewed on the "Discovering Hidden Washington" Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/kidslc**).

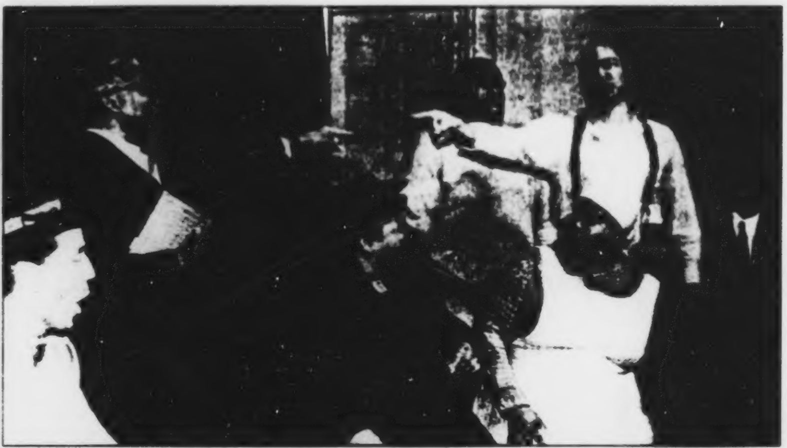
Presented in collaboration with the Washington Revels, the program featured material from the Library's collections blended with music and themes from the 1998 "Shepherd's Alley" Christmas Revels performance. Ms. Kresh served as emcee, and Library participants included John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book; Adrienne Cannon, African American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division; Judith Gray, coordinator of reference services in the American Folklife Center; and Marvin Kranz, American history specialist in the Manuscript Division. Technical support was provided by Beverly Brannan, of the Prints and Photographs Division, Elizabeth Miller, of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Colleen Cahill and Diane-Schugg-O'Neill, of the Geography and Map Division. The Washington Revels performers included lead baritone Charles Williams, Andrea Blackford, Joicey White Granados, Lisa Leak, Milan Pavich, Mary Swope, Harold Blackford, Terell Izzard, Brian Moore, Riki Schneyer, Michelle Terrell-Long, Leroy Campbell, Curtis Jones, Keith Moore, and Christina Speaks. Songs performed included "So Glad I'm Here," "Run Mary Run," "We've Come a Long Way" and "Amazing Grace."

Marita V Clance

Marita V Clance

Students "discover hidden Washington": Diane Kresh introduces members of the Washington Revels.

Marita V. Clance



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Scenes from "Discovering Hidden Washington: A Journey Through the Alley Communities of the Nation's Capital"

In opening the program, Ms. Kresh noted that this year's presentation was also part of the Library's "Telling America's Story" reading promotion program. She said: "The Library of Congress is the nation's library, it is your library, it is the place where we collect stories of communities. For the next hour you will be a member of the Shepherd Alley community of the 1880s."

"Do you know why people lived in alleys?" she asked. "Lots of people moved North after the Civil War looking for jobs and opportunities, and the cities became overcrowded; so people began creating communities wherever they found themselves. They began creating cities within the city of Washington, D.C. ... During that time there were 275 alley communities housing more than 16,000 people."

James Borchert, in his landmark study, *Alley Life in Washington: Family, Community, Religion, and Folklife in the City, 1850-1970* (Urbana, 1980), notes that while residential directories in the 1850s list 50 alley communities that were probably built by owners of street-front properties for servants and laborers in their employ, Washington developers responded to the post-Civil War population influx by building on both the street and the alley simultaneously with the assumption that the middle-class would live on the streets, and the working-class would live in the alleys. He also observes that in 1880, 93 percent of the alley residents were black, and 91 percent of the street residents were white.

Marita V Clance

Marita V. Clance

Audience participation played an important part of the program. Marvin Kranz (right) queries members of the audience between performances by the Washington Revels (below).

Mr. Kranz then asked the students to "imagine that we are traveling to Washington in a time machine that goes backward." He continued: "You wouldn't recognize the Washington of 1880. The Capitol was built and the White House, and a stump for the Washington Monument because they stopped building it from 1840 to 1880. ... The city was much smaller then, extending only as far as Boundary Street, which today is Florida Avenue. Much of the Mall was a swamp and there were trains and locomotives and railroad tracks running across the Mall."

On an 1887 map of Washington Mr. Kranz noted a marker labeled "site of the Congressional Library," where the Jefferson Building now stands. He also discussed a city school map that cites Sumner, Miner, Anthony Bowen, and other schools; and an insurance map of streets and alleys.

Ms. Gray, in her discussion of 19th century children's games, said: "Children like you have their own folklore. ... Who here has ever jumped rope? Played hide-and-seek? Played ball in places other than a baseball diamond? Played hopscotch? Repeated a saying about what will happen if you step on a crack in the sidewalk? Sang 'Happy Birthday' at a party? All except one of these activities were part of children's lives in Washington more than 100 years ago. The one exception is singing the birthday song, the melody was known then, but the words were, 'Good Morning to All.'"

She continued "What's really interesting is how we've learned those games and songs. ... I'll bet we all picked up most games, songs or rhymes directly from older brothers and sisters or from other kids at school. They weren't trying to teach us anything; we just imitated what they did. And that's a major way traditions are passed along, from children to children. And since we know so many activities that children of the 1880s knew, it's clear that passing along traditions is a very effective way of preserving them."

The Washington Revels then led the audience in a rousing rendition of the 19th century children's hand-clap game "Juba."

The program continued with photographic slides, narrations and songs depicting life in the alley communities—life that was hard, in dwellings that were dreary, in communities viewed by many as breeding grounds for crime, disease and despair. But, nevertheless, communities in which people "made a life for themselves—raising families, going to work and to church, and providing a loving environment for the children" flourished, said Ms. Kresh. She explained that Congress embarked on a long and controversial campaign to "bring light to dark places" and eliminate alley communities.

Ms. Cannon said, "The people who lived in the alleys were not alone. There were strong women who dedicated their lives to improving the lot of families, women and children in Washington's alley communities." She then introduced two such figures (played by Washington Revels): Nannie Helen Burroughs, who organized the Women's Convention—auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention—and founded the National Training School for Women and Girls; and Mary Church Terrell, who taught Burroughs at the M Street High School and later founded the Colored Women's League of Washington, D.C., and the National Association of Colored Women). In dramatic monologues Burroughs and Terrell told their life stories (available on the "Discovering Hidden Washington" Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/kidslc/sp-burroughs.html** and **www.loc.gov/loc/kidslc/sp-terrell.html**, respectively).

Marita V. Clance

Marita V. Clance

With several more songs in which the audience joined in and closing remarks, the performance came to an end. The schoolchildren then peppered the Library staff and Washington Revels performers with questions about the Library, the production, local history and alley life in Washington before filing out of the Coolidge Auditorium to return to their schools. Ms. Kresh encouraged the students to collect stories from their communities and to e-mail them to the Library or submit them via the form on the "Discovering Hidden Washington" Web site, to help the Library in "Telling America's Story." ◆

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office and editor of Library Services News, *a staff newsletter.*

Agency Day

Librarians Gather to Discuss the Law Library

BY MARIE-LOUISE BERNAL

Law librarians from other federal agencies with headquarters in the nation's capital were welcomed to the Law Library of Congress on May 11 for a program devised by Federal Law Librarians' President Rick McKinney, assistant law librarian at the Federal Reserve Board. The occasion was "Agency Day, " an annual event sponsored by the Federal Law Librarians' Special Interest Section of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C. (LLSDC), which unites library professionals from many of the executive agencies for meetings on a regular basis to discuss issues and developments of common interest to their special clients.

In focusing this year on the Law Library of Congress, Mr. McKinney gave federal librarians the chance to have a close-up view of how the Law Library fills a vital, but often little known, role in serving research and reference needs of the executive branch. The two-hour session in the conference room of the Law Library in the Madison Building was attended by professionals from the law libraries of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the Court of Veterans' Appeals, the Departments of Commerce, Education, Energy, Justice and Treasury, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Executive Office of the President, the Federal Election Commission, the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the Federal Reserve Board, General Accounting Office, the Legal Adviser's Office of the Department of State, and the Small Business Administration.

Law library managers, Daniel Hill Zafren, acting director of legal research, and Kersi Shroff, who serves both as Western law division chief and foreign legal specialist for the British Isles and Australia, gave an overview of the Law Library and described its unique resources. Kersi Shroff explained how the research staff of 23 foreign legal specialists-attorneys provide agency requesters answers to legal inquiries that may profoundly affect the people's lives.

Two such specialists were on hand, George Sfeir of the Eastern Law Division and Nicole Atwill of the Western Law Division, to detail some of the kinds of inquiries the staff receives. Ms. Atwill, whose work involves the laws of France and other French-speaking jurisdictions, and Mr. Sfeir, who is responsible for legal research on Islamic law and much of the Middle East, detailed the intricacies of doing research on such topics as asylum, extradition, bribery of foreign officials, electronic signature laws, money laundering, human rights and bank secrecy, to name but a few topics they meet in the course of their work. The audience learned how important to it is for the legal specialists to understand how the law fits within the cultural context of a given jurisdiction.

Willie "Skip" Swenson Jr

Agency Day speakers included (from left) Janice Hyde, Randy Wells, Mary Grady, Daniel Zafren, Rick McKinney, Pamela Barnes Craig, Rose Marie Clemandot, Nicole Atwill and Kersi Shroff.

In a basic orientation to the Law Library's Reading Room, Pamela Barnes Craig, senior legal research specialist, provided attendees with an overview of the Reading Room. Ms. Craig also shared with them the special problems involved with the Law Library being the largest law library in the world and keeping an up-to-date reference collection. Ms. Craig was joined by Randolf Wells, digital conversion specialist in the National Digital Law Library Project. Mr. Wells spoke about "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates: 1774-1873," which contains the digitized records of early House and Senate journals, early summaries of congressional debates, bills and resolutions and other material at **www.loc.gov**.

Program Officer Janice Hyde demonstrated the Law Library's own digital initiative, the Global Legal Information Network, (GLIN), which supports both the Law Library's research function and its collection in preserving primary material for posterity in digitized format. As a cooperative, not-for-profit federation of government agencies, or their designees, that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database, it contains statutes, regulations and related legal materials originating from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia. The database is password protected, but Ms. Hyde invited the federal agency libraries to contact her to acquire their own password.

The program concluded with tours of the Law Library led by Rose Marie Clemandot, chief of the Law Library Collection Services Division, and by Ms. Craig for participants interested in public services.

After the session in the Law Library, SIS members joined outgoing President Rick McKinney in a business luncheon held in the Montpelier Dining Room of the Madison Building. During this meeting, Meldie Kish, Law Librarian at the U.S. Small Business Administration, was elected secretary-treasurer/president-elect. On June 1, she began serving together with Mary Grady, Law Librarian at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and incoming president-elect. Besides the election, the discussion during the business meeting focused on possible new program topics for the coming year, including one-person libraries, new roles for federal librarians, marketing techniques and disaster planning. ◆

Ms. Bernal is a special assistant to the Law Librarian of Congress.

News from the Center for the Book

International Update

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the second in a series of articles that will summarize its activities during its first quarter century.

Highlights of the visit of Russian librarians: Nolan Yelich, state librarian of Virginia (far left), greets Olga Stepina; John Cole talks with Evguenia Kolesnikova and Elena Sineva.

Reading Promotion Project with Russian Librarians Launched

On April 24, the Center for the Book welcomed a delegation of nine prominent Russian librarians who came to the United State for eight days to learn about the center's national reading promotion program. Funded by the Open Society Institute in Moscow, the visit was the first phase of a cooperative reading promotion project of the institute, its Pushkin Library Megaproject and the center. The project's goals are to share information about effective reading promotion ideas and to encourage a better understanding of the importance of reading and libraries in a democratic society.

On April 25-26, the visitors, escorted by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, visited the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Center for the Book in Richmond. On April 27 they toured the District of Columbia Public Library, also the home of the District of Columbia Center for the Book. At the Library of Congress on April 30-May 2, they participated in the Center for the Book's annual state center "idea exchange" day, met with Dr. Billington and Russian area specialist Harry Leich, and visited the European Division. A second delegation of Russian regional librarians will visit on Oct. 21-30, and in spring 2002, Mr. Cole will lead a group of American reading and literacy promoters on a trip to Russia.

The delegates were: Elena M. Alexandronets, director of the Central Library System in Kaliningrad; Nellie N. Belova, director of the Vologda Regional Library; Evguenia M. Kolesnikova, director of the Don State Public Library in Rostov-Don; Anastasia A. Kornienko of the International Relations Department of the All-Russia State Library for Foreign Literature in Moscow; Svetlana D. Maldova, deputy director of the Tver Regional Library; Elena Sineva, director of the Murmansk Regional Library; Liudmila S. Spiridonava, deputy director of the National Library of the Chuvash Republic; Valeria D. Stelmakh of the Russian State Library in Moscow, project director; Olga S. Stepina, director of the Arkhangelsk Regional Library. Maria A. Vedenyapina, executive director of the Pushkin Library Megaproject, accompanied the visitors. The Pushkin project's goal is to strengthen libraries and library collections in Russia and other countries.

John Y Cole

Valeria Stelmakh addresses the annual "idea exchange" meeting of state centers for the book.

IFLA Reading Section Emphasizes Literacy and Reading Research

The Russian-U.S. reading promotion project described above was developed in cooperation with the Reading Section of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), which is chaired by John Cole, the center's director. A report on the project will be presented during IFLA's 67th annual conference in Boston on Aug. 17-25. The section's major sessions in Boston will focus on developing guidelines for library-based literacy programs and "Reading Research Around the World," a program on Aug. 20. The latest issue of *IFLA Journal* (Vol. 27, No. 2) features articles by two section members: "Literacy, Libraries and IFLA: Recent Developments and a Look at the Future," by John Y. Cole, and "Libraries and Literacy: a Preliminary Survey of the Literature," by Shirley A. Fitzgibbons.

International Highlights, 1978-2000.

Feb. 23, 1978. Four months after its establishment and in cooperation with the Association of American Publishers, the Center for the Book hosts an all-day meeting to discuss ways in which it might serve "as a useful catalyst in the area of international book and library programs."

Oct. 10, 1978. In cooperation with the Hispanic Division, the center hosts a public program on "The Book in Mexico."

May 17-18, 1979. In cooperation with the Asian Division, the center sponsors a symposium on "Japanese Literature in Translation."

June 7-9, 1979. The center, the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA) and the Graduate School of Library Studies at the University of Hawaii sponsor a conference on "The International Flow of Information: A Trans-Pacific Perspective," in Honolulu. Immediately after the meeting, the center and USICA host 17 participants from 12 East Asian and Pacific Rim countries on a two-week visit to Los Angeles, New York City, Washington, D.C., and Dallas. The center publishes the conference proceedings in 1981.

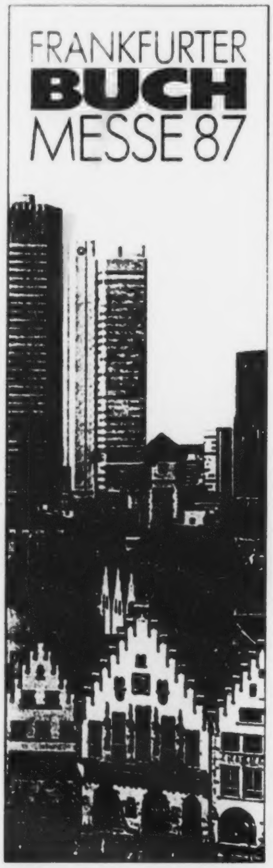
1982. The center publishes *U.S. International Book Programs, 1981.*

THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BOOKS GIVE US WINGS

John Y Cole

Through the years, the Center for the Book has been a popular stop for international visitors. During her visit on March 26, Ellen Ndeshi Namhila, director of the Namibia Library and International Service, stocked up on Center for the Book publications and promotional materials.

The Center for the Book participated in the Frankfort Book Fair from 1987 to 1994. This bookmark is from the 1987 event.



1983. The center publishes *U.S. Books Abroad: Neglected Ambassadors* by Curtis G. Benjamin.

Oct. 30, 1985. In cooperation with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the center sponsors a symposium on "Book Studies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe."

1986. The center and the Asian Division publish *Multiple Meanings: The Written Word in Japan—Past, Present, and Future,* an illustrated volume based on joint conferences held at the Library of Congress in 1979 and 1984.

1987. The center receives the International Book Award, presented by the International Book Committee, a UNESCO-affiliated body, in recognition of the center's "imaginative and practical campaigns on behalf of books and reading in all their diverse aspects, which have inspired similar efforts in the United States and internationally."

October 1987. In cooperation with the U.S. Information Agency, the center begins staffing a Library of Congress exhibit booth at the annual Frankfurt Book Fair. The project ends in 1994.

1989. The center publishes *International Library Horizons: Some Personal Observations* by Robert Vosper.

Nov. 8-9, 1990. The center and the Near East Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division sponsor a conference on "The Book in the Islamic World: The Written World and Communication in the Middle East."

Oct. 29-31, 1991. The center is a sponsor of "The National Library in the Life of the Nation: The Lenin State Library and the Library of Congress," a conference held in Moscow.

Feb. 10-11, 1993. The center hosts a dinner marking the 50th anniversary of American libraries overseas and a conference to discuss the role of U.S. Information Agency libraries abroad.

June 18-22, 1996. The center is a sponsor of "Libraries and Reading in Times of Cultural Change," an international conference in Vologda, Russia.

April 23, 1999. The center is a sponsor of an event at the United Nations celebrating "World Book and Copyright Day."

Sept. 8, 2000. The center continues its annual commemoration of International Literacy Day by hosting a daylong program for preschoolers, the general public, and reading and literacy professionals at the Library of Congress.

Oct. 23-26, 2000. The center is one of the sponsors of the Library of Congress Bicentennial symposium "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future." ◆

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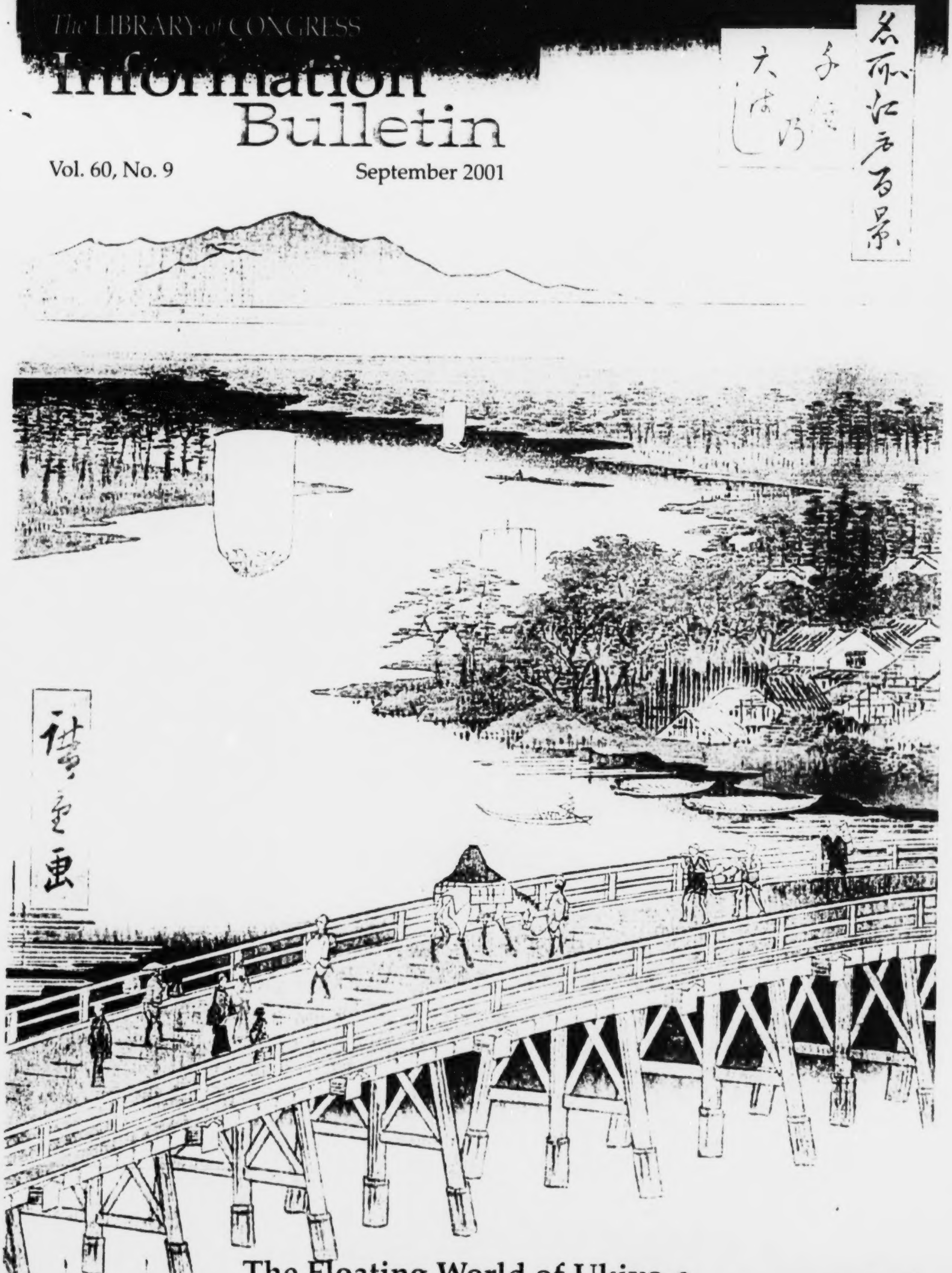
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The Floating World of Ukiyo-e

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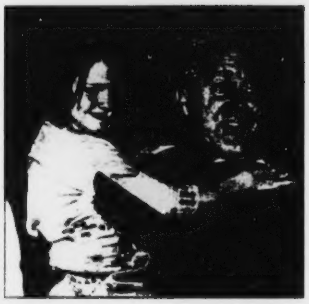

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On the Cover: *Great Bridge at Senju* (*Senju no ōhashi*) by Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), from the series *A Hundred Famous Views of Edo* (*Meisho Edo hyakkei*), 1856. On display in the Library's exhibition, "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance."

Cover Story: A new exhibition of masterpieces from the Library's extensive collection of Japanese art and literature has opened. 198

Musical Mentors: The Library has embarked on a new educational program with the Juilliard String Quartet. 187

Find It Online: A new Web-based search system for copyright records is now available. 187

Thanks for the Memory: The American Library Fellows Program just finished its fifth and final year. 188

New on the Web Site: Civil War treasures from the New-York Historical Society are now online. 189

Canadian Cousin: Canadian National Librarian Roch Carrier spoke at a Library dinner Aug. 15. 190

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Summer Help: The Library celebrated the 50th anniversary of a special Geography and Map internship program. 192

A Collection Unfolds: Staffer Charley Peterson has donated 16,000 road maps to the Library. 194

Versatile Maestro: The Library has acquired the collection of the late composer and musical scholar Herman Berlinski. 197

Conservation Corner: Library preservationists worked to prepare pieces for "The Floating World" exhibition. 204

Hearing America Sing: The 2001-2002 concert season at the Library includes new works, old classics, webcasts and more. 206

Tracer Bullets: New bibliographies on flight are available. 208

Law Library News: The Law Library is working with the Inter-American Development Bank; also, a report from the AAAL 2001 conference. 209

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

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Mentorship from the Juilliard

Quartet to Assume New Educational Role at Library

As part of its mission to reach the broadest possible public, the Library of Congress is embarking on a new educational program with the Juilliard String Quartet.

Starting in the 2003-2004 concert season, the Library's legendary Stradivarius instruments will be passed on for use in concerts at the Library's Coolidge Auditorium, donated by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge in 1925, to younger quartets under the mentorship of the Juilliard and other distinguished string players yet to be announced. This will extend the residency to include other quartets, but it will not end the relationship between the Juilliard Quartet and the Library. The instruments were given to the Library's Music Division by Gertrude Clarke Whittall in 1935 and have been used almost exclusively since then by the Budapest Quartet (1937-1962) and the Juilliard.

Joel Smirnoff, Ronald Copes, Joel Krosnick and Samuel Rhodes of the Juilliard String Quartet

The plan was developed by members of the quartet, Joel Smirnoff, Ronald Copes, Samuel Rhodes and Joel Krosnick with Music Division Chief Jon Newsom during discussions about the upcoming celebration of the Quartet's 40th anniversary with the Library.

It was Mrs. Whittall's wish, expressed in conversations with officers of the Library and documented, that the instruments be used by as many artists who were engaged to perform in the Library's concerts as possible. When the instruments were first purchased by Mrs. Whittall, however, it was difficult to find a qualified string quartet that would agree to use the instruments exclusively on the Library premises and accept the restriction, still in effect through Mrs. Whittall's instrument of gift, on removing them from the Library. Artists are reluctant to perform publicly on instruments they cannot play regularly.

Moreover, musicians accomplished in chamber music were rare at that time, because chamber music was then a relative novelty in America. It took decades of proselytizing by the Library through free public concerts and broadcasts made possible through Mrs. Coolidge's and Mrs. Whittall's generosity to establish a firm place for chamber music in America. Fortunately, a great quartet arrived and rose to the challenge of playing the instruments, solving the problem of access to the instruments by moving to Washington. That was the famed Budapest Quartet, which, in 1962, was succeeded by the Juilliard.

Today there are many excellent quartets, and chamber music in America is flourishing, as was demonstrated recently by a series of master classes held jointly by the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian under the auspices of the Irving Caesar

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Copyright Office Announces New Search System

The U.S. Copyright Office has announced availability of a new Web-based search method for finding copyright information about millions of books, music recordings, movies, software and other works. The service is designed with user-friendly features for first-time and occasional users.

Users can search copyright records dating back to 1978 in three categories: General Works, consisting of books, music, films, maps and software; Serials, such as magazines and newspapers; and Documents, such as contracts, licenses and wills that relate to copyright ownership. The service is an alternative to an older, Telnet-based system. Access to the copyright records is essential for enabling both the creators and users of copyrighted works to execute their rights and meet their obligations under the provisions of the copyright law.

"This new search system will better serve people interested in finding copyright information in our databases," said Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters. "It is part of our continuing effort to upgrade service to the public and make the records of the Copyright Office more accessible to a worldwide audience."

Members of the public may access the service thorough the Copyright Office Web site at **www.loc.gov/copyright/search**.

The copyright system has been a part of the Library of Congress since 1870. In addition to administering the copyright law, the U.S. Copyright Office creates and maintains the public record of copyright registrations and recorded documents, provides technical assistance and policy advice on copyright issues to Congress and executive branch agencies, offers information to the general public and obtains copies of works for the collections of the Library of Congress. ◆

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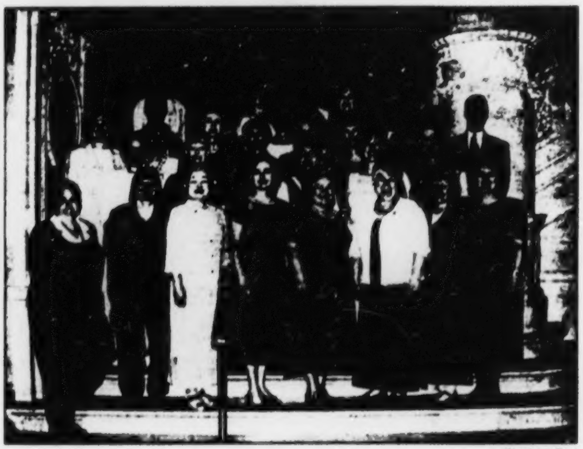
Elizabeth L. Brown

American Memory fellows Martha Battle and Mike Larson examine original documents on a tour of the Geography and Map Division.



Elizabeth Paul

Participants and instructors in the American Memory Fellows Institute for Week 1 (elementary and middle school teachers and media specialists)

A Lasting Memory

The Fifth American Memory Fellows Institute

BY SUSAN VECCIA

"What a lasting memory!" said one American Memory Fellow at the conclusion of a weeklong visit to the Library of Congress.

"If America's children can see the value in history and the items that teach us that history, maybe we can create a better America," concluded another. "I wish every teacher in America could have this experience."

Funded by generous foundation support, this flagship outreach project of the American Memory Fellows Program is now in its fifth and final year. This year's participants were equally as enthusiastic as those who preceded them. The Class of 2001 joins a fellowship of 250 K-12 educators who are working in their communities to strengthen education through engaging students with primary sources. While the "institute" will not continue in its present form, the experience will be shared electronically in the years ahead through the Library's Learning Page (**www.loc.gov/learn**).

This year's Fellows were challenged by Randy Bass, an educator and scholar from Georgetown University, to think creatively about teaching and learning. Why do we learn? How do we learn? How do we apply what we know from our own experiences to reach new understanding? How do we both listen to others' ideas *and* think about our own views? What does this Socratic dialog have to do with K-12 teachers and the Library of Congress American Memory collections?

The notion that using primary sources (such as the digitized materials available from American Memory at **www.loc.gov**) personalizes history and makes it more engaging is at the heart of these questions.

For example, once a student is hooked on a first-person account, he or she is often inspired to learn more about that person and event.

Said one American Memory Fellow, "Primary sources are not the lesson. They are additional tools to capture the attention of students to stimulate the desire to learn." Primary sources in themselves are incomplete and fragmentary, often raising more questions than they answer. They may reflect bias. They may reflect a point of view fashionable at the time. Discovering these facts and researching the context provides learning with real understanding. Increasingly, teachers are required to use primary sources and, in so doing, are tackling difficult subjects through this inquiry and research process. During the month of July, 50 teachers and school librarians came to

Elizabeth L. Brown

Laura Campbell, associate librarian for strategic initiatives, addresses the American Memory Fellows during the closing banquet of Week 2.

the Library of Congress to learn about primary sources and how to integrate them into their curriculum.

Since 1997, the Library of Congress has offered the American Memory Fellows Institute, which brings 50 educators to the Library each summer. This year, participants gathered in the National Digital Library Learning Center and worked with the American Memory historical collections to create exemplary teaching units that draw upon these materials. During the school year that follows the institute, the Fellows complete their project, testing it with their own students and colleagues. An additional responsibility includes teaching other colleagues about primary sources and the digital resources from the Library of Congress in a wide range of venues—from presentations in schools to district, state and national events.

Since its inception, this has been a highly competitive and popular program, which now reaches nearly all 50 states. This year, participants were selected from a pool of 300 applicants, all of whom were required to have Internet access, experience with primary sources and professional leadership skills. Participants must apply as one of a two-person team who will work together to develop their project.

The Class of 2001 represented 21 states. Members were almost equally divided among elementary, middle and high schools. This year, the group was divided into two weeklong sessions. Session one, July 15-20, comprised elementary and middle school teachers and school library specialists. Session two, July 22-27, was largely middle and high school educators. During an intensive week of hands-on workshops, small-group discussions and visits to various divisions, American Memory Fellows were given an intensive introduction to the Library's primary source collections. Workshops were offered by Library staff, returning American Memory Fellows and visiting museum and archival scholars.

Elizabeth L. Brown

Heather Klamrzynski and Ken Smith work on the draft of their digital lesson plan.

These collaborative team-building activities also build a spirit of camaraderie among participants. Said one departing Fellow, "This has been an incredible week. I leave with sadness in my heart only because I truly feel like we have become a family." The Class of 2001 joins the online network of American Memory Fellows and will continue its work in schools and communities nationwide. Many Fellows return to their schools with a new sense of themselves as educators and mentors. Said one, "I feel that I am going home with a wealth of knowledge to be shared with my colleagues, and I take very seriously the responsibility to do so." ◆

Ms. Veccia is manager of User Services in the Library's National Digital Library Program.

Civil War Treasures Online

New York Collection Added to American Memory

"Civil War Treasures from the New-York Historical Society" is the latest addition to the Library's American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**. The online presentation contains materials drawn from 12 collections housed at the New-York Historical Society. The "Civil War Treasures" online collection is a cooperative project of the Library of Congress and the New-York Historical Society.

Founded in 1804, the New-York Historical Society houses one of the oldest research libraries and museums in the United States. Collections documenting the Civil War are a particular strength of the society.

Pictorial items in the digitized Civil War collection include 731 stereographs, more than 70 photographs from an album, 178 sketches from three different collections, 304 posters, 29 etchings of caricatures and nearly 500 envelopes with printed or embossed decoration related to Civil War events and personalities. Items from manuscript collections include the first and only issue of *The Prison Times* handwritten by Confederate prisoners held at Fort Delaware; 32 letters by Sarah Blunt, a nurse in military hospitals at Point Lookout, Md., and Harper's Ferry, W.Va.; and three letters by Walt Whitman. The letters complement the Library's Walt Whitman "Poet at Work" online collection.

The digitization of "Civil War Treasures from the New-York Historical Society" was made possible through the generous support of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

The Mellon Foundation also supported the digitization of another American Memory Collection, the papers of author, educator and political philosopher Hannah Arendt (1906-1975). A preview of the collection debuted online in March 2001. Parts of the collection and the finding aid are now available for public access on the Library's Web site. The entire digitized collection is available to researchers in reading rooms at the Library of Congress, the new School University in New York City and the Hannah Arendt Center at the University of Oldenburg, Germany. ◆

The Word from Canada

Roch Carrier Speaks at Library

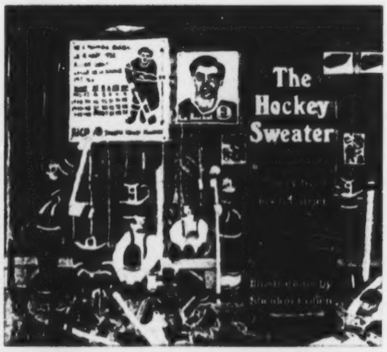
BY ROBERT FISTICK

Canadian National Librarian Roch Carrier announced major plans to develop new and improved services to 3.1 million blind, visually impaired and print-handicapped Canadians during a reception and dinner held in his honor at the Library of Congress on Aug. 15 in conjunction with the International Federation of Library Associations' Section of Libraries for the Blind Pre-conference 2001.

Speaking to an international audience of leaders and directors of blind organizations, Mr. Carrier spelled out his efforts to develop plans "to serve this group of Canadians that has not been represented in the program of the National Library of Canada." He became Canada's fourth National Librarian on Oct. 1, 1999.

Mr. Carrier was introduced by Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress and host of the event held in the Thomas Jefferson Building. In his introduction, Mr. Cylke noted one of Mr. Carrier's more famous books, *The Hockey Sweater*, first published in 1979, and asked if Mr. Carrier might read his well-known children's book to the audience, each of whom received a copy. *The Hockey Sweater* "documents a Canadian boy's upbringing, education and growing sense of cultural alienation from his community," according to *Contemporary Literary Criticism*. The book is described as "an illustrated story for primary graders, [and] exhibits Carrier's characteristic political overtones on such topics as French Canadian nationalism and the English-French language barrier." In the story, "a disastrous boyhood episode is fondly re-created," according to one reviewer. Growing up in rural Quebec, young Roch and all of his friends idolize the beloved Montreal Canadiens. Roch is understandably mortified when his mother presents him with a new jersey—that of the hated rival Toronto Maple Leafs. To make matters worse, Roch is expected to wear the dreaded blue-and-white in public. "*The Hockey Sweater* is a funny story," asserted *School Library Journal* contributor Joan McGrath, "but it is the fun of an adult looking indulgently back to remember a horrible childhood humiliation from the tranquil plateau of adulthood."

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Canadian National Librarian Roch Carrier read from his children's book, *The Hockey Sweater*, at a dinner at the Library of Congress.

Mr. Carrier provided an anecdote-filled rendition of *The Hockey Sweater*. In setting the scene, he said, "The story took place a long time ago in Quebec. A very small town … there were less than 2,000 people living there, all white and Roman Catholic." Especially interesting was an anecdote about the Montreal Canadiens' star player, Maurice "Rocket" Richard. Mr. Carrier interrupted his narration when he read about his team all wearing No. 9 on their backs—Rocket Richard's number. Mr. Carrier said, "At the beginning of his career, Richard was No. 15, and one day this very shy, nontalkative man went to see his boss, Frank Selke, and said, 'Boss, no more 15; I want 9.' 'How come?' Selke asked. 'I want 9 because last night I got a daughter … 9 pounds … so I want 9!'"

After reading *The Hockey Sweater*, Mr. Carrier elaborated on his plans to develop library services for the blind in Canada. He noted that after first becoming national librarian, he developed a national task force report in concert with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB) and its executive director, Euclid Herie. "With less than $20,000—shared equally by CNIB and the National Library—a national survey demonstrated the need for the National Library to make accessibility a major program." Mr. Carrier noted that a major finding of the task force was that "3.1 million Canadians cannot read conventional print as a result of a visual, physical or learning disability; they do not have equitable and free access to technology and information; their trainers don't have the training; Canada relies heavily on the Library of Congress and Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic in the United States; language materials other than English are scarce; timeliness of information is a problem; Canada has a number of programs, but it seems they are not well coordinated and they lack funding; and Canadians want to be served locally."

Summing up the task force report, Mr. Carrier said, "Perhaps it's not great news to you, but to us it was very well articulated. We had a document that we could go with and talk with to a number of people who we wish to become our partners." He said he distributed the task force report to the media, the medical profession, the government and its various offices, as well as industries in Canada.

As a result of the task-force effort with CNIB, Mr. Carrier said, he created a national council on access "made from a number of people, including publishers, consumer groups, of course … people with print handicaps, nonprofit organizations and the private

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Toward the Digital Talking Book

NLS Discusses Its Digital Future

BY LEANNE KEARNS

"Which technology will remain for the long haul?"

Brad Kormann and his colleagues will work to answer this question as they plan the digital future of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS).

On June 12, Mr. Kormann briefed an audience about the Digital Audio Development Project, whose goal is to develop a digital talking book (DTB). The lecture was one in a series of briefings about digital initiatives at the Library. In addition to Mr. Kormann, chief of the NLS Materials Development Division, speakers were Michael Moodie, Research and Development officer; Judy Dixon, Consumer Relations officer; and Stephen Prine, head of the Network Services Section.

According to Mr. Kormann, making the move from analog to a completely new format is "like turning an aircraft carrier around—it takes time." But it is a move that must be made in order to meet the needs of a more technically sophisticated population and to contain the costs of servicing obsolete playback equipment.

Advantages of a digitally based system are many. For example, sound quality of the digital recordings will be higher and users will be able to listen to an entire book without having to manipulate the medium, such as turning a tape over or changing a disc. Navigational capabilities will make it possible for users to jump to a chapter, skip through a paragraph or insert bookmarks in various locations. Users will also be able to access the full text of some books in electronic format, along with the recorded version, so that the text can be spelled out and searched. These are features not currently available to users who are visually impaired.

To begin the process of upgrading to digital technology, a Digital Audio Development Committee was established to identify tasks, such as:

- NLS will ask patrons to define the features they require in the next generation of talking books. NLS currently serves more than 750,000 people, but estimates that more than 3 million are eligible for its services. NLS is working with the assistance of many groups, under the auspices of National Information Standards Organization (NISO), to develop a DTB standard.
- NLS must simulate a digital talking book player, using a personal computer, to assist in the design of the user interface for a DTB playback device. Mr. Moodie demonstrated NLS's software-based player, illustrating several navigation modes. "A digital talking book player is basically a Web browser," he explained. According to Mr. Moodie, it is most important to "keep the complexity level low by making it as intuitive to use as possible."
- A tool will be developed to compare the various options for distributing DTBs. NLS is studying historical costs of the current system and will begin projecting costs of future systems this fall.
- NLS must also select an acceptable copyright protection system to be sure that only eligible users are accessing the material.
- Another step addresses the need to design efficient tools for production of DTBs and a playback machine that has all of the capabilities identified by NISO participants. Toward this end, NLS will cosponsor a design competition with the Industrial Designers Society of America. Beginning in January 2002, industrial design students will be invited to submit their design concepts. First, second and third place winners will be announced at the IDSA National Conference, July 20-23, 2002.

"Finalizing the NISO standard and development of a digital talking book machine are the major focus of NLS's digital efforts, but the move to a digital technology will also have dramatic effects on how our cooperating network of libraries will provide service, said Mr. Prine. NLS is working to expedite the communications between itself and its network of cooperating libraries, consisting of 57 regional libraries and 80 subregional libraries, primarily by developing electronic communication capabilities to be used for provision of information as well as network reporting to NLS.

Ms. Dixon then demonstrated Web-Braille for the audience. Begun in the summer of 1999, Web-Braille is an Internet-based service that contains computer files of braille books and magazines produced by NLS. After two years, NLS has made electronic versions of more than 3,800 titles and all 25 NLS-produced braille magazines available to braille-reading blind people. Web-Braille users are excited by the program because it is the first time they have been able to browse through a wide variety of books before selecting one to read.

In conclusion, Mr. Kormann noted, "Albert Einstein once said, 'The gift of imagination is worth more to me than all the world's positive knowledge.' Our job at NLS is to try to harness this imagination and technology and build a program that is cost- and mission-effective." ◆

Ms. Kearns was an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Juilliard

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Trust. Members of the Juilliard and the Smithsonian's Axelrod Quartet participated.

"We are using the occasion of the Quartet's 40th anniversary with the Library," said Mr. Newsom, "to celebrate with something that seems new, but is really the original idea behind Mrs. Whittall's gift. We will have limited appointments of two or three years' duration for young quartets who will work under the guidance of the Juilliard Quartet and other distinguished artists. This will make the instruments available to many string players and it will give them a chance to gain experience and well-deserved public exposure in the Library's chamber music series."

The Juilliard Quartet will continue to perform at the Library, but there will be no more established residencies. ◆

Summer Help for Geography & Map

G&M Division Special Project Hosts Interns

By LEANNE KEARNS

This summer the Library celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Geography and Map Division Special Project by hosting five interns from July 9 through Aug. 10.

Kristi Jensen, Carolyn Kadri, Christopher Mixon, Rod Pollock and Christopher Thiry came from universities across the country with the same passion for geography.

"We are very proud that this program has existed for 50 years, said John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Map Division. "This particular group was the largest we have had in recent years, and they were a very fine crew."

The program was developed out of a need to process the thousands of maps that the Geography and Map Division began receiving from federal libraries and mapping agencies after the end of World War II. At that time, with a staff of only 17, the division was not able to process the maps at their accelerated rate of acquisition.

In April 1951, former division chief Arch C. Gerlach received permission to hire temporary summer employees, establishing what was then called the Summer Map Processing Project. Because funds were limited, Mr. Gerlach persuaded some institutions to sponsor participants at their own expense, in exchange for the privilege of selecting duplicates for their own map collection. Under this arrangement, the Library, as well as participating institutions, benefit from the program.

Gary Fitzpatrick

Michael Buscher, head of the Geography and Map Collections Management team, with participants in the division's Special Project: Rod Pollack, Kristi Jensen, Christopher Thiry, Carolyn Kadri and Christopher Mixon. Robert Morris, technical information specialist in Geography and Map, stands at far right.

The map selection component of the program remains in effect today. To date, the Library has provided more than 2 million duplicate maps and atlases to 438 participants from 135 colleges and universities from across the country. According to current intern Christopher Thiry, being allowed to select duplicate maps for the participating institution is "like putting a kid in a candy store."

At the time the summer program began, it was estimated that the Geography and Map division had accumulated a backlog of between 750,000 and 1 million charts and maps that were in need of processing. Therefore, the main assignment for summer workers was to assist the full-time employees in sorting, cataloging, geographically arranging and filing the backlog.

Gary Fitzpatrick

Current Library staff who began their association with the Library through the special project include (from left) Allen Wayner, Peter Stark, Ronald Grim, Kathryn Engstrom, Juan-Carlos Vega and Richard Fox (not pictured: James Flatness). All are Geography and Map staff except Mr. Wayner and Mr. Stark, who work in the Anglo-American Acquistions Division.

When the first phase of the project was completed in 1961, the division continued to recruit summer interns for a variety of assignments. With the development of MARC Map, a cataloging tool, in the 1970s, assignments involved using the computer as a tool for organizing maps and collections online.

Robert Morris, a technical information specialist, has worked closely with the interns since he joined the Geography and Map Division 14 years ago. He has found each group to be enthusiastic about having the opportunity to work at the Library of Congress.

"It's a lot of fun to work with the interns," he said. "Through the program, we gain exposure to the needs of university map collections across the country."

This year's group of interns was given a wide range of assignments. Kristi Jensen, an earth sciences librarian at Pennsylvania State University, was given two tasks. One assignment involved creating a database for a recently acquired collection of road maps (see story on page 194). The database, which will eventually be accessible to the public through the Library's Web site, will enable users to search for maps by year, title or geographic area. Her second assignment was to research and compile a list of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Web sites, which will be used as a Web resource to link people to all of the sites.

Carolyn Kadri, a map cataloger at the University of Texas at Arlington, and Christopher Mixon, a library assistant for the map collection at Auburn University, worked together to create a database for the Geography and Map pamphlet file.

"I had a great project to work on, but I would have come to mop floors for the chance to work in the Library's Geography and Map Division," said Mr. Mixon.

Rod Pollock, a special formats cataloger at the University of Georgia, worked with the National Digital Library to catalog digital images of Civil War maps. His main assignment was to edit bibliographic information, including a description classification and subject analysis for each map. The Civil War map records he worked on will eventually be available online.

Christopher Thiry has been a map librarian at the Colorado School of Mines for six years, where he has organized and maintained more than 191,000 maps. While at the Library, he processed some of the approximately 300,000 map sheets that the Geography and Map Division recently received from the National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

The process of recruiting interns has evolved throughout the years. In the past, the division sent letters about the program to more than 150 colleges and universities across the country. This year, the division publicized the program on the Internet, through several geography-related listservs that map librarians across the country monitor.

In a number of cases, temporary recruitment through the Special Project has led to permanent employment at the Library. There are currently seven permanent employees who began their association with the Library through the Special Project.

Division Chief Hébert noted other benefits of the Geography and Map Division Special Project. "Through the program, the Library has furthered the development of map collections at academic institutions throughout the U.S. The program cements the relationship between the Library and the nation's map libraries." ◆

Ms. Kearns was an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Books & Beyond at the Library

Robert Sapolsky (above) and Catherine Allgor (below, center) were two popular "Books & Beyond" speakers last March. Mr. Sapolsky discussed his book *A Primate's Memoir.* Ms. Allgor, with Center for the Book Director John Cole and Mary Wolfskill of the Manuscript Division, talked about her book, *Parlor Politics: In Which the Ladies of Washington Help Build a City and a Government.* ◆

Carrier

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sector. We created a group who will advise us on what to do. This national council now has a work plan." The most urgent issues include:

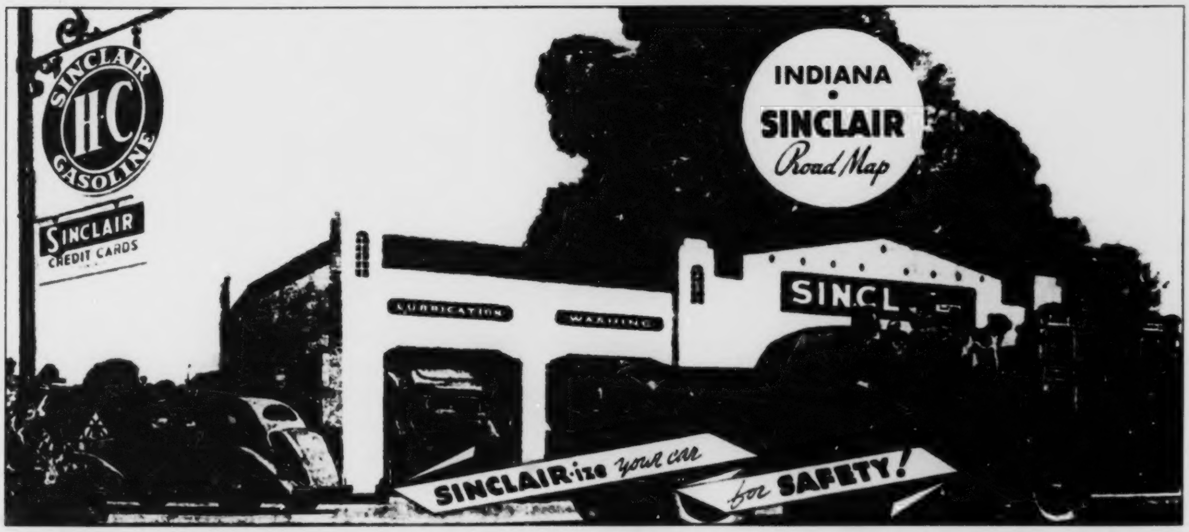
- Updating the National Library's union catalog and increasing as much as possible interlibrary loan and document delivery in multiple formats;
- Providing appropriate assistive technology training on the technologies for users;
- Making government publications available in multiple formats, concurrent with print, including e-texts and Web sites;
- Providing resources to support Canadian publishers and alternate-format producers in using master files to create multiple formats in a timely and affordable fashion;
- Establishing federal appropriations to increase the volume of materials available to Canadians with print disabilities.

Mr. Carrier noted, "These national council recommendations are now part to the National Library of Canada's Strategic Plan. … My next step is to present this plan to the prime minister and the Canadian government."

Mr. Cylke presented Mr. Carrier with a Library of Congress Bicentennial paperweight. A brief discussion with the audience on strategies of libraries for the blind and physically handicapped around the world followed. A lively conversation about the new age of digital talking books captivated guests from the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia and the United States. A commemorative program featuring Mr. Carrier's career highlights was distributed, and Mr. Carrier held a book-signing of *The Hockey Sweater* at the close of the evening's festivities.

An internationally acclaimed writer and author, Mr. Carrier is well known for several novels that are considered classics and are used in schools and universities around the world, in both French and English. Some have been translated into other languages. His plays have been produced both in Canada and abroad. He has also written screenplays, including *Le martien de Noël* and *Le chandail.* ◆

Mr. Fistick is head of the Publications and Media Section of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.



The Charles Peterson Collection complements other oil company maps already held by the Geography and Map Division, such as this 1930s Sinclair road map showing a woman at the wheel of the car.

A Collector's Passion

Staffer Donates Oil Company Road Maps

By HELEN DALRYMPLE

Young Charles Peterson was fascinated by maps. As a young boy, in 1947-1948, he began collecting road maps from local gas stations in the Lancaster, Pa., area where he lived. He prevailed upon his father, a doctor who made house calls, to take him along in the car and stop at gas stations so that he could pick up free maps from other oil companies and expand his collection.

It wasn't long before Charley realized that he had to change his tactics if he were ever going to have a complete collection of oil company road maps, and by the 1950s he was writing to the various oil companies each year to request their entire output of maps for that year. And they sent them to him, free of charge.

The oil companies recognized the value of marketing to the children of the baby boom. "Kids loved getting something for free, especially something as terrific as a map," said the authors of *Hitting the Road* (Chronicle Books). "Road maps had sparkling graphics and magical scenes that could set a child's imagination spinning. …Oil companies knew that, when the time came for a pit stop, these bedazzled children could be remarkably influential as to which gas station would get the honor."

Charley Peterson continued acquiring the maps in this way into the mid-1960s. By then he was in college and had other things on his mind, but his interest in geography and maps never waned. He earned a B.A. in Russian at Northwestern University and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Washington at Seattle in historical geography, and he continued to expand his map collection by trading with other map collectors.

Lanca Perry

Diane Kresh, director for Public Service Collections, and John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Map Division, join Charles Peterson (center) in the presentation of his collection to Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, earlier this year.

Charles Peterson is now a senior map cataloger in the Library's Geography and Map Division, where he works on maps of the Mid-Atlantic states of the United States, northern and eastern Europe, and foreign-language maps in Russian, Greek, Armenian and Georgian. He has recently given to the Library his complete collection of 16,000 oil company maps, acquired over the past 50 years. He has been bringing in the maps—all organized and cataloged—box by box over the past several months.

Although the Library already has a substantial collection of oil company

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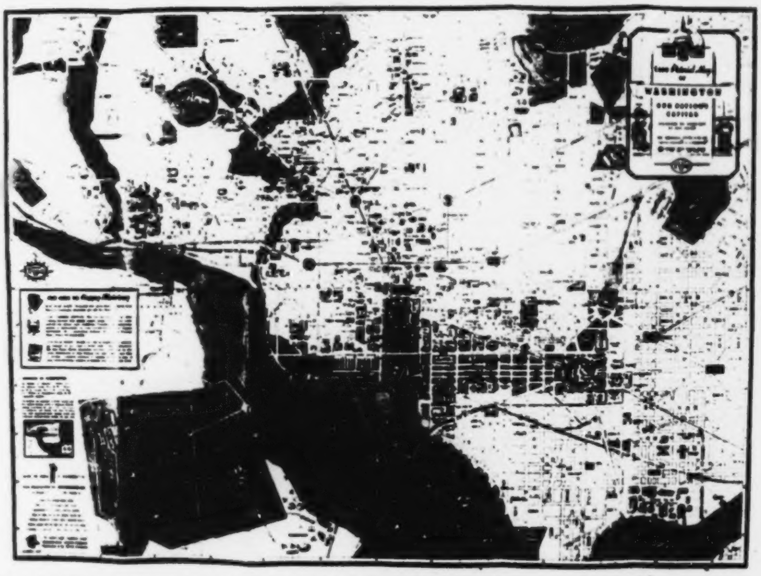
maps dating back to the early years of the 20th century, the value of the Peterson Collection, according to James Flatness, cartographic specialist for the Geography and Map Division, is that it is so complete for the period of time, 1948 to 1973, which in many ways was the heyday for the production of oil company road maps.

"At first I collected any kind of map I could put my hands on," Mr. Peterson said earlier this year. But then he began to concentrate his interest on those colorful road maps that he could get free. Some companies produced several hundred in a year, he added, while others might only send along two or three maps. And his timing couldn't have been better, because the three major map-producing companies—Rand McNally, General Drafting and H.M. Gousha—were just resuming production of road maps for the various oil companies following the end of World War II.



Two 1950s Esso maps from the Peterson Collection provide drivers with a pictorial guide to area attractions: Washington, D.C. (above), and the state of New Jersey (below) with drawings to highlight featured sites.

Although some road maps and guidebooks were produced for bicyclists and early automobiles in the first years of the 20th century, road maps didn't really come into their own until legislation was passed in 1925 creating the first numbering system for U.S. interstate highways: odd-numbered roads ran north and south, and even-numbered roads ran east and west. This made it much easier for motorists to follow a map without having to rely on odometer readings or other kinds of markers along the route.

Oil companies soon realized that they could use colorful road maps to encourage people to leave their homes and travel in their cars—and thereby create a demand for their products such as oil, gasoline and tires.

According to *Hitting the Road*, a history of American road maps:

> Oil-company maps grew out of the competitive spirit in America at a time when automobiling was just beginning to pick up speed. ... As the country passionately embraced the automobile, the road map celebrated that affair with a keen understanding of the needs and aspirations of the American motorist.
>
> From the very beginning, the sponsors and designers of road maps used their cover art to stimulate the motorist's desire to travel. They selected cover images and graphic styles that inspired wishful fantasies of life on the road, changing these images as each passing year brought new trends and new aspirations to the motoring public.

Initially, the idea was to get people into their cars and out on the road, so covers emphasized the scenic vistas, the spirit of adventure and the freedom of the open road. As competition among the oil companies increased, they began to feature their own service stations as convenient, helpful stopping places along the open road. In the 1930s women were often featured as drivers on road maps. With the resumption of oil company map production after the war, scenic representations of the natural wonders of the country were used to get the nation driving again.

As the baby boom began to take shape in the late 1940s and early 1950s, oil companies realized that children and fami-

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lies were a new force to be considered. "Prior to the war, road map illustrators barely noticed children. ... but by the fifties, with the population exploding like never before ... the vacation by car became one of the fundamental aspirations of postwar American life and one of the most common visual metaphors to appear on road map covers," according to a popular history of oil company road maps.

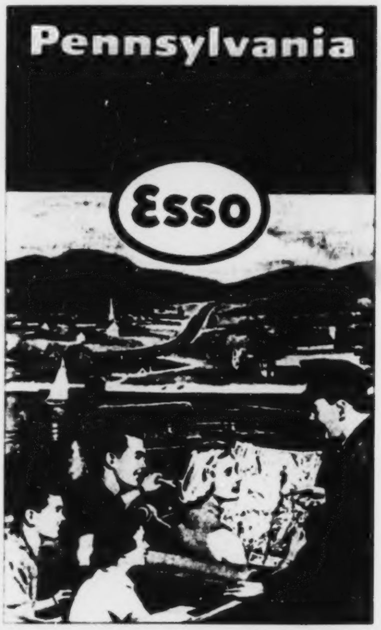
With the creation of the national Interstate road system, everyone was driving; there was no need to stimulate people to travel, but rather to attract them to your own gas station. At the same time, it was becoming more and more expensive for the oil companies to produce full-color maps (by the early 1970s they were costing the companies about 20 cents apiece rather than the 5 to 10 cents apiece they had cost earlier), so the cover designs on the free road maps were becoming more humdrum, less colorful.

The 1973 Arab oil embargo dealt the final blow to the distribution of free oil company road maps. In 1972 the oil companies gave away an estimated 250 million road maps, the most ever. Production and distribution of the free road maps dwindled through the 1970s, and by 1980 they were nearly a thing of the past. It is estimated that during the 70 years or so of free oil company road maps, some 8 billion were given away.

To a large degree state tourism bureaus have moved to fill the gap, and free state road maps are available from most states today. In addition, automobile clubs such as the American Automobile Association, which started producing road maps in 1902, provide maps free to their members. Also, the major map-producing companies, such as Rand McNally and American Map Corp., sell maps directly under their own brand names.

But to enthusiasts like Charley Peterson, nothing rivals those wonderful vintage oil company road maps that were once ubiquitous and have now gone the way of other icons of early highway travel like Burma Shave signs and Howard Johnson restaurants. ◆

Ms. Dalrymple is a senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.



By the 1950s, many oil company maps featured families traveling by car, encouraging more and more people to take a vacation in the family automobile.

Caricature and Cartoon

Swann Foundation Announces Fellow for 2001-2002

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, administered by the Library of Congress, announces the selection of Martha Jane Nadell, who recently completed a Ph.D. in the history of American civilization at Harvard University, to receive its 2001-2002 Swann Foundation Fellowship.

Ms. Nadell's project, "'The Old Negro': Race and Representation in Post Bellum America," is intended to form the beginning of a book that will emerge from her dissertation, which examines connections between the visual arts and literature by and about African Americans in the 1920s-1950s. In the new research she will explore images of the "Old Negro" in popular visual and literary culture. She plans to focus on 19th century representations of "blackness," especially caricatures and cartoons published as illustrations in books and magazines.

In the interest of increasing awareness and extending documentation of Library of Congress collections, Ms. Nadell is required to make use of the Library's collections and be in residence for at least two weeks during the award period. She will also deliver a public lecture on her work in progress during the award period.

New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) established the Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon in 1967. An avid collector, Swann assembled a large group of original drawings by 400 artists, spanning two centuries, which his estate bequeathed to the Library of Congress in the 1970s. Mr. Swann's original purpose was to compile a collection of original drawings by significant humorous and satiric artists and to encourage the study of original cartoon and caricature drawings as works of art.

The foundation's support of research and academic publication is carried out in part through a program of fellowships. The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to assist continuing scholarly research and writing projects in the field of caricature and cartoon. The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, is guided by an advisory board composed of scholars, collectors, cartoonists and Library of Congress staff members. Its activities support the study, interpretation, preservation and appreciation of original works of humorous and satiric art by graphic artists from around the world. Applications for the academic year 2002-2003 are due on Feb. 15, 2002.

More information is available through the Swann Foundation's Web site: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**, by e-mailing: **swann@loc.gov**, or by calling Martha Kennedy at (202) 707-9115. ◆

A Life in Music

Herman Berlinski Donates Collection to Library

The Library of Congress has recently acquired the collection of Herman Berlinski, one of the most important 20th century composers of music with Jewish themes. This archives documents the life and work of Mr. Berlinski and includes music, both printed and manuscript, correspondence, scrapbooks, photographs, sound recordings, programs and a variety of related materials.

"This collection is a significant addition to the Library's rich holdings of music materials that document the work of composers and artists in the 20th century," said Jon Newsom, chief of the Music Division.

Herman Berlinski's prolific output includes symphonic and chamber works, solo works for the organ, song cycles, numerous liturgical choral works and oratorios. Among his recent large-scale works is *Ets Chayim* (*The Tree of Life*), commissioned by Project Judaica for performance at the Smithsonian Institution on the opening of the "Precious Legacy" exhibit.

Mr. Berlinski has given organ recitals throughout Europe and America, in Temple Emanu-El in New York, Notre Dame cathedral in Paris and the Thomaskirche in Leipzig, Germany. His principal works for the organ include "Eleven Sinfonias," "The Burning Bush" and "The Glass Bead Game," commissioned by the Rogers Organ Company for the new Carnegie Hall organ in 1974.

In 1993 the Union Theological Seminary of New York commissioned Mr. Berlinski, with Catholic composer Robert Helmschrott of Munich and Protestant composer Heinz Werner Zimmermann of Frankfurt, to compose a work in honor of the German anti-Nazi fighter Dietrich Bonhoeffer. "Altar Tryptichon for Bonhoeffer" has now been performed in America, Germany, Israel and South Africa. One of the composer's most recent major works, "Oratorio Job (Hiob)," may also be his most important. Commissioned for the groundbreaking ceremony for the rebuilding of the synagogue in Dresden, Germany, it received its world premiere there (in its German version) on Nov. 9, 1998.

Herman Berlinski

Herman Berlinski died on Sept. 27 in Washington, D.C. Jon Newsom, chief of the Music Division, said, "A distinguished composer, musician and scholar, Mr. Berlinksi was also a good friend of the Music Division not only through the generous gift of his papers, but as a knowledgeable adviser and warm supporter of our concerts. We will miss him."

A work commissioned by the Library from Mr. Berlinski for "A Kristallnacht Remembrance Concert," titled "Maskir Neshamoth" or "In Remembrance of the Soul," was performed in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on Nov. 19, 1998. Recently, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington was the setting of the world premiere of Mr. Berlinski's CELAN, a chamber work inspired by the life and work of poet and Holocaust survivor Paul Celan.

Mr. Berlinski's latest work, a quintet for clarinet and strings, was completed in June 2001.

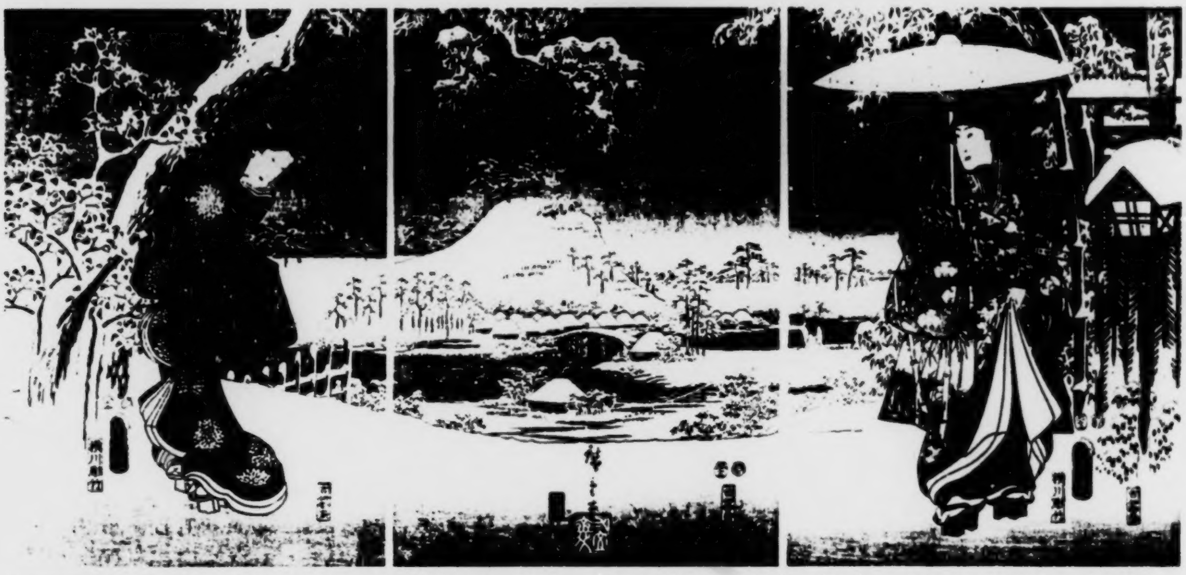
A resident of Washington, D.C., Herman Berlinski was born of Polish Jewish parents in Leipzig on Aug. 18, 1910. Mr. Berlinski received his primary music education at the Landeskonsevatorium Leipzig, graduating with honors in 1932. Forced to leave Germany at the onset of the Nazi regime, he became a student of the École Normale de Musique, studying composition with Nadia Boulanger and piano with Alfred Cortot. Formerly a Polish citizen, he enlisted as a volunteer in the French Army, receiving the Croix du Combattant Volontaire from the French government for his wartime service.

Mr. Berlinski fled the German occupation of France in 1941, settling in New York, where, in 1960 at the age of 50, he became the first person at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America to earn the degree of Doctor of Sacred Music. He has held the posts of organist at Temple Emanu-El and Minister of Music to the Washington Hebrew Congregation. He was the founder and director of the Shir Chadash Chorale, a choir distinguished by its pioneering programs of historical and contemporary Jewish music.

Mr. Berlinski has lectured widely as a visiting professor, both in the United States and in Germany. His most recent lectures were given under the auspices of the American Information Agency at the Mendelssohn Academy in Leipzig, and at the Europäischen Zentrum für Jüdische Musik in Hannover, Germany.

Among the honors, awards and fellowships the composer has received are a MacDowell fellowship (1958); the Peabody Waite Award of the American Academy of Arts and Letters (1984); a commission from the McKim Fund in the Library of Congress (1985); the Shenandoah University and Conservatory medal of Excellence (1992); and the Lifetime Achievement Award of the American Guild of Organists (1995). Most recently, Mr. Berlinski received the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit from the president of Germany (2001).

The Herman Berlinski Collection will be available to researchers in the Performing Arts Reading Room, LM-113, Madison Building, once it is organized and a finding aid compiled. ◆



Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865) and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858), *Modern Genji: Viewing in Snow* (*Fûryû genji yuki no nagame*). This color woodblock, an ôban triptych from the Library's latest exhibition, shows a careful recording of the physical world. Many common themes of *Ukiyo-e* imagery are seen here in abundance—including the elaborate dress of the male figure delicately holding an umbrella above him, and the female figure elegantly brandishing a broom. The title of the work alludes to the *Tale of Genji*, written early in the 11th century by Lady Murasaki Shikibu.

Shadows, Dreams, Substance

'The Floating World of Ukiyo-e' Exhibition Opens

By KATHERINE L. BLOOD

Long appreciated and studied by Western artists, scholars and collectors, the Japanese art of Ukiyo-e (translated as "Pictures of the Floating or Sorrowful World") first captures the eye by its physical beauty and captivating subject matter—exquisite courtesans, stunning landscapes, the baroque world of the theater. A closer look yields complex layers of meaning, issuing partly from the dual function of Ukiyo-e art as accessible, democratic images by and for everyday people, and as the new, spirited progeny of a long and highly literate courtly tradition.

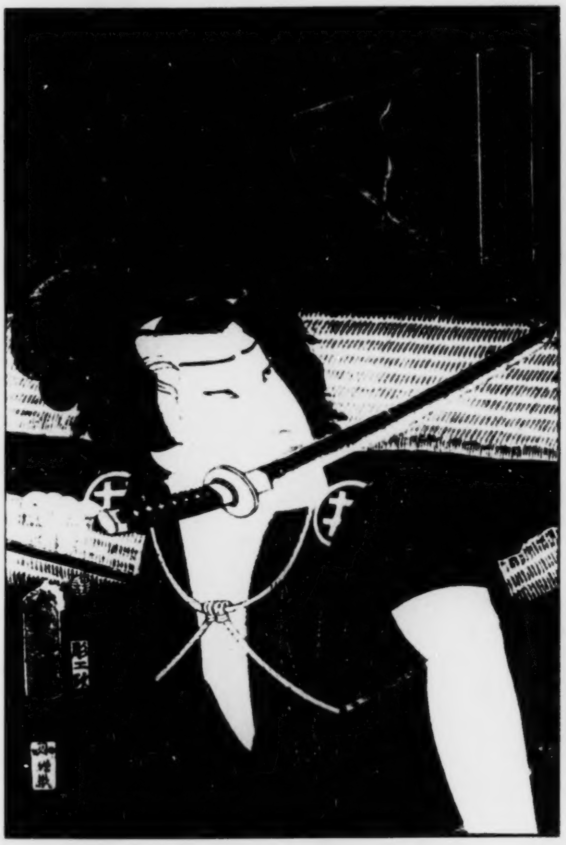
The Library of Congress exhibition and its companion catalog "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance," mark the first substantial analysis and public viewing of Japanese woodblock prints and printed books from the collections of the Library of Congress. The exhibition and catalog were made possible by the generous support of Merrill Lynch. The United States-Japan Foundation funded the conservation of original artworks on display.

From Sept. 27 to Jan. 5, 2002, more than 100 artworks will be on view in the Library's Jefferson building, revealing the extraordinary breadth of Ukiyo-e art and literature and the depth of the Library's holdings in these areas. The selection of works focuses on Ukiyo-e from the 17th to 19th centuries, but also offers examples from other schools and traditions in Japanese art, and works that show artistic cross-fertilization between Japan and the West. Some examples of modern and contemporary Japanese prints are also exhibited.

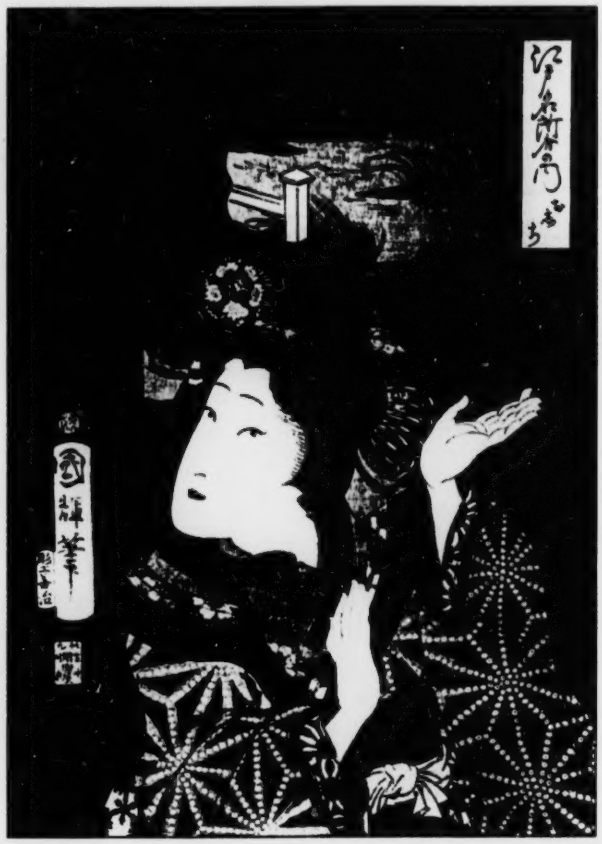
The Library was fortunate to collaborate with three guest scholars who brought their expertise to the collection. Shojo Honda, senior reference librarian of the Japanese Section, donated

THE
FLOATING
WORLD
OF
UKIYO-E

This richly illustrated volume serves as the catalog for the Library's exhibiton.



Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1864), Toyohara Kunichika (1835-1900) and Utagawa Kuniaki (1835-1888), *Half-length Portrait Brocade Prints* (*Nishiki-e hanshin ga*), ca. 1860-1866 (left). This scroll-mounted group of twenty actor prints, many of which are diptychs, includes numerous images of the same actors.



Utagawa Kuniteru (1808-76), *Edo meisho ai no uchi; ai no uchi: Oshichi* (*Famous Places in Edo; ai no uchi: Oshichi*). Yaoya Oshichi (1666-1683) was the daughter of a greengrocer whose house burned down in the great Edo fire of 1682. While their house was being rebuilt, she and her father took refuge in a temple where Oshichi fell in love with a young man who was studying there. When they returned home, Oshichi set fire to the new house in order to return to the temple to be with her beloved. She was ultimately condemned to execution by fire. Oshichi's story was recounted in kabuki drama and puppet theater, where her character is portrayed in a kimono bearing the distinctive starburst-like hemp design associated with her.

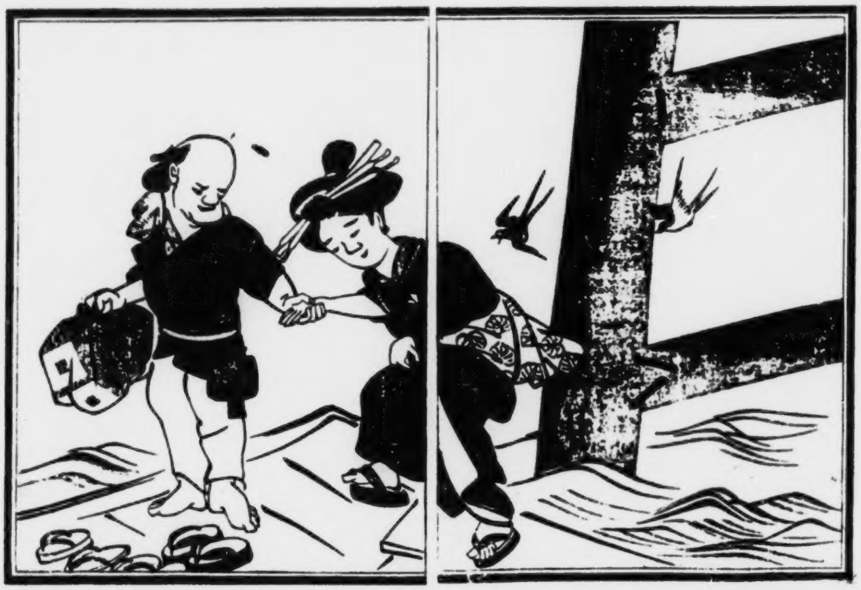
his time before and after his retirement from the Library to identify and prepare a bibliography of the collection of Pre-Meiji books on art, with Sandy Kita, a specialist in Japanese prints and paintings from the University of Maryland. The bibliography is published for the first time in the exhibition catalog and will also be made available in both English and Japanese through the Japanese Section, Asian Division, Library of Congress at (202) 707-3766 or -5426.

Mr. Honda's research led Mr. Kita to further investigation into the prints and drawings. They were then joined by Japanese literature specialist Lawrence Marceau from the University of Maryland, and together they undertook the research and translations for the exhibition and catalog. Shojo Honda also contributed his beautiful calligraphy to the exhibition signage.

A richly illustrated exhibition catalog (published by Abrams in association with the Library of Congress (2001) ISBN 0810941694, $49.50) accompanies the show and includes essays on traditional and contemporary views on Ukiyo-e (Kita), Japanese literature and woodblock-printed books (Marceau), physical and conceptual aspects of Japanese books (James Douglas Farquhar from the University of Maryland) and artistic cross-fertilization between Japan and the West and the Library's collection (this writer).

The Art Form of Ukiyo-e

Scholars continue to debate the chronological boundaries of Ukiyo-e, but consensus opinion holds that it came of age and flourished during Japan's Edo Period—from 1615 to 1868. This corresponds with the rule of the Tokugawa shogunate, a time of relative peace and limited international contacts. During this period, the imperial court retained



Saitô Shûho (also known as Aoi Sôkyû), *Kishi enpu (Mr. Aoi's Album of Charm)*, 1803. In this fine example of an extremely rare album of life and activities in the Shinchi licensed pleasure quarters of Ôsaka, a courtesan is helped onto a boat by an uncultured but gentle boatman.

its base in Kyoto, while the city of Edo (now Tokyo) became the shogunal seat of power. The social hierarchy of the day placed those with the most spending power, the merchants, at the lower end of the scale. It was the collaboration among the merchants, artists, publishers and townspeople of Edo that gave Ukiyo-e its unique voice. In turn, Ukiyo-e provided them with a means of attaining cultural status outside the sanctioned realms of shogunate, temple and court.

Although initially considered "low" art—by and for the nonelite classes—the artistic and technical caliber of Ukiyo-e is consistently fine, and "reading" the images demanded (and still demands) an extremely high level of visual, textual and cultural literacy. From its earliest days, Ukiyo-e images and texts frequently referred to themes, sometimes centuries-old, from Japanese classical and literary sources, history and art history. At the same time, the boundaries of Ukiyo-e continually expanded to reflect contemporary tastes, concerns and innovations over the course of more than two and a half centuries. The result was an art that was both populist—of and for the people, readily accessible, plentiful and affordable—and highly sophisticated.

Common Themes and Elements in Ukiyo-e Imagery

The "here and now" life of the pleasure and theater districts in Edo provided continuously fertile ground for Ukiyo-e artists whose woodblock prints of exquisite courtesans and resplendent kabuki actors were staple fare. *Bijin-ga*, or images of beauties, celebrated both real and idealized women (sometimes both at once with a contemporary figure representing a historical persona or an abstract concept), including courtesans, performers, artists, writers, fictional characters, historic figures and representative types. Celebrity often played a role in prints of beauties, and this impulse is particularly evident in *Yakusha-e*, or images of actors. In contrast to the softer style practiced in the Kyoto-Osaka area, kabuki actors from Edo were known for a bombastic style of kabuki called *aragoto* (rough stuff). Theatrical prints often focused on climactic scenes in the play and moments of epiphany for its actors.

Ukiyo-e images also ventured far afield of the pleasure and theater districts. They depicted beauty spots and famous places, natural and architectural features, temples, monuments and themes or products associated with specific regions. Natural beauty was also expressed through the depiction of birds, plants, shells and insects. The importance of travel in Edo society was driven partly by a mandatory rule requiring all *daimyo* (feudal lords with domains awarded by the shogun) to maintain residences in Edo and alternate their time between that city and their homes. Regular traffic to and from the city was also stimulated by the development of major thoroughfares such as the Tokaido Road, which ran along the coast between Edo and Kyoto. On a deeper level, landscape imagery was closely connected to classical Japanese art and poetry, and Ukiyo-e printmakers built upon this tradition, often alluding to the seasons, stories and poetry vis-à-vis certain features of the land and nature.

Text and poetry were essential components in many Ukiyo-e artworks. This is especially true of *surimono*, literally, "printed thing." *Surimono* were privately commissioned prints, made to commemorate special events and given to a select circle (usually literary) as mementos. They paired poetic texts with specific images, both of which were typically intended to carry the cachet of "insider knowledge" for a cultured and well-educated audience. Texts and images might contain layered meanings, literary references and indirect allusions to an event or celebration.

Ehon: Blockprinted Books, Painting Manuals and Albums

Words and images have long played a central role in Japanese cultural history. Before the rise of printing, elite patrons commissioned what are now considered to be great canonical works, such as the early 11th century *Tale of Genji (Genji monogatari)*, a massive romance extending over three generations, written by Murasaki Shikibu, a lady-in-waiting to an imperial consort, and the *Tale of Genji Scrolls (Genji monogatari emaki)*, a series of exquisite illustrations delicately combined with calligraphic selections from the *Genji* text.

By the 17th century, however, new printing technologies completely transformed the ways in which people communicated using words and images.

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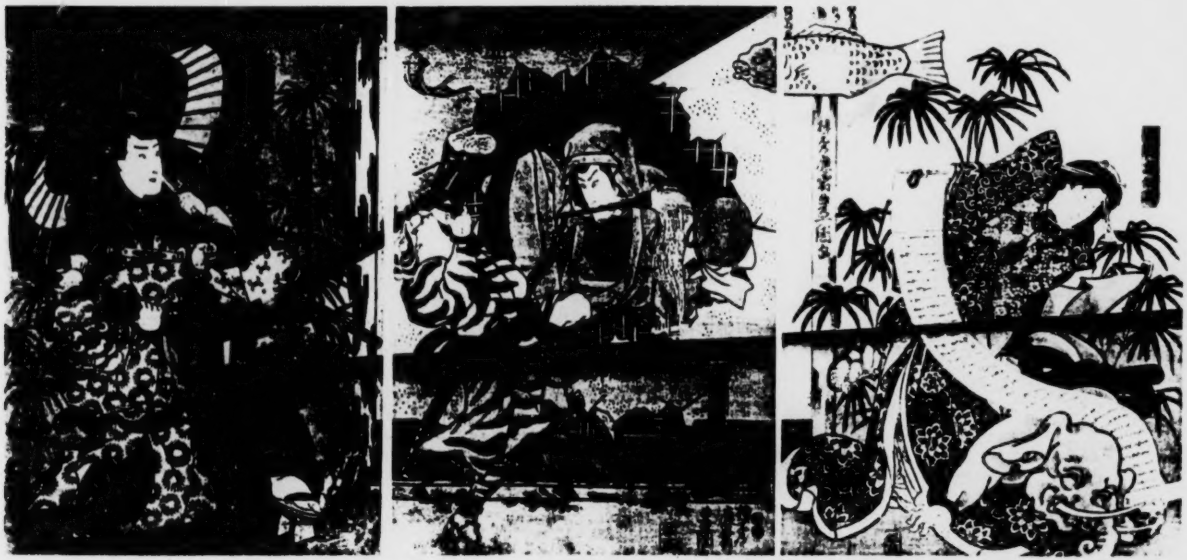

Utagawa Kuniyoshi (1798-1861), ***Night Scene Lit by a Lantern*****, signed** ***Motome ni ôji Toyokuni*** **(*****Done on Demand by Toyokuni*****). This triptych depicts a night scene lit by a lantern in which six actors appear, three dressed as a tiger, elephant and lion. The figures are identified as** ***Hachiman Tarô Yoshiie*** **(left, with parasol),** ***Abe no Sadatô*** **(center, holding tiger), and** ***Sadatô no tsuma*** **(Sadatô's wife)** ***Sodehagi*** **(right, holding a long letter).**

First movable type, and later woodblock printing techniques, by which both text and illustrations were carved into blocks of wild cherry, provided the means by which large numbers of individuals could gain knowledge of all types without having to undergo the laborious and expensive process of hand copying that had previously been the norm.

One advantage of the block-printing process was that books could be illustrated using the same process as that which provided the text, and that books containing primarily illustrations, such as textbooks for would-be artists or the collected works of professional painters, could also reach a wider audience.

Japanese Woodblocks

As a vehicle for Ukiyo-e, woodblock printing was particularly successful, allowing prints to be produced in quantity and sold at a relatively low cost. Making Ukiyo-e prints was a group project, involving a publisher (for commercial prints), an artist who drew the design in ink on paper, a carver who cut the design into the woodblock and a printer who inked the block and transferred the image to paper.

Ukiyo-e exploits the full potential of the woodblock medium. The interplay of wood grain and paper texture are often key elements in composition and design. Since the process involves the transfer of ink from the block to paper under pressure, woodblock prints often display three-dimensional qualities, and embossing is a common design device. Papers vary in texture and opacity, and paper surfaces (plain and printed) sometimes glitter with flecks of powdered metal or mica. Some images, especially early examples of Ukiyo-e, are spare and monochromatic. At the other end of the spectrum are lavishly colored images built up in multiple layers of color. Colors and textures are seen in a dazzling array of combinations, from organic hand-applied pigments to later aniline dyes and from metallic inks to highly polished lacquerlike passages.

Original colors, textures and surface dimensions must be carefully preserved through conservation, housing and limited exposure and handling. To meet the challenge of preparing exhibition objects for display, Director for Preservation Mark Roosa and Maria Nugent, Book and Paper Section head, rallied the talented in-house conservation staff. The team was led by conservators Linda Stiber Morenus and Jesse Munn, in collaboration with Rikki Condon (see story on page 204). Winterthur Museum conservator Betty Fiske, a specialist in the treatment of Japanese prints, also came on board part-time as a consultant and to assist with treatments. Beyond stabilizing and extending (in many cases, saving) the life of these objects, conservation work frequently deepened the scholarly understanding of the works on display.

The Library's Collection

The impact of Ukiyo-e reaches far beyond its original time (1615-1868), place (the Japanese city of Edo) and intent. That so many major museums and libraries in Europe and the United States have assembled substantial collections of Japanese Ukiyo-e is a testament to its influence and also reflects the shared histories of these countries. During the 19th century, when Japanese-influenced style irrevocably entered the lexicon of Western artistic expression, Western appreciation for Japanese graphic art and culture reached a crescendo. Simultaneously, and on a very different trajectory, exposure to the West began to have an increasing impact on Japanese artists and audiences. The results of these cultural exchanges are extensively chronicled in the Library's matchless holdings of graphic art. Particular strengths include Japanese Ukiyo-e of the 17th to 19th centuries, 19th century Yokohama-e (primarily images of Westerners in the port city of Yoko-

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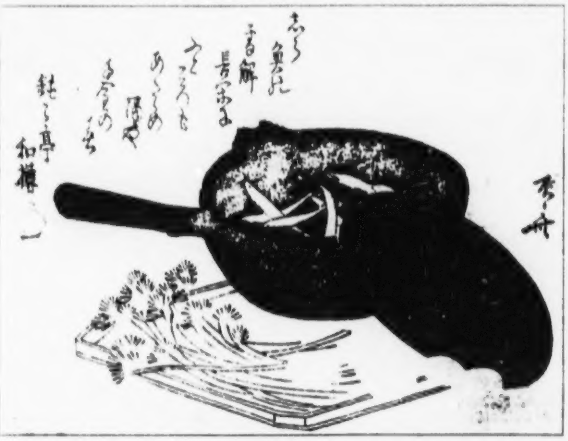
hama) and Japanese-inspired artworks known by European and American artists from the mid-19th century forward as *Japonisme* (a term used to describe the taste for and artistic appropriation of Japanese style). The Library's collection also includes Japanese political prints from the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars and modern and contemporary Japanese prints.

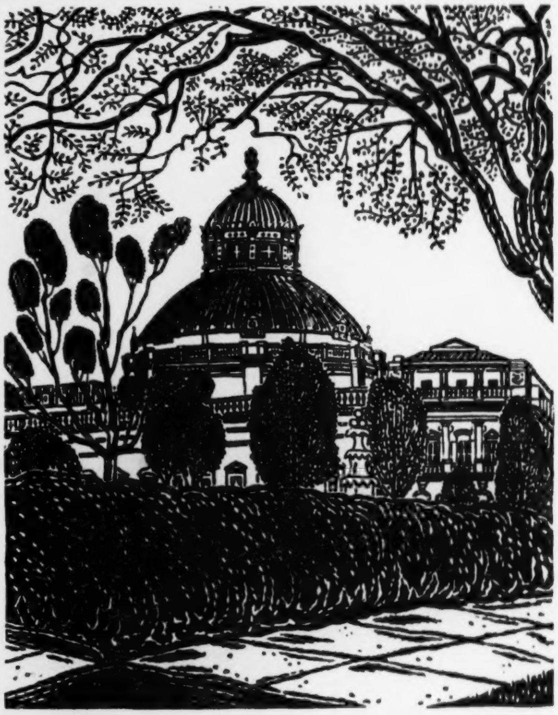
The Library of Congress owes its extensive holdings of Ukiyo-e prints and printed books to a host of different collectors, including Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Howard Taft, A.J. Parsons, Leicester Harmsworth and Donald D. Walker. However, the most extensive collection of Ukiyo-e at the Library was assembled by one remarkable individual, Crosby Stuart Noyes (1825-1908). Noyes came to Washington, D.C., in 1847 with less than $2 in his pocket and rose up through the ranks as a young journalist. During the Civil War, Noyes was acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of War Edward Stanton. The *Star* was the first newspaper to publish Lincoln's inaugural address, and official announcements were often made through the paper during his administration. In 1867 Noyes purchased the paper along with several associates, and became its editor-in-chief. By 1908 the *Star* was hailed in the *New York Tribune* as "the most influential newspaper in Washington ... which shapes more legislation than any other paper in the United States."

Over the course of his life, Noyes traveled widely and visited Japan several times. He assembled an extensive collection of Japanese art, which he gave to the Library in 1905. According to the 1906 *Annual Report of the Library of Congress*, the gift consisted of 1,304 works, including: "12 watercolors, 145 original drawings, 331 wood engravings, 97 lithographs, 658 illustrated books and 61 other items." The annual report's description of the gift, which included a detailed list of works as well as letters from Noyes and Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam, was reprinted by the Government Printing Office, in a booklet titled *The Noyes Collection of Japanese Prints, Drawings, Etc., Presented by Crosby Stuart Noyes, 1906*.

Most of the major schools, genres and masters of Ukiyo-e are represented in Noyes's collection. Because he was pur-



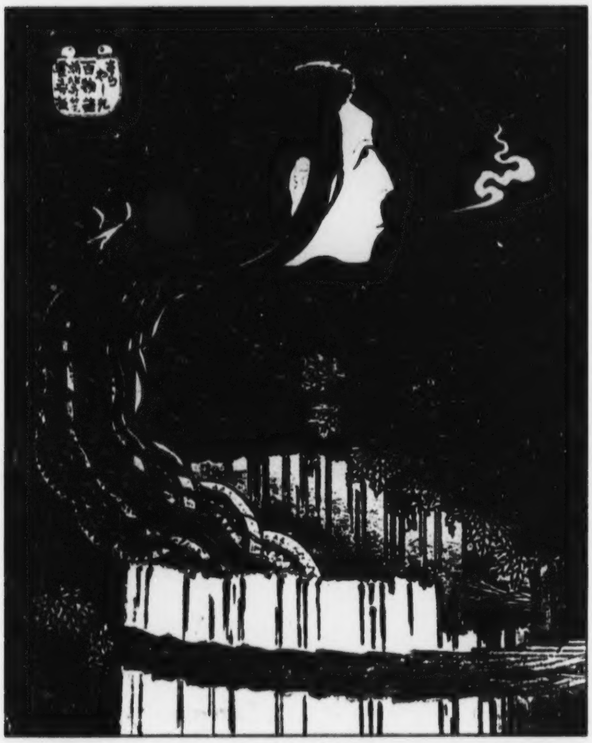
This untiled *surimono* by the artist Shinsai (ca. 1764–1820) includes a *waka* poem by Tonton-tei Wason that translates as: "Icefish [cooking] like melting snow./Peacefully the wine warms my breast./I feel like a spring of a thousand gold coins."



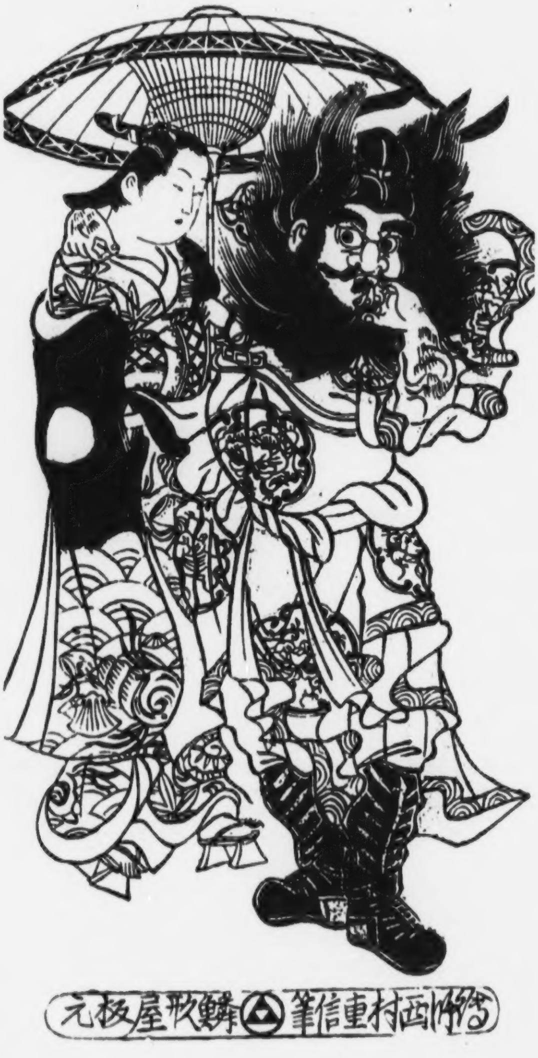
Hiratsuka Un'ichi (1895-1997). *Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*, 1966. This woodblock print of the Library's Jefferson Building was created by one of the leaders of the Creative Print Movement in Japan during the 1920s and 1930s. He emigrated to the United States in 1962 and spent the second half of his life as an artist in the Washington area.

In conjunction with the exhibition, the Library of Congress and University of Maryland are jointly sponsoring a symposium on Oct. 26-27 titled "From Cherry Block to Mulberry Paper: Japanese Ukiyo-e Prints and Picture Books." Symposium lectures will include "The Kôrin gafu and the Rimpa Revival in Early Nineteenth Century Japan" by Suzuki Jun, professor at the National Institute of Japanese Literature, Japan; "Reconsidering Ukiyo-e: Floating World, Sorrowful World, Flesh World" by Sandy Kita, assistant professor at the University of Maryland (Japanese art history); "Early Japanese Picture Books at the Library of Congress: Beauty, Horror and Humor" by Lawrence E. Marceau, associate professor at the University of Delaware; "An Image and Its Links and Meanings" by Louise Virgin, assistant curator of later Japanese art at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston; and "The Dangers of Reading in Edo-Period Japan" by Peter Kornicki, professor at the University of Cambridge, England.

The symposium is free and open to the public. For further details, contact Susan Mordan, education specialist in the Library of Congress Interpretive Programs Office, at (202) 707-9203. ◆



Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849), from *One Hundred Tales* (*Hyaku monogatari*). The legend of a maid, Okiku, who is said to have been thrown down a well by her master for having broken one of a set of plates, has been recounted throughout Japan in a great variety of forms; this early hand-colored print by Nishimura Shigenobu (1730s-1740s) is a typical example of parody. Shôki, the fierce demon queller, has his hand around the shoulder of a young woman who has, apparently, quite tamed him.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chasing Japanese prints at a time when such collecting was still in its infancy, he was able to acquire a large number of so-called "primitives" by early Ukiyo-e masters of the 17th and 18th century. Such prints were originally issued in limited numbers and are extremely rare today. Noyes also collected Japanese woodblock prints related to the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars.

In his letter accompanying the gift, Noyes interweaves his opinions of Japanese art with the words of contemporary Western writers on Japanese art, including Edward F. Strange, Sir Rutherford Alcock and Basil Hall Chamberlain. On the subject of Japanese artists, Noyes wrote:

"Their art, as well as character, is notable for its diversity and strong contrasts. In its different schools—academic, realistic and impressionist—it is by turns vigorous, graceful, grotesque, weird, decorative, refined, intense, dainty and poetic."

He ended the passage by writing: "Japanese art, as well as character, has been misunderstood and misrepresented."

Noyes's gift to the Library came just one month after the official close of the Russo-Japanese War, in which Japan effectively blocked Russia's expansionist policy in the Far East. Noyes alluded to the political climate of the times in this passage toward the end of his letter:

"What is to be the future of this remarkable people? This is the great problem now before the world. The pursuit of this inquiry will necessarily lead to a close study of the antecedents of the Japanese; their history, life, manners and customs, industries and arts, and it is believed that this collection will afford the inquirer a considerable amount of information."

Beyond the beauty, charm and artistry of its images, Noyes anticipated the research potential of his collection as a window into Japanese history and culture and as a source for both appreciation and understanding.

Today, the Library of Congress preserves one of the major collections of Japanese art and literature outside of Japan. The lion's share of its holdings are housed in the Asian Division (mostly bound works) and the Prints and Photographs Division (primarily unbound works on paper).

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Conservation Corner

Breathing New Life into Japanese Treasures

By LINDA STIBER MORENUS AND
JESSE MUNN

The Japanese art of woodblock printing is celebrated in the exhibition "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance." The works in the exhibition include individual prints, illustrated books and original drawings, each presenting unique conservation challenges.

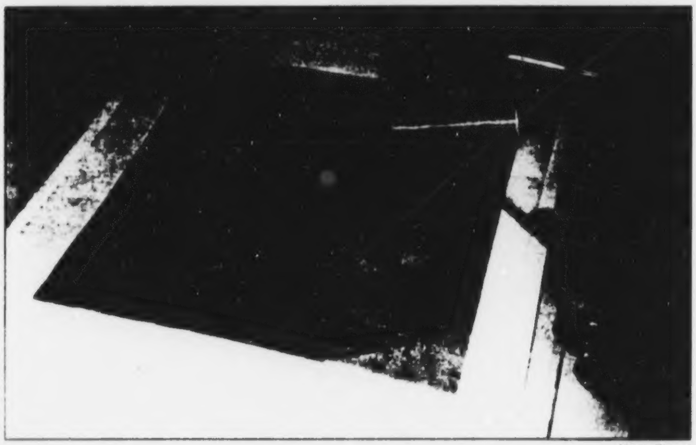
The woodblock prints in this exhibition from the Prints and Photographs Division were mounted on poor quality acidic boards. Over time, the boards had deteriorated badly and today are very brittle and chemically deleterious to the prints adhered to them. The adhesive used to attach the prints to the boards is problematic as well, with its amber color that stains the prints and also imparts chemical instability.

With these concerns in mind, the conservation challenge was to remove the artwork from the boards, while preserving every nuance of color and the multilayered printing effects, which are the hallmark of Japanese woodblock printing. First, a pilot project was undertaken to test several conservation approaches and to assess the time and effort that would be required to treat all of the prints scheduled for exhibition.

Based on the pilot project, a course of action to save the prints was set. Removal from their mounting required that the majority of the acidic board be delaminated with a spatula or scalpel, while the final layers were removed with controlled applications of moisture using damp blotter or Gore-tex fabric. The advantage of Gore-tex was that water could be introduced into the prints as a vapor, avoiding wetting of the paper and media.

Hand-applied colorants were treated for flaking by applying a chemically inert adhesive beneath the flakes with a fine brush, while working under a microscope. Some prints could be cleansed with water to remove stains, using conservation techniques that minimize dampness and exposure time. Holes in prints were filled with inserts of Japanese paper similar to the original, attached with wheat starch paste, an adhesive traditional to Japanese artworks. Compensation of losses in wood block designs was made using watercolors, pastels or dry pigment.

After mount removal, some of the prints were flattened, which required placing them on a drying screen, called a *karibari*. A second method of drying involves sandwiching a dampened print between two larger sheets of dampened Japanese paper. The "sandwich" then is placed between even larger pieces of blotter and weighted under sheet of Plexiglas.



Marita Clance

A Library conservator removes the mounting board from an original drawing from the Ukiyo-e exhibition.

Removing the acidic mounting boards from the prints has not only ensured their preservation while improving their aesthetic value, but also revealed aspects of their material character. The back of each print is now available for inspection.

The rare books selected for this exhibition from the Asian Division's collection of illustrated block printed books include rare copies, unique album collections, exquisite printings of famous woodblock artists and a selection of hand-drawn sketchbooks. Conservators prepared 37 of these books for display.

The formats of the Japanese books on view are mainly in two styles. One is the *orihon*, which is primarily a zig-zag, or accordion, format. The other main style is the *fukuro-toji*, which is composed of folios printed on one side and then folded in half from top to bottom of the page and sewn with silk thread along the cut edges.

The majority of the *fukuro-toji* style books are printed on thin, silky, translucent, long-fiber Japanese handmade paper. The more popular the book, the more the pages would have been handled, often leaving significant amounts of surface dirt and loss of fiber along the foredge folds. To stabilize these volumes for exhibition, conservators carefully removed as much surface dirt as possible and mended each foredge fold with a thin, handmade Japanese tissue and wheat starch paste, as is typical of conservation work done in Japan. The almost invisible mends reinforce the pages and support continued reader enjoyment. Original, worn covers were mended and the books resewn when necessary.

Many of the *orihon*, or accordion, style books posed another problem. These 19th and 20th century books were often printed on short-fiber paper that is vulnerable to breaking. Each fold was reinforced with a strip of handmade Japanese paper tinted to blend with the color of the book's pages.

One conservation treatment required that conservators reinforce and repair the gold embroidered silk book covers by employing some of the methods used in Japanese scroll mounting. The ragged silk covers were removed from the cover boards, lined with Japanese handmade paper,

continued on page 205

Ukiyo-e

continued from page 203

The Exhibition

The unveiling of this little-known treasure trove represents many years of work by both in-house specialists and outside scholars, and the collaborative efforts of a large cast of staff throughout the Library. Interpretive Programs Officer Irene Chambers and Exhibition Director Kimberli Curry shepherded the exhibition from concept to gallery, in partnership with the Asian Division, Prints and Photographs Division, Conservation Division, freelance designer James Symons of Studio Five and co-curators Lawrence Marceau and this writer.

The show is divided into five sections: "Early Masters," "Major Genres," "Images and Literary Sources," "Realia/Reportage" and "Japan and the West." "Early Masters" (17th and 18th century) features many of the earliest and rarest examples of Ukiyo-e in the Library's collections, showing the technical progression from monochrome images to polychrome "brocade" color printing. "Major Genres" includes portraits of beautiful women, theatrical prints and landscapes. "Images and Literary Sources" explores the rich interrelationships between Ukiyo-e images and themes from Japanese history and literature. "Realia/Reportage" examines aspects of Ukiyo-e images that function as documents reporting on the contemporary world of their creators and consumers. "Japan and the West" examines artistic influence between Western and Japanese artists from the 19th century to the present day. ◆

Ms. Blood is assistant curator for fine prints in the Prints and Photographs Division. The author thanks Lawrence E. Marceau for contributing the section in this article titled "Ehon: Blockprinted Books, Painting Manuals and Albums." She also thanks Publishing Director Ralph Eubanks and Editor Iris Newsom for all of their efforts in bringing the catalog to fruition, the guest scholars for sharing their knowledge of the collections and all of the dedicated Library staff who helped make this project possible.

Conservation

continued from page 204

in-filled with tinted silk and rewrapped around the cover boards.

Conserving and preparing these important prints and books for exhibition was a collaborative effort that involved virtually every conservator in the Conservation Division and was supported by the United States-Japan Foundation.

"The unique character of these exquisite materials allowed our conservation group to branch out and apply new conservation solutions that will assure these treasures are available for future generations," said Mark Roosa, director for Preservation. ◆

Ms. Stiber Morenus is a senior paper conservator and Ms. Munn is a senior rare book conservator in the Conservation Division.

Fellowships & Grants at the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress offers a number of competitive grant programs to support research in the Library's collections. The calendar below lists current support programs by their deadline dates.

November 1

The **Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations** is a distinguished senior research position, in residence at the Library of Congress for a period of 9 months to one year. Supported by a grant of $135,000, the Kissinger scholar is engaged in research related to American foreign policy, that will lead to publication. Eligibility criteria include the Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree and a substantial record of scholarly activity.

The **Library of Congress International Fellows** program is a residential, postdoctoral fellowship supporting research in the non-English language collections of the Library of Congress. Fellowships are funded at $3,500 per month, for 4 to 9 months duration and are administered by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Library of Congress. Eligibility criteria for all fellowships include American citizenship or permanent residence status, and the Ph.D. degree. Applicants must be within 7 years of the awarding of the degree.

The **Library of Congress Rockefeller Fellows in Islamic Studies** program is a residential, postdoctoral fellowship supporting research in the humanities on globalization and Muslim societies, using the resources of the Library of Congress. The program is open to scholars worldwide who hold the Ph.D. degree. Appointments are from 5 to 10 months in duration, supported by a grant of $3,500 per month.

January 15

The **J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship** is a program jointly administered by the American Historical Association and the Library of Congress Manuscript Division. This postdoctoral fellowship supports one semester of research in the collections of the Library of Congress by scholars in history at an early stage in their careers. The appointment is for 3 to 9 months in residence, with a grant of $10,000 for the term of tenure. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or equivalent and be within 5 years of the awarding of the degree.

February 15

The Swann Fellowship in Caricature and Cartoon offers a grant of $15,000 for the term of appointment, supporting research into caricature and cartoon art with no limitation regarding place or time period. The fellow must be in residence at least 2 weeks during the award period and deliver a public lecture on work in progress. Eligibility criteria include M.A. or Ph.D. candidacy in a university in the U.S., Canada, or Mexico. The applicant must be working toward completion of the degree or be engaged in postgraduate research within 3 years of the M.A. or Ph.D. degree.

Application Materials

Kissinger Chair, Library of Congress International Fellows, and **Rockefeller Fellows** application materials include an application form, curriculum vitae, research proposal (maximum 3 typewritten pages), summary of research proposal (single page), and 3 letters of reference. Application materials for **Jameson Fellows** include a curriculum vitae, research proposal (maximum 3 typewritten pages), tentative schedule for residence, and 3 letters of reference. For **Swann Fellows**, application materials include an application form, resume, project description (maximum 5 pages) including project timetable, transcript(s) for graduate work to date, a sample of writing pertinent to the project, and 3 letters of reference.

Contact Information

General: Office of Scholarly Programs, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540-4860; phone: (202) 707-3302; fax: (202) 707-3595; email: **scholarly@loc.gov**. Additional information for **Library of Congress International Fellows** may be obtained from the American Council of Learned Societies, Office of Fellowships and Grants, 228 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3398; fax: (212) 949-8058; email: **grants@acls.org**. For the **Jameson Fellows**, additional information may be obtained from the American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Web: **www.theaha.org/prizes/Jameson_fellowship.htm**. For the **Swann Fellows**, further information may be obtained from the Prints and Photographs Division, Swann Foundation Fund, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540-4730. Web: **www.loc.gov/rr/prints/swann/swann_foundation.html**.

2001-2002 Concert Season

Operas by Libby Larsen and Roger Reynolds Premiere

The 2001-2002 season of "Concerts from the Library of Congress" presents a rich array of free public programs offering classical music, jazz, folk and popular music, musical theater, dance and film events.

I Hear America Singing

As part of the Library's multiyear celebration of America's rich musical creativity called "I Hear America Singing," the Music Division will be producing a series of broadcasts on the Library's Web site in 2002. This project will provide free Internet access to the Library's unsurpassed musical treasures through a database of recordings, reproductions of manuscripts and printed music, moving and still images, and discussions by scholars and performers. "I Hear America Singing" will include lectures, master classes, symposia and other educational programs that will examine a national musical legacy embracing the range of American musical expression.

Concert Season

Premieres of six Library of Congress commissions are slated for the coming season, including operas by Roger Reynolds and Libby Larsen and chamber works by Paquito D'Rivera, Donna Long, Ralph Shapey and Augusta Read Thomas.

Justice, a multimedia opera by Pulitzer Prize-winning composer Roger Reynolds, is the tale of Agamemnon's conflict with Clytemnestra. Soprano Carmen Pelton, actress Donnah Welby and percussionist Steve Schick perform Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 in a striking production directed by Henry Fonte for the Library's Great Hall, using multichannel computer sound design by Peter Otto.

Co-commissioned by the Library of Congress and the Odyssey Commissioning Program of the Plymouth Music Series, Libby Larsen's cabaret opera *Barnum's Bird* dramatizes the artistic and commercial partnership between Swedish soprano Jenny Lind and the American promoter P.T. Barnum, to be presented in the Coolidge Auditorium on Feb. 1-2. "The opera is an extraordinary vehicle to gain insight into ourselves as lovers of art and consumers of entertainment," Ms. Larsen writes. "Mostly, though, it is the story of art, artists and the human soul." A generous grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation supports the productions of both operas.

On Oct. 3, Augusta Read Thomas introduces the premiere performance of her new work, *Blizzard in Paradise*, commissioned by the Library's Hans Kindler Fund and written for members of the cello section of the National Symphony Orchestra. New additions to the Library's roster of McKim Fund commissions for violin and piano are Paquito D'Rivera's jazz fantasy for violinist Regina Carter; Ralph Shapey's *Millennium Designs*; and *Before the Snow Flies Pandora's Box* by Donna Long for Cherish the Ladies, an all female Irish band.

Tickets are required for all Library of Congress concerts. Tickets will be distributed by TicketMaster at (301) 808-6900, (410) 752-1200 in the Washington area or for others at (800) 551-7328. Each ticket will carry a nominal service charge of $2, with additional charges for phone orders and handling. Tickets are also available at TicketMaster outlets; for a complete list, visit the TicketMaster site **www.ticketmaster.com**. Although the supply of tickets may be exhausted, there are often empty seats at concert time. Interested patrons are encouraged to come to the Library by 6:30 p.m. on concert night to wait in the standby line for no-show tickets.

All concerts will be held in the Coolidge Auditorium, located on the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First Street S.E., at 8 p.m., unless otherwise noted.

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge

Concerts from the Library of Congress 2001-2002

Programs subject to change without notice

Sept. 28: David Krakauer, clarinet, with Brian Zeger, piano, and Klezmer Madness!

Presented in memory of Max Isenbergh. Janacek: Allegro movement from the Concertino; Brahms: F Minor Sonata, op. 120, no. 1; Messiaen: Abyss of the Birds from Quartet for the End of Time; Reich: New York Counterpoint for clarinet and tape; Debussy: Premiere Rhapsody; Krakauer: Rothko on Broadway; Klezmer set, with the band. *Tickets available August 29*

Oct. 3: National Symphony Orchestra Cello Ensemble with Leonard Slatkin, conductor, and Linda Hohenfeld, soprano

Bach-Shulman: Pastorale-Aria; Richard Klemm: Concert Waltz; Alexandr Abramovich: Lyrical Fragments; Augusta Read Thomas: Blizzard in Paradise (*Meet Augusta Read Thomas at 6 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion for an introduction of her new work; no tickets required*); Boulez: Messagequisse; Stravinsky: Suite Italienne; Villa-Lobos: Bachianas Brasileiras no. 5. *Tickets available August 29*

Oct. 11-12: The Juilliard String Quartet

Mozart: Quartet in B-flat Major, K. 589; Bartok: Quartet No. 6; Schubert: Quartet in G Major, D. 887. *Tickets available August 29*

Oct. 19: New York Festival of Song

Music of the Harlem Renaissance, the dynamic arts movement of the 1920s and the 1930s led by African American artists and intellectuals, is celebrated in music and lyrics by Eubie Blake, Zora Neale Hurston, Duke Ellington and Langston Hughes. *Tickets available Sept. 5*

Oct. 20: Phyllis Bryn-Julson, soprano with Southwest Chamber Music

Washington premiere of An American Decameron (Koussetvitzky Foundation commission) by Richard Felciano, with texts based on Studs Terkel's *Working* and *Coming of Age*. *Tickets available Sept. 5*

Oct. 26: Andrew Manze, Baroque violin, and Richard Eggar, arpsichord

Corelli: Sonata from op. 5 and Follia, op. 5, no. 1; Fontana: Sonata VI; Uccellini: Toccata sopra Sonata V, op. VI; Rossi: Toccata for solo harpsichord; Bonporti: Invention from op. 10; Pandolfi: Sonatas from Op. 3. *Tickets available Sept. 12*

Oct. 30: Eighth Blackbird

Founder's Day Concert, honoring Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Minimum Security Composers: Minimum Security Trailer; Daniel Kellogg: Divinum Mysterium; Aaron Jay Kernis: The Four Seasons of Futurist Cuisine; Frederic Rzewski: Pocket Symphony; Randy Coleman: Portals… where birds fly still. *Tickets available Sept. 19*

Nov. 9: Petersen String Quartet with John Ferrari, percussion

Haydn: Quartet in B-flat Major, op. 76/4 ("Sunrise"); Schulhoff: Five Pieces for String Quartet; Thomas Oboe Lee: Morango Almost a Tango; Pavel Haas: Quartet no. 2 (with percussion). *Tickets available Sept. 26*

Nov. 15: Cherish the Ladies, an all female Irish band: Mary Rafferty, Mary Coogan, Dierdre Connolly, Donna Long and Liz Knowles

Donna Long: Before the Snow Flies/ Pandora's Box (McKim commission). *Tickets available Oct. 3*

Nov. 16: Albert Schweitzer Wind Quintet

Haydn: Divertimento ("Chorale St. Antoni"); Johann Sobeck: Quintet, op. 9; Carter: Quintet; Reicha: Quintet in B-flat Major, op. 100, no. 6; Ibert: Trois pièces breves. *Tickets available Oct. 3*

Nov. 30–Dec. 1: *Justice* by Roger Reynolds (Library of Congress commission)—World premiere

The tale of Agamemnon's conflict with Clytemnestra enacted from Clytemnestra's perspective by Carmen Pelton, soprano; Donnah Welby, actress; Steve Schick, percussion. Henry Fonte, director, and sound design by Peter Otto. *Tickets available Oct. 17*

Dec. 5: Oxalys

Presented in cooperation with the Flemish Community at the Embassy of Belgium. Jacqueline Fontyn: Sul cuor della terra, for quintet; Mozart: Flute Quartet in A Major, K. 298; Stravinsky: Elegy for viola solo; Carter: Enchanted Preludes for flute and cello; Debussy: Sonata for flute, viola and harp; Sofia Gubaidulina: Garten van Frauden und traurigkeiten for flute, viola and harp; Dane Rudhyar: Dark Passage. *Tickets available Oct. 24*

Dec. 7: Zehetmair String Quartet

Beethoven: String Quartet in D Major, op. 18, no. 3; Beress: String Quartet no. 1; Brahms: String Quartet in A Minor, op. 51, no. 2. *Tickets available Oct. 24*

Dec. 8: Ensemble Aurora with Gloria Banditelli, mezzo-soprano

Presented in cooperation with the Embassy of Italy and the Italian Cultural Institute Corelli. Sonata a tre, op. 2, no. 23 ("Ciacona"); Scarlatti: Cantata Bella ("Madre de' fiori"); Bononcini: Cantata ("Il Lamento d'Olimpia"); Vivaldi: Sonata a tre, op. 1, no. 12 ("La Follia"); Bononcini: Cantata ("Care luci del mio bene"). *Tickets available Oct. 24*

Dec. 18-19: The Juilliard String Quartet

Stradivarius Anniversary Concert. Bach: The Art of Fugue. *Tickets available Nov. 17*

Feb. 1-2: *Barnum's Bird* by Libby Larsen (Library of Congress commission)—World premiere

Show business meets great art in this compelling cabaret opera about the American tour of the most beloved opera star of her time—the Swedish Nightingale, Jenny Lind—and the impresario who arranged it, the world-class showman P.T. Barnum. Cast includes Esther Heideman as Jenny Lind and Gary Briggle as P.T. Barnum, with musical direction by Philip Brunelle and stage direction by Jon Cranney. *Tickets available Dec. 19*

Feb. 8: Li-Wei Qin, cello, with Jeremy Young, piano

Boccherini: Sonata in A Major—Adagio and Allegro; Ligeti: Solo Sonata; Barber: Cello Sonatas; Kodaly: Solo Sonata; Paganini: Moses Variations on the theme of Rossini. *Tickets available Dec. 26*

Feb. 9: Osiris Trio

Program to be announced. *Tickets available Dec. 26*

March 1: Elaine Funaro, harpsichord

Howells: Lambert's Clavichord, op. 41; Strorace: Ballo della Battaglia; Kent Holliday: Dances from Colca Canyon; de Seixas: Sonata; Timothy Brown: Suite Espanola; Thome: Rigodon; Cervo: Pequena Suite Brasileira; Platti: Sonata in F Major. *Tickets available Jan. 16, 2002*

March 5: Apollo's Fire, Cleveland Baroque Orchestra

Telemann: Concerto Polonaise in G; Don Quixote Suite; Flute and Recorder Concerto; Grillen-Symphonie ("Cricket Symphony") and Water Music; James Hewitt: The Battle of Trenton; Vivaldi-Sorrell: Summer Concerto transcribed for solo harpsichord; Handel: Water Music. *Tickets available Jan. 23, 2002*

March 8: Rubio String Quartet

Haydn: String Quartet in C Major, op. 33, no. 3 ("The Bird"); Stephen Paulus: Quartessence; Beth Anderson: March Swale; Shostakovich: String Quartet no. 4 in D Major, op. 83. *Tickets available Jan. 23, 2002*

March 13: *We Gotta Get Out of This Place*, Gerri Hershey, 7 p.m., Mumford Room

In conjunction with Women's History Month, Gerri Hershey, one of rock's best known journalists, will discuss and autograph copies of her book which relates the "true tough story of women in rock," among them: Janis Joplin, Aretha Franklin, the Ronettes, Madonna, Cher and Lauryn Hill. *No tickets required*

March 14-15: Beaux Arts Trio

Schumann: Trio no. 1 in D Minor, op. 63; Beethoven: Piano Trio in B Major, op. 97; other works to be announced. *Tickets available Jan. 30, 2002*

March 16: Kocian String Quartet

Haydn: Quartet in G Major, op.77, no. 1; Hindemith: Quartet No. 3, op. 22; Dvorak: Quartet in G Major, op. 106. *Tickets available Jan. 30, 2002*

March 22: The John Pizzarelli Trio

An evening of classics from the Great American Songbook by the "First Family of Cool" (*New York Times*). Jazz guitarist and singer John Pizzarelli appears with his father, guitar legend Bucky Pizzarelli; his wife, Broadway star Jessica Molaskey; younger brother Martin on bass; and pianist Ray Kennedy. *Tickets available Feb. 6, 2002*

April 5: American Baroque

Marc Mellits: Eleven Miniatures; Marin Marais: La Sonnerie de St. Genevieve du Monde; Roy Whelden: She's So Heavy; Belinda Reynolds: Solace; Louis-Antoine Dornel: Quartet in B Minor; New work by Carolyn Yarnell. *Tickets available Feb. 20, 2002*

April 9: Les Musiciens du Louvre-Grenoble directed by Marc Minkowski

Works by Rameau and Handel. *Tickets available Feb. 27, 2002*

April 16: Rossetti String Quartet with Jean-Yves Thibaudet, piano

Ellen Taffe Zwilich: Romance (McKim commission); Ravel: Quartet in F Major; Franck: Piano Quintet in F Minor. *Tickets available March 6, 2002*

April 18-19: The Juilliard String Quartet with Gilbert Kalish, piano

Beethoven: Piano Quartet to be announced; Ralph Shapey: Violin and Piano Duo (World Premiere—McKim Commission); Sibelius: Quartet in D Minor, op. 56 ("Voices intimae"). *Tickets available March 6, 2002*

May 10: Stefon Harris Quartet

At the forefront of the current jazz scene, vibraphonist and composer Stefon Harris leads drummer Terreon Gully, bassist Reid Anderson and pianist Orrin Evans in an evening of post-bop, "booty-shaking" soul funk. *Tickets available March 27, 2002*

May 15: Blind Boys of Alabama, Neptune Plaza, Jefferson Building, Noon

These legendary singers perform a special program of spirituals and gospel music that includes foot-stomping, hand-clapping versions of old favorites and rare gems that are sure to move the spirit. *No tickets required*

May 18: Avalon String Quartet with Philip Setzer, viola, 2 p.m.

Schubert: Quartet no. 12 in C Minor, D. 603; Wynton Marsalis: At the Octoroon Balls; Brahms: Quintet in G Major for Strings. *Tickets available April 3, 2002*

May 31: Paquito D'Rivera and His Band with Regina Carter, violin

Cuban-American clarinetist, saxophonist and composer Paquito D'Rivera has created a multinational style that moves from bebop to Bach and Mozart, from Afro-Cuban ritual melodies to the music of the dance halls, giving a new meaning to what is known today as Latin jazz. *Tickets available April 17, 2002* ◆

Tracer Bullets

New Bibliographies on Flight Available

The Library's Science, Technology and Business Division has published three additional subject bibliographies, each concerning flight, in its "Tracer Bullet" series. Not intended to be comprehensive, these compilations are designed—as the name of the series implies—to put the reader "on target."

Aerodynamics (Mechanics of Flight)

This bibliography provides references to a variety of materials in the collections of the Library that are useful in researching aerodynamics, the science that deals with the motion of air and other gases, or when gases move against or around solid bodies. Therefore, aerodynamics comes into play when air is flowing through ducts or other enclosed spaces such as wind tunnels, jet and rocket engines, and pipes.

Becoming familiar with the principles of aerodynamics allows us to understand why and how an aircraft can fly, as well as how to design better, more efficient aircraft. Aerodynamic principles may be used to find the best ways in which airplanes can get lift, reduce drag and remain stable by controlling the shape and size of the wing, the angle at which an aircraft is positioned with respect to the airstream and the flight speed.

Aircraft

This compilation refers the reader to sources that pertain to the history, present status and uses of aircraft. An aircraft is any machine or device capable of atmospheric flight. Aircraft can be classified as fixed-wing, rotary-wing, flapping-wing and lighter-than-air. The first three classes are heavier-than-air vehicles. Four forces act on a heavier-than-air vehicle in flight through the atmosphere: weight, aerodynamic lift, drag and thrust. Unlike a lighter-than-air vehicle such as a balloon or blimp, whose weight is balanced by an upward buoyancy force, a heavier-than-air aircraft must be propelled and maintained in the air. The scope of this guide is limited to heavier-than-air aircraft; the following Tracer Bullet refers to lighter-than-air aircraft.

Balloons and Airships

This Tracer Bullet focuses on balloons, airships, dirigibles, aerostats and blimps. A balloon is a vehicle whose flexible bag is inflated with a lighter-than-air gas, such as helium, so that it will rise and float in the atmosphere. Some sort of carrier for passengers can be attached to the bag. Only the altitude of free balloons can be controlled; their direction and speed depend on the wind. Airships, however, are equipped with some means of propelling and steering, so that controlled flight is possible. There are three types of airships: nonrigid, semirigid and rigid. Lighter-than-air vehicles get their lift from "aerostatic forces," rather than from aerodynamic forces that support a heavier-than-air aircraft. A balloon or airship's lift is derived from its buoyancy, which comes from the difference between the density of the atmosphere and that of the lifting gas that fills the aircraft.

These new publications are free and may be obtained by writing to the Science, Technology and Business Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4750, or by telephoning (202) 707-5664. A list is available of many other Tracer Bullets on timely subjects in science and technology.

For those with Internet access, all Tracer Bullets published from 1989 until several years ago, as well as selected older Tracer Bullets, can be accessed at **memory.loc.gov/sctb**. The three items announced here will be added to the database soon. ◆

News from the Law Library

Partnership with Inter-American Development Bank

BY JANICE HYDE

The Law Library is working with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to plan for the implementation of the GLIN-Americas initiative.

Announced at the Summit of the Americas held by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Quebec, Canada, in April, the GLIN-Americas initiative includes support for a hemispheric network of legislative information that would expand membership in the Law Library's Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) to include all IDB member countries in the Western Hemisphere by the end of 2003.

The published proceedings from the meeting notes that parliaments must deal with complex issues, and "in these circumstances, legislators require timely access to specialized knowledge that is not always available at the individual country level." The goal of GLIN is to link legislatures of the world together in an exchange of legal information to ensure access to a comprehensive database of relevant legal information.

Through a program of technical cooperation, the IDB has already sponsored GLIN participation for the MERCOSUR ("southern market") countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. This program enabled the legislatures of the countries to exchange legal information among themselves as well as with other GLIN member nations around the world. One of these countries, Uruguay, earned a "GLIN Model Station" award in 1998 for exemplary performance and continues to play a leading role in the region by offering training and assistance.

The new initiative calls for three subregional components: the Central American parliaments will be incorporated in the network beginning later this year; the Caribbean legislatures will be the focus of efforts beginning early in 2002; and, starting late in 2002, the legislatures of the Andean countries will be linked to GLIN. By concentrating on subregions, the IDB aims to promote dialogue and cooperation among neighboring nations that have the need for extensive interactions.

Through the GLIN-Americas initiative (the aggregate of the subregional efforts), the IDB will provide financial support for training and equipment for the parliaments to participate in GLIN, thus strengthening the infrastructure and human capital of the legislatures in the hemisphere. Parliamentary officials will learn about modern legislative information technologies as well as how to effectively organize and manage legislative information as a result of the GLIN-Americas program. The IDB notes that access to comparative legislation made possible through GLIN will have an impact on the development of legislation at the national, subregional and global levels.

There are currently 16 contributing members of GLIN. The GLIN-Americas initiative will contribute significantly to the Law Library's goal of 40 contributing nations by 2004. ◆

Ms. Hyde is program officer for the Law Library.

American Association of Law Libraries 2001 Conference

BY MARIE-LOUISE BERNAL

Law Librarian Rubens Medina headed the delegation of the Law Library, which attended the 94th Annual Meeting and Conference of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) in Minneapolis on July 14-19. Because of Minnesota's record heat wave, attendees took full advantage of the city's 5-mile system of skyways, built mainly to protect people from the cold.

Annual attendance at the AALL meeting enables the Law Library to share its experiences with colleagues from around the nation and the world. Following a tradition of several years, the Law Library kicked off the Annual Meeting with a reception, sponsored by the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, on the Marquette Hotel's 50th floor. The venue provided a spectacular panoramic view of the city as the participants enjoyed meeting their colleagues. In his welcome remarks, Mr. Medina offered to share the Law Library's expertise with other institutions and outlined possible areas of cooperation in information technology. He also told of opportunities for internships and scholarships for national and international professionals.

AALL President Robert L. Oakley chose "New Realities—New Roles" as the theme for the 2001 conference. Educational programs were offered to help members cope with the challenges of the information age and learn about the latest trends in law librarianship as well as the many new opportunities and challenges that have emerged.

Professor Oakley challenged his colleagues to be proactive. "Information is our business, and information is the center of the new economy. Since the law will play a central role in the development of the new economy, law librarians who are innovative, thoughtful and somewhat entrepreneurial will be positioned to play a significant role in reinventing both library and legal services."

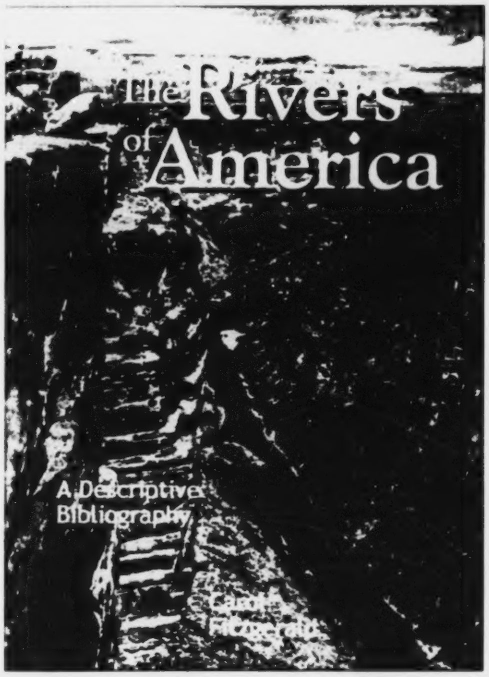
During a session focusing on "New Realities for Developing Global Collections: New Approaches and Cooperative Projects," Mr. Medina presented a paper describing how the Law Library's electronic initiative GLIN, the Global Legal Information Network (**www.loc.gov/glin**), in collaboration with foreign governments, captures authentic legal texts at their source and makes them available in electronic format. The panel was coordinated by Jules Winterton, director of the Library of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London, and moderated by Marci Hoffman, foreign and international law librarian at the Georgetown University Law Center Library.

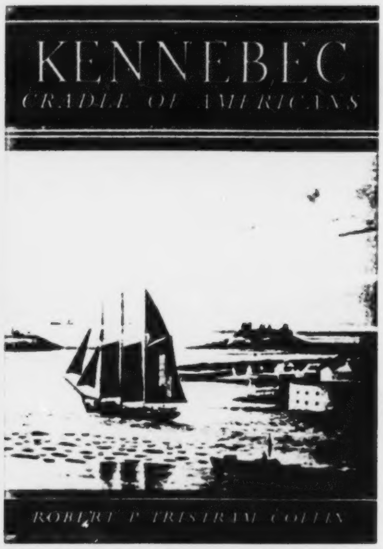
Christa McClure of the General Counsel's Office spoke on how to conduct research in German law on a panel presentation focusing on "The New Reality of a United Germany: German Legal Sources and Research Strategies." ◆

Ms. Bernal is special assistant to the Law Librarian.

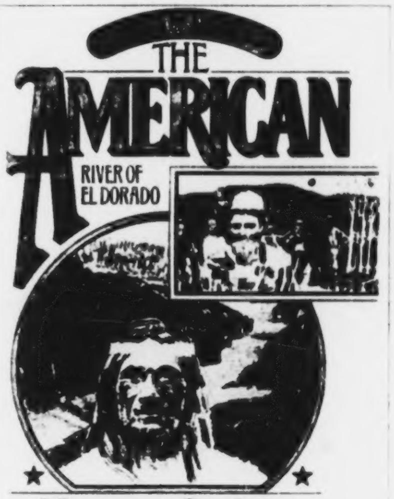
News from the Center for the Book

'Rivers of America' Bibliography Published





Carol Fitzgerald's new bibliography of the 65-book "Rivers of America" series: *Kennebec* (1937) and *The American* (1974) were the first and last volumes in the series.



The Center for the Book has co-published a major new reference work about the "Rivers of America" book series.

The Rivers of America: A Descriptive Bibliography by Carol Fitzgerald is a comprehensive description of the 65-title series (1937-1974). The two-volume work is published by Oak Knoll Press and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

In this authoritative and illustrated 1,020-page reference work, collector and bibliographer Carol Fitzgerald presents complete bibliographical descriptions of the nearly 400 printings of the 65 titles in the series and biographies of all of its 60 authors, 53 illustrators and eight editors.

"Carol Fitzgerald helped the Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center organize our 1997 celebration of the 60th anniversary of the *Rivers of America* series, and it's a pleasure to assist in the publication of this significant historical work," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "Carol's admirable achievement accurately and fully captures the unique nature of this remarkable series of books—which today is known for its excellent writers and illustrators and its intense and relatively early concern for the importance of regional and local history."

Conceived by Canadian-born poet, author and historian Constance Lindsay Skinner (1877-1939), the "Rivers of America" series began with *Kennebec: Cradle of Americans* (1937) by Robert P. Tristam Coffin and concluded with *The American: River of El Dorado* (1974) by Margaret Sanborn, who participated in the Center for the Book's 1997 conference. The series was published by Farrar & Rinehart and its corporate successors: Rinehart & Co. (1946-1960) and Holt, Rinehart and Winston (1960-1974).

The Library of Congress celebration, held on April 9-10, 1997, brought together at the Library 11 "Rivers of America" authors, illustrators and editors (see *Information Bulletin*, June 9, 1997). Several other authors and illustrators sent contributions or greetings, but were unable to attend.

In his preface to the Oak Knoll volumes, Mr. Cole recalled that "listening to the stories of the authors and illustrators of the Rivers books at the 1997 meeting was inspiring." Moreover, the gathering itself "was a major accomplishment for all concerned, including the participants, considering that this unique series had been launched 60 years earlier."

The meeting was supported in part through a contribution to the Center for the Book from Henry Holt and Co. Inc., made "in memory of the major role played by Henry Holt in the genesis of the original series."

The Rivers of America: A Descriptive Bibliography is available for $125 from Oak Knoll Press, 310 Delaware St., New Castle, DE 19720; telephone (302) 328-7232; toll-free (800) 996-2556; fax (302) 328-7274. It can be ordered online at **www.oakknoll.com/pressrel/rivers.html**.

2001 "River of Words" Ceremony Held at the Library

The sixth annual awards ceremony for the winners and finalists of the "River of Words" environmental poetry and art contest took place in the Library's Mumford Room on April 28. Robert Hass, U.S. Poet Laureate 1995-97, moderated the program, encouraging the winning young artists to talk about their work and the young poets to read their poems.

The National Poetry Grand Prizes were awarded to: Travis Baker, age 7, Kennesaw, Ga.; Elsinore Smidth, age 11, Mill Valley, Calif.; Amanda Miller-Hudson, age 15, Vicksburg, Miss.; and Zachary England, age 17, Salt Lake City, Utah. Winners of the National Art Grand Prizes were: Shannon O'Keefe, age 7, Kennesaw, Ga.; Jamie Lyn Pase, age 9, Baltimore, Md.; Philip Cortese, age 14, Lafayette, La.; and Crystal Love, age 17, Decatur, Ga. The International Grand Prize (Art) went to Valeriy Polushkin, age 12, Zhtyomyr, Ukraine. Other awardees were Christian Jordan, age 8, Mill Valley, Calif. (Shasta Bioregion Prize); Alexandra Petri, age 12, Washington, D.C. (Anacostia Watershed Prize); and Peter Gavin, Kentfield, Calif. (Teacher of the Year).

On May 1 at the Library, River of Words, the Anacostia Watershed Society and the Center for the Book sponsored a hands-on environmental and arts education workshop for educators.

Founded in 1995, River of Words is an international poetry and art program created to promote literacy and environmental stewardship. The environmental poetry and art contest, cosponsored by River of Words and the Center for the Book, grows in popularity each year. Seven state centers for the book plus the District of Columbia Center for the Book are participating at the state level: Arizona, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The deadline for each year's contest is Feb. 15. For more information, contact River of Words, P.O. Box 4000-J, Berkeley, CA 94704, phone: (510) 548-POEM, email: info@riverofwords.org; or Web site: www.riverofwords.org. ◆

John McShane

Robert Hass with three young 2001 River of Words winners: Travis Baker, age 7; Elsinore Smidth, age 11; and Shannon O'Keefe, age 7

John McShane

Peter Gavin (clockwise from above) of Kentfield, Calif., accepts the 2001 River of Words Teacher award: poetry finalist Christine Mbula of Silver Spring, Md., with her family; "Earthina" (a.k.a. Petey Giroux, River of Words coordinator for the state of Georgia) reminds the audience the importance of keeping the earth clean; Chris Citron (coordinator of the Colorado Center for the Book, Mr. Hass, and River of Words co-founder Pamela Michael.

John McShane

John McShane

John McShane

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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, No. 10 October 2001

national
book

National Book Festival: September 8, 2001

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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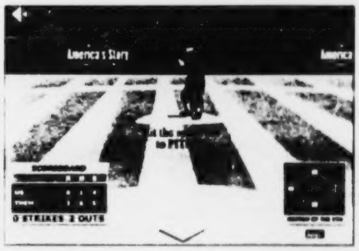

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On the Cover: Dr. Billington and Laura Bush open the first National Book Festival Sept. 8, enjoyed by more than 25,000 visitors to the Library. *Photos by Rebecca D'Angelo and Christina Tyler Wenks*

Cover Story: The National Book Festival welcomed authors, storytellers and book lovers from around the world. A formal gala opened the event the night before; the Library sponsored a Conservation Clinic along with the festival; and Dr. Billington, Mrs. Bush and basketball stars Lisa Leslie and Grant Hill participated in a special "Back-to-School" program for children. 218

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

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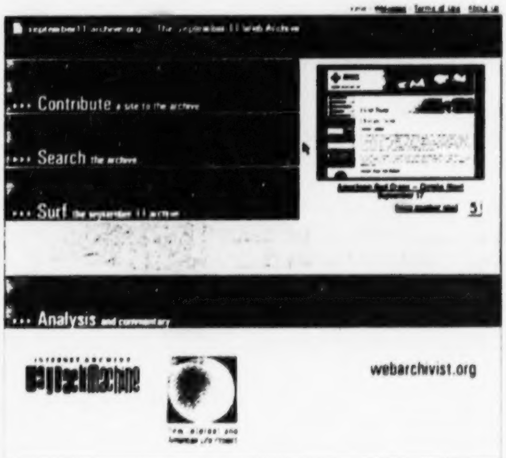
September 11 Web Archive

Library and Partners Announce Digital Project


Contribute a site to the archive
Search the archive
Surf the september 11 archive
Analysis and commentary
webarchivist.org

The Library of Congress, in collaboration with the Internet Archive, the Pew Internet & American Life Project and webArchivist.org, announced the release of a collection of digital materials called the September 11 Web Archive, available at **September11.archive.org**.

The Archive preserves the Web expressions of individuals, groups, the press and institutions in the United States and from around the world in the aftermath of the attacks in the United States on Sept. 11, 2001. The Archive is important because it contributes to the historical record, capturing information that might otherwise be lost. With the growing role of the Web as an influential medium, records of historic events could be considered incomplete without materials that were "born digital" and never printed on paper. Because Web content changes at a very rapid pace, it is important to capture immediately the national and international response to these events before they disappear from the historical record.

Library of Congress staff has recommended the Web sites to be included in the Archive, just as they do for the physical collections of the Library.

"It is the job of a library to collect and make available these materials so that future scholars, educators and researchers can not only know what the official organizations of the day were thinking and reporting about the attacks on America on Sept. 11, but can read the unofficial, 'online diaries' of those who lived through the experience and shared their points of view," said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb. "Such sites are very powerful primary source materials."

"The Internet is as important as the print media for documenting these events," said Diane Kresh, the Library's director of Public Service Collections. "Why? Because the Internet is immediate, far-reaching, and reaches a variety of audiences. You have everything from self-styled experts to known experts commenting and giving their viewpoint."

"The wonderful thing about the Web is that it's the world's perspective," said Brewster Kahle, founder of the Internet Archive. "It's a forum for understanding other points of view, not just those in the traditional media."

"Traditionally, researchers have turned to books, letters, films and art to make sense of defining historical moments. But with the ubiquity of the Internet and electronic communication, scholars will also have to study Web sites to understand this recent act of destruction and carnage," said Steven M. Schneider, associate professor of political science at the SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome. Kirsten Foot, assistant professor of communications at the University of Washington added, "There is the potential for a new level of civic activism emerging. There's been a huge surge in people feeling compelled to make statements about the events online. We see it everywhere online, and we want to preserve a record of it."

This collection will be the second large-scale collection of Web sites to be archived and made available online through an ongoing partnership between the Library of Congress and the Internet Archive. In June 2001, the Library announced its Election 2000 Collection created to preserve open access Web materials pertaining to the November 2000 U.S. national election. The Election 2000 collection is available online at **web.archive.org/collections/e2k.html**.

The Internet Archive (**www.archive.org**) is a 501(c)(3) public nonprofit organization that was founded to build an "Internet library," with the purpose of offering permanent access for researchers, historians and scholars to historical collections that exist in digital format. Founded in 1996 and located in the Presidio of San Francisco, the Archive has been receiving data donations from Alexa Internet and others.

WebArchivist.org is a group of scholars and students dedicated to developing tools and strategies for studying the ephemeral Web. The organization (**www.webarchivist.org**) is co-directed by Professor Steven M. Schneider, a political scientist at the SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome, and Kirsten A. Foot, a communications scholar at the University of Washington.

The Pew Internet & American Life Project (**www.pewinternet.org**) creates and funds original, academic-quality research that explores the impact of the Internet on children, families, communities, the workplace, schools, health care and civil-political life. The project, directed by Lee Rainie, aims to be an authoritative source for timely information on the Internet's growth and societal impact, through research that is impartial. Professors Schneider and Foot will serve as Research Fellows with the project and write reports examining the changing Web sphere following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. ◆

Annual Retirees Luncheon

The Library of Congress will hold the annual Retirees Luncheon at noon in the Montpelier Room of the Madison Building on Wednesday, Dec. 19. If you have not received your invitation, call the Special Events Office at (202) 707-1616. ◆

Personal Reactions to Tragedy

American Folklife Center Collects Reactions to Sept. 11

By JAMES HARDIN

David A Taylor

A memorial tribute placed on a slope overlooking the site where a hijacked plane crashed into one side of the Pentagon on Sept. 11.

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress has called upon folklorists across the nation to document on audiotape the thoughts and feelings expressed by average citizens following the tragic events of Sept. 11. These recordings and supporting documentary materials will become part of the Center's Archive of Folk Culture, the largest and most important archive devoted to the folklore and traditional culture of Americans and of the many cultural groups from around the world.

With the September 11, 2001, Documentary Project, the American Folklife Center is building upon a unique precedent. On Dec. 8, 1941, renowned folklorist Alan Lomax, who was serving as the head of the Folk Archive, sent an urgent message to folklorists around the United States to collect "person on the street" reactions to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war by the United States. Recordings were made in all parts of the country in which people expressed their immediate reactions to this cataclysmic event. Interviews were conducted with shoemakers, electricians, janitors, oilmen, cab drivers, housewives, students, soldiers and physicians.

People of many ethnic groups and ages are represented in these interviews expressing their opinions on the political, social, economic and military aspects of the Pearl Harbor attack. These field recordings were sent to the Library of Congress, where they were used to create a radio documentary program that was broadcast on the Mutual Broadcasting System. It was part of a series of radio programs that were then distributed to schools and radio stations. This collection is still used today by researchers and radio producers.

Sixty years later, in this time of national crisis and mourning, the American Folklife Center has issued a similar call to the folklore community to help create the September 11, 2001, Documentary Project. The project was suggested by reference specialist Ann Hoog, who noted the comparisons being made in media reports to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Peggy Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center and president of the American Folklore Society, agreed the idea was both worthy and appropriate, and e-mailed folklorists around the country to "document the immediate reactions of average Americans in your own communities to yesterday's terrorist attack and to what many have called an act of war."

In Baltimore, folklorist Rory Turner, program director for the Maryland State Arts Council, has already heeded the call. At a Chinese food and barbecue stand in the city, for example, Mr. Turner spoke to Douglas H. Strachan, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, who said, "You can't let your hatred for one nation and one people destroy your belief in humanity."

The center will collect and preserve the audiotaped interviews and supporting materials that present the personal experience stories of average Americans in the wake of the terrorist attack. What were they doing when they heard? How have their lives been changed? In addition, the center will collect photographic documentation of the memorial tributes that have sprung up near the Pentagon and at the site of the World Trade Center disaster. These temporary memorials include posters, photographs, flowers, flags and other memorabilia through which those connected to the disaster victims and others express their grief and sympathy.

David A Taylor

This memorial to a woman killed on American Airlines Flight 77 is among hundreds of shrines appearing near the Pentagon and the World Trade Center.

Audio field recordings are invaluable elements of our historical record, Ms. Bulger says. And storytelling and other forms of expression help people to manage their feelings: "It often is cathartic to tell stories [about] where you were when you heard about the attacks." While the Folklife Center is also accepting some of the more poignant of the countless e-mail accounts in circulation, "nothing replaces the recorded voice," said Ms. Hoog. "When you listen to those voices from 1941, along with the street noises in the background, you are better able to imagine the whole context of that particular time and place." ◆

Mr. Hardin is a writer-editor in the American Folklife Center.

Meeting of the Minds

Library of Congress Scholars' Council Convenes

On Oct. 11, Dr. Billington convened the first meeting of the Scholars' Council in the John W. Kluge Center, a center that was formed at the Library of Congress with a $60 million endowment to foster scholarly research worldwide in the Human Sciences.

Members of the Scholars' Council include recipients of Nobel prizes, Pulitzer prizes and numerous other distinguished awards and represent the fields of applied science, economics, history, law, politics, literature, philosophy and religion. As a group, the Scholars' Council has research experience in Africa, South and East Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America as well as in Western Europe and the United States.

The members are: Bernard Bailyn, Baruch Blumberg, Judith Margaret Brown, Sara Castro-Klaren, Julia Ching, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Robert Fogel, Bronislaw Geremek, Hugh Heclo, Gertrude Himmelfarb, Vyacheslav Ivanov, Bruce Mazlish, Walter McDougall, Jaroslav Pelikan, John Rogers Searle, Amartya Sen, Wole Soyinka, James Turner, Mario Vargas Llosa and William Julius Wilson.

The Scholars' Council will advise the Librarian of Congress on future appointments for five senior-level chair positions at the Kluge Center: (1) American Law and Governance, (2) Societies and Cultures of the North, (3) Societies and Cultures of the South, (4) Technology and Society and (5) Modern Culture. In addition, it will offer advice on suitable recipients for the Kluge Prize of $1 million designed to recognize outstanding lifetime achievement in the Human Sciences. The council will also suggest ways both to enrich Library of Congress resources and to make the best use of the Kluge Center's upcoming Post-Doctoral Fellows Program enabling younger scholars to use the library's collections.

A brief description of appointees to the Scholars' Council follows. ◆

- **Bernard Bailyn**, at Harvard University, has received two Pulitzer prizes, one for *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* and the other for *Voyagers to the West*. In 1998 Professor Bailyn received the Jefferson Medal of the American Philosophical Society for achievement in the humanities.
- **Baruch Blumberg**, formerly at the University of Pennsylvania as a medical anthropologist, received the Nobel Prize in 1976 for his work on the origin and spread of infectious diseases, and was instrumental in the discovery of the hepatitis-B vaccine. Currently, Mr. Blumberg's work at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration involves integrating biological research and technology into the space program.
- **Judith Margaret Brown**, Beit Professor of Commonwealth History at Oxford University in England, is renowned for her work in Indian history and is the author of *Gandhi and Civil Disobedience: The Mahatma in Indian Politics; Modern India: Origins of an Asian Democracy*; and *Nehru*.
- **Julia Ching**, University Professor and Lee Chair Professor of Chinese Thought and Culture at the University of Toronto, is a scholar of East Asian philosophy and religion with a geographical focus that spans Asia, Europe and North America. She has written *The Religious Thought of Chu Hsi; The Butterfly Healing: A Life between East and West*; and *Mysticism and Kingship in China*.
- **Sara Castro-Klaren** founded the Latin American Studies Program at Johns Hopkins University. In 2000 she was named to the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board and previously served for two years as chief of the Hispanic Division at the Library of Congress. Among her major written works are *Understanding Mario Vargas Llosa* and *Women's Writing in Latin America*.
- **Jean Bethke Elshtain**, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Professor of Social and Political Ethics in the Divinity School at the University of Chicago, is the author of *Augustine and the Limits of Power: Democratic Authority at the Century's End*; and *Women and War*. Her work examines broad-based topics such as the survival of democracy; marriage, families and feminism; and state sovereignty in international relations.
- **Robert Fogel** is director of the Center for Population Economics at the University of Chicago and has written *Without Consent or Contract: The Rise and Fall of American Slavery; The Escape from Hunger and Early Death: Europe and America, 1750-2050*; and *Business Ethics in Historical Perspective*. He received a Nobel Prize in 1993 for applying economic theory and quantitative methods to explain economic and institutional change.
- **Bronislaw Geremek** is the former foreign minister of Poland and a scholar of medieval European history specializing in Polish and French history and culture. He served as chair of the parliamentary caucus of Solidarity in Poland and, concurrently, became a faculty member at the College de France. Mr. Geremek has written *Idea of Civil Society: Poverty: A History*; and *Common Roots of Europe*.
- **Hugh Heclo**, a professor of Public Affairs at George Mason University, is an expert on the governments and social policies of Western European nations and the United States and has received major book awards for Comparative Public Policy and Modern Politics in Britain and Sweden. As chair of a Ford Foundation committee that published *The Common Good: Social Welfare and the American Future*, Professor Heclo examined the changing expectations of democracy and government.
- **Gertrude Himmelfarb**, who taught for 30 years at Brooklyn College and as Distinguished Professor of History at the City College of New York, has written extensively on society and culture with special expertise on British Victorian morality, conscience and virtue. Her works include *The Demoralization of Society: From Victorian Virtue to Modern Values; The Idea of Poverty: England in the Early Industrial Age*; and, most recently, *One Nation, Two Cultures*.
- **Vyacheslav Ivanov**, at the University of California at Los Angeles, has held many distinguished positions as a linguist with a global range and as a leader of the Russian School of Semiotics. He has been director of the All-Union Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow, chairman of the department of Theory and History of World Cultures at Moscow State University and is currently chairman of the Commission for the Complex Study of Creativity. He is writing a book on the development of language in Los Angeles.
- **Bruce Mazlish**, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1950, is an architect in the field of psychohistory. He has received the Toynbee prize, an international social science award, and has written the groundbreaking works *In Search of Nixon: A Psychohistorical Study; Kissinger: The European Mind in American Policy* and *Fourth Discontinuity: The Co-Evolution of Humans and Machines*.
- **Walter McDougall,** Alloy-Ansin Professor of International Relations at the University of Pennsylvania, has written extensively on the history of technology. He received a Pulitzer Prize in 1986 for *Heavens and Earth: A Political History of the Space Age*. He has also written *Let the Sea Make a Noise:*

continued on page 239

National Book Festival

Rebecca D'Angelo Rebecca D'Angelo Rebecca D'Angelo

On an beautiful day in September, first lady Laura Bush and Dr. Billington opened the National Book Festival on the grounds of the Capitol and the Library of Congress.

'The Joy of the Written Word'

Library and First Lady Host First National Book Festival

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Authors by the dozens and readers by the thousands answered first lady Laura Bush's call to "come together to revel in the joy of the written word," at the first National Book Festival, celebrated on Sept. 8 in Library buildings and on the east lawn of the Capitol.

Sixty nationally known authors participated in the festival that she hosted and the Library sponsored. The Library estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 readers joined in the festivities.

Against a backdrop of balloons, banners and blue sky, the Librarian and Mrs. Bush opened the festival at 9:30 a.m. To an audience of cheering librarians, he introduced Mrs. Bush as "the first professional librarian ever to live in the White House."

"She is energizing an ever-widening circle with her passion for the cause of books and libraries and reading," Dr. Billington said.

Outlining the day's events and thanking participating authors, event underwriters and the "armies of volunteers and staff who made this day possible," Mrs. Bush welcomed the crowd. "We're all in for a treat at this festival," she said.

Fans of all ages took every seat and stood four or five deep beneath the big white tents on the Capitol grounds to hear their favorite recorders of history and commentators on current events, spinners of mystery and weavers of suspense, writers of fiction and imagination, and tellers of tales. They came early (two took their seats at 8 a.m. to wait for mystery writer Sue Grafton to begin speaking at 10 a.m.) and stayed late (historian Doris Kearns Goodwin was still signing books on the Jefferson Building lawn at 5:45 p.m.).

Young families came in droves. Center for the Book Director John Cole counted 30 baby strollers parked outside the Mumford Room, where Steven Kellogg and Marc Brown were telling stories and demonstrating their art of writing and illustrating children's books. Moms and dads read to their children wher-

National Book Festival

Rebecca D'Angelo

Yusef El-Amin

As a backdrop to the presentations by authors and storytellers, musical groups performed on the Library's Neptune Plaza; Clifford the Big Red Dog was one of the visitors from the world of children's literature.

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

Visitors crowded the Jefferson's Building's Great Hall as well as its front staircase to enjoy the festivities; books (and sales) were much in evidence; a young visitor gets her name written in calligraphy; Mrs. Bush mingles with festivalgoers.

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

ever they were waiting patiently in Great Hall mezzanine lines, sometimes for an hour or longer, to get books signed. Outside, on the Capitol grounds, kids stared in disbelief or squealed with delight upon chance encounters with Arthur, Clifford the Big Red Dog and other familiar characters that had materialized from their world of fiction.

Reading in the Children & Young Adults Pavilion, members of the National Basketball Association (NBA) and Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) turned out in force to communicate their "Read to Achieve" message:

"Reading is fun and books are cool too/ I will read a book daily to learn something new."

Said Michael Curry, a player for the Detroit Pistons and president of the NBA Players Association: "We're here to launch our Read to Achieve program and to show you the importance of education; even professional basketball players can't have a career without an education."

Los Angeles Sparks forward Delisha Milton, an Olympic gold medalist in 2000 and WNBA All-star in 2001, said the Dr. Seuss books taught her at an early age "that life is not smooth; it has its ups and downs."

Theo Ratcliff, who majored in communications at the University of Wyoming before joining the Atlantic Hawks, said the *Autobiography of Malcom X* was his favorite book as a student. "One book can change your perspective," he said. "I have kids of my own, and I know they look up to basketball stars, so we should set an example."

The Catcher in the Rye hooked Pat Garrity on reading. The Orlando Magic forward, who studied biochemistry at the University of Notre

Christina Tyler Wenks   Rebecca D'Angelo

John Hope Franklin and his son, John Whittington Franklin, signed posters and books for readers and fans; Poet Laureate Billy Collins read from his work.

Gail Fineberg   Gail Fineberg   Rebecca D'Angelo

The day was filled with presentations by authors, including Jan Karon in the Fiction and Imagination Pavilion; David Levering Lewis in the Montpelier Room; and Scott Turow in the Mystery and Suspense Pavilion.

Dame, said the book should be "required reading" for every boy between the ages of 10 and 18.

In the Storytelling Pavilion, crowds gathered throughout the day to hear stories and music from the people of the Appalachian Mountains, the Deep South, the South Carolina Sea Islands and the Caribbean. They saw a Taiwanese puppet show, listened to Native American tales from New York State and saw East Indian stories expressed through dance. American Folklife Center Director Peggy Bulger's interviews of two Navajo Code Talkers brought people in the audience to tears.

In the Mystery & Suspense Pavilion, Walter Mosley, author of the Easy Rawlins mystery series (*Devil in a Blue Dress, A Red Death, White Butterfly, Black Betty* and *A Little Yellow Dog*) kept his fans laughing as he discussed his trade. "Writers only do part of the work," he said. "Readers do the rest. They fill in the details from their own memory."

For example, he said, a reader once asked him, "'How do you remember all those details from the '50s? How do you remember drinking a Crown cola and looking down that girl's dress?' Those weren't my details; those were the reader's."

Scott Turow, who began writing as a teenager and taught creative writing at Stanford University before entering Harvard Law School, brings the point of view of both defense lawyer and prosecutor to his novels, which include *Personal Injuries, Burden of Proof, Presumed Innocent* and *Pleading Guilty*. "For the past 10 years, my focus has been on capital punishment, and I bring that perspective to my characters," he said, before reading a chapter from a yet-unpublished manuscript. "I think I understand and feel deeply the arguments on both sides."

Facing a tent full of people in the Fiction & Imagination Pavilion, North Carolina author Jan Karon dabbed at her eyes. "What a warm reception. I'm trying to keep tears from messing up my mascara," she said. "Are all of you, or most of you, actually Mitford fans?"

"Yes!" screamed hundreds of readers for whom Karon's mythical Mitford is as familiar as their own kitchens. "What would I do without you?" she told them.

She provided answers to questions she said many of her readers ask about her characters. "People ask, 'Where do you get your characters?' The truth is, they get me." One of her favorites was Miss Sadie. "People ask, 'If you loved her so much, why did you let her die?' Well, that's life, and it was time for her to die."

"Is Mitford real?" she asked. "Yes!" her audience shouted in unison. "Of course it is," she said. "It is all around you, if you just keep your hearts open."

A recipe for marmalade cake, which figures prominently in her stories, is real, too, she said, offering a Web address before she began reading from *A Common Life*, which she described as "a book about joy."

Christina Tyler Wenks

David McCullough autographed his latest work, *John Adams*.

Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

Gail Fineberg

Ord, the blue dragon from the PBS series *Dragon Tales*, meets a fan on the Capitol lawn; Navajo Code Talkers, World War II veterans instrumental in cracking enemy coded transmissions, were interviewed in the Storytelling Pavilion; National Basketball Association player Dikembe Mutombo was a popular attraction in the Children and Young Adults Pavilion.

Readers with no less enthusiasm for history and biography lined up in the corridor on the sixth floor of the Madison Building to gain Montpelier Room entrance to hear Pulitzer winners David McCullough, whose popular works include *John Adams*, *Truman* and *Mornings on Horseback*; Doris Kearns Goodwin, whose research produced, among others, *No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt*, *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys* and *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream*; David Levering Lewis, whose exhaustive work about W.E.B. Du Bois won the biography Pulitzer for each of its two volumes; and A. Scott Berg, whose *Lindbergh* won the biography Pulitzer in 1999. John Hope Franklin, author of more than 20 history books, and his son, John Whittington Franklin, retold the life story of their progenitor Buck Colbert Franklin.

Mr. Cole, who was in charge of the festival's author program, said participating authors were pleased. "Many said they would love to return in future years," he said.

Not only did visitors wait in line to hear these speakers, but they filled the Coolidge Auditorium to overflowing to hear and see their favorite authors in three programs: "Children's Books, Literacy and Libraries: A Conversation"; "Mystery & Suspense: Where the Bodies Are Buried"; and "Poetry: Hear Our Voices." They attended a Conservation Clinic held all day in the Whittall Pavilion, asked questions about copyrights, saw demonstrations by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and ate and listened to music on Library plazas.

Other visitors had their names written in calligraphy in three Area Studies reading rooms, which also displayed award-winning books; toured the Main Reading Room; and discovered that digital technology can make learning fun (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), in the National Digital Library Learning Center.

C-SPAN 2 filmed many festival events and broadcast an eight-hour National Book Festival special on Sunday, Sept. 9, plus three hours of additional author presentations the following weekend.

Throughout, staff volunteers, organized by the Library's Visitor Services Office, answered thousands of questions, directed traffic and solved problems. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

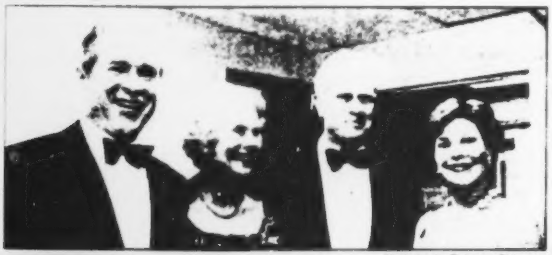
Rebecca D'Angelo

Rebecca D'Angelo

The beautiful weather, packed program of presentations and casual atmosphere contributed to the success of the National Book Festival—although the day proved to be exhausting for some.

A Gala Evening in the Thomas Jefferson Building

A gala was held the evening of Sept. 7 to celebrate the National Book Festival and to honor its participants. President and Mrs. Bush and Dr. and Mrs. Billington hosted such luminaries as (middle row) authors Gail Godwin, J. California Cooper and Tom Brokaw; the president (bottom row) signs the Library's guest book; Deputy Librarian Donald Scott chats with Women's National Basketball Association star Lisa Leslie; and the U.S. Army Strolling Strings provided music in the Great Hall. ◆



All photos by Rebecca D'Angelo

Conservation Corner

Conservation Clinic at National Book Festival

As part of the National Book Festival, the Library held a Conservation Clinic to provide advice and information to library visitors on how best to care for their books, scrapbooks, albums, photographs and prints. The Conservation Clinic continues the educational efforts of the Preservation Awareness Workshops that have been conducted at the Library for the past five years.

Throughout the day, conservators from the Library were on hand to evaluate items and provide conservation advice. Conservators also demonstrated conservation techniques, such as gold tooling on leather, photograph repair and sewing a book. Examples of protective enclosures for books and photographs were on display. Informational pamphlets about the Library's preservation and conservation program and how to obtain conservation services were also available.

The Library of Congress has the most extensive preservation program in the world. Each year the Library's preservation staff provides conservation treatment to approximately 500,000 items from a collection that totals more than 121 million items. The Library's Conservation Division is responsible for preserving rare and valuable materials in all of the Library's custodial divisions. The division is staffed by more than 25 professionals who specialize in book, photograph and paper conservation. The Conservation Clinic was an excellent opportunity for these experts to share their knowledge and provide visitors to the National Book Festival with practical advice on how best to preserve their family treasures.

For additional information on the activities of the Library's Preservation Office, visit the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/preserv**. ◆

Back to School

Book Festival Event Celebrates Reading, Literacy

BY GUY LAMOLINARA

Jim Higgins

Dr. Billington introduces the students to the America's Library Web site, as Mrs. Bush, Grant Hill and Lisa Leslie listen during the Sept. 7 event.

On Friday morning, Sept. 7, the Library's Great Hall became a temporary reading room as events surrounding the National Book Festival began with a Back-to-School hour with Dr. Billington, first lady Laura Bush and basketball stars Lisa Leslie of the Los Angeles Sparks and Grant Hill of the Orlando Magic.

At 8:15, about 20 fourth-graders from the Abingdon School in Arlington, Va., sat on a rug on the floor as Dr. Billington showed them "how our newest Web site, americaslibrary.gov, can ... spark your interest in new topics and new books."

He then led them on a journey to "Meet Amazing Americans," in particular, Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Billington showed them an image of the contents of the 16th president's pockets on the night of his assassination on April 14, 1865, and asked them to speculate as to why the only money Lincoln had in his wallet was a $5 Confederate note.

Then the Librarian asked the kids to "Jump Back in Time" to Nov. 19, 1863, the day Lincoln delivered "the most famous speech in our nation's history—the Gettysburg Address."

After playing a selection from the "Jammin' Jukebox," Dr. Billington played one of the site's new games, "Play Ball." The "pitcher" blew a giant bubble, wound up and threw a fastball that asks the question, "On opening day of the 1916 Major League Baseball season, who threw the first ball?" The kids knew the answer: "Woodrow Wilson," they shouted out.

"That's right! said Dr. Billington. "You've scored a single."

He then told them about the game's origins as an activity called "rounders" in England, and noted that the Web site's reading list of "Good Books About Baseball" would lead them to "dig deeper" into what they had learned.

The Librarian concluded by urging the students to use the site to "have fun with history and learn more about our country."

He then turned the program over to Mrs. Bush, who was seated to his left. Referring to her as a "book lover," he reminded the audience that Mrs. Bush had started the Texas Book Festival "and will tomorrow open the first ever National Book Festival."

Mrs. Bush read from Richard Peck's *A Year Down Yonder*, a book about "an exciting summer a young teenager spends at her grandmother's house."

The children listened intently as Mrs. Bush told of the adventures of Mary Alice and the year she spent in a small town away from her native Chicago. The book won the 2001 Newbery Medal for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children.

Then Ms. Leslie and Mr. Hill read from *The Journal of Joshua Loper: A Black Cowboy*, by Walter Dean Myers. The book is the story of a boy who joins a cattle drive. He faces the difficulties of controlling a stampede as well as dealing with the racial prejudice of his trail boss.

Copies of the books, signed by Mrs. Bush and Ms. Leslie and Mr. Hill, were given to each student, as well as a backpack full of school supplies provided by AT&T, one of the Book Festival's charter sponsors.

Mrs. Bush told the students how important it is to go to college, "and the best way to get there is to read a lot of books."

Dr. Billington concluded by sending them off with what he hoped would be "a renewed appreciation of books and learning and the potential of the Internet to lead you to ever-greater achievement." ◆

Jim Higgins

The Librarian and Mrs. Bush with some of the students from Abingdon School in Arlington, Va.

More Fun for Families

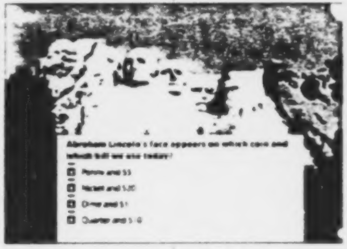
New Games, Resources Added to Kids' Web Site

Many new interactive features have recently been added to the highly successful America's Library Web site for kids and families at **www.americaslibrary.gov**.

America's Library was designed specifically for kids and families to provide a fun, yet educational, experience. The site draws on the incomparable American historical collections of the Library of Congress, and it has handled more than 100 million transactions since its debut in April 2000.

The site is in five sections, and each has the following new features:

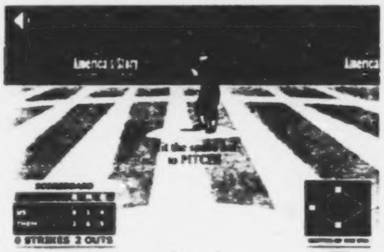
- **Meet Amazing Americans** now features presidential "Scavenger Hunt" and "Dynamite Presidents" games that encourage users to explore the Web site while learning about America's presidents. Players of "Dynamite Presidents" (above) will learn that Thomas Jefferson is famous not only for writing the Declaration of Independence but also for selling his personal Library to the Library of Congress.



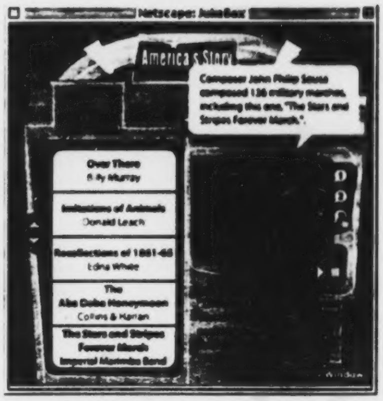
Abraham Lincoln's face appears on which coin and which bill we use today?

- Penny and $5
- Nickel and $20
- Dime and $1
- Quarter and $10

- **Jump Back in Time** asks users to try to become a "Super Sleuth" as they try to identify "what's wrong with this picture." For example, at first glance nothing seems wrong with a photo of Calvin Coolidge—until one notices that he is holding a cell phone.
- **Explore the States'** "Treasure Hunt" offers little-known facts about the states and the District of Columbia. Even more can be learned about the states by reading the more than 260 new stories that have been added. The stories, called **Local Legacies**, reflect the unique cultural traditions of the nation.
- **Join America at Play** wants to "play ball" in the "Batter Up" game (right). The "pitcher" blows a bubble gum balloon, winds up and asks "On Opening Day of the 1916 Major League Baseball season, who threw the first ball?" President Woodrow Wilson made that historic pitch.



- **See, Hear & Sing's** "Jammin' Jukebox" (right) lets users hear such popular tunes of the past as "Over There." While listening, they will learn that the composer, George M. Cohan, also wrote the patriotic "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "You're a Grand Old Flag."



Composer John Philip Sousa composed 136 military marches, including this one, "The Stars and Stripes Forever March".

Reading lists of related books encourage children to read more about what they have learned. The lists were complied by the Center for the Book (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**) in the Library of Congress. The center's current reading promotion campaign is "Telling America's Stories."

America's Library is a project of the Public Affairs Office and National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. The site draws upon the flagship American Memory collections (**www.loc.gov**) that offer more than 7 million important historical items, in collaboration with other institutions.

America's Library marks the first time in its history that the Library of Congress has created a public service advertising campaign in partnership with the Advertising Council. This campaign—"There Is a Better Way to Have Fun with History ... Log On. Play Around. Learn Something"—was created through the Advertising Council, with creative services donated by DDB Chicago. The spots were distributed to 3,200 television stations and more than 6,000 radio stations nationwide. DDB recently won the silver in the Non-Profit/Pro Bono/Public Service category of the New York American Marketing Association's 2001 EFFIE Awards. To date, the site has received an estimated $61 million in free advertising support on television, radio, and the Internet.

The Advertising Council is a private, nonprofit organization that has been the leading producer of public service communications programs in the United States since 1942. The Council supports campaigns that benefit children, families and communities. Ad Council campaigns, such as "Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk," "Take a Bite Out of Crime," and "A Mind Is a Terrible Thing to Waste," have helped to educate the public about issues and concerns of the day.

DDB Chicago is the largest of the DDB agencies worldwide, with more than 750 employees and 1999 billings of $1.2 billion. Clients of the agency include Anheuser-Busch, Energizer, FTD, General Mills, Lands' End, McDonald's, Sara Lee, State Farm and U S West Communications.

America's Library was designed by 415 Productions Inc. of San Francisco. 415 Inc. is a full-service Web development firm providing custom online solutions that combine integrated strategy, cutting-edge technology, creative design and innovative user experiences. From Fortune 500 enterprises to internationally recognized arts organizations and upstart dot-coms, 415's clients include Hewlett-Packard, McGraw-Hill, Macromedia, Credit Suisse, the Library of Congress, 3Com, Fairmont Hotels, Hasbro, Intel, Lego and Providian Financial. ◆

IFLA 2001 Boston

Librarian Signs Agreement with Russian Organization

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb watches Librarian of Congress James Billington and Open Society Institute-Russia Director Yekaterina Genieva sign an agreement relating to the Meeting of Frontiers program.

By CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington was a guest lecturer at the first Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) to be held in the United States in 16 years. IFLA last met in the United States in 1985, in Chicago.

During the conference, held in Boston, the Librarian also signed an agreement between the Library and the Open Society Institute (OSI)-Russia, a Russian branch of the Soros Foundation, to facilitate cooperation in various areas between the Library and OSI. He also led a delegation of Library staff members who served as faculty at IFLA satellite workshops, managed the Library's booth on the IFLA conference exhibit floor and represented the institution at dozens of IFLA section and committee meetings.

IFLA is the leading international body that represents the interests of library and information services and their users. The 67th Council and General Conference of IFLA convened this summer was the largest in history, with more than 5,500 registrants (the usual number of participants is 2,500) from 150 countries.

Founded in 1927 in Edinburgh, Scotland, IFLA was registered in the Netherlands in 1971, and is headquartered at the Royal Library (the national library of the Netherlands) in The Hague. IFLA is an independent, nongovernmental, nonprofit organization comprising more than 1,775 members from more than 150 nations. Voting members of IFLA are association members (such as the American Library Association and Special Library Association) or institutional members (for example, the Library of Congress and Yale University Library). Individuals may join as personal affiliates, and IFLA has more than 30 corporate partners who provide financial and in-kind support.

The theme of the 2001 IFLA conference was "Libraries and Librarians: Making a Difference in the Knowledge Age." Subthemes included "Advancing the Leadership Role of the Librarian in the Knowledge Age," "Managing Information and Technology in the Knowledge Age," "Developing Information Policies for the Knowledge Age" and "Forging Collaborative Partnerships."

Said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, who chaired the IFLA Standing Committee on National Libraries through the 1997-2001 conferences and is the new chair of the Professional Committee (see related story, page 226): "Because the IFLA conference was held nearby, and because the 2001 ALA Midwinter Meeting was here in Washington, we had the resources on this unique occasion to take to Boston an unusually large group that included our IFLA members on the IFLA standing committees—John Byrum, Nancy Davenport, Mark Dimunation, Wells J. (Brad) Kormann, Diane Kresh, Sally McCallum, Mark Roosa, Donna Scheeder, Barbara Tillett, Beacher Wiggins, Chris Wright, John Y. Cole and Peter Young—as well as staff to work in our exhibit booth and make our very popular in-booth presentations. More than a few delegates commented to me on the Library's impressive showing and our knowledgeable and professional staff."

Library speakers at IFLA included, in addition to Dr. Billington and Mr. Tabb, Daniel P. Mulhollan, director of the Congressional Research Service (CRS); Jill D. Brett, public affairs officer; Diane Kresh, director of Public Service Collections; Donna Scheeder, deputy assistant director of the CRS Information Research Division; John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book; John Celli, chief of the Cataloging in Publications Division; John Hébert, chief of the Geography and Map Division; John Byrum, chief of the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division; Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office; Sally McCallum, chief of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office; Joan Mitchell, editor-in-chief of the Decimal Classification Division (OCLC, Forest Press); Helena Zinkham, head of the Technical Services Section in the Prints and Photographs Division; Judith Reid, head of the Genealogy and Local History Section in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division; and Rebecca Guenther, senior specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office. Cassy Ammen, reference specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, and Allene Hayes, team leader for Computer Files and Microforms in the Special Materials Cataloging Division, gave IFLA "poster sessions" on the Library's Web project MINERVA: Mapping the Internet Electronic Resources Virtual Archive at **www.loc.gov/minerva**.

At the opening general session, IFLA President Christine Deschamps said, "Dr. Melvil Dewey, nous voilà [here we are]" and noted the appropriateness of IFLA convening in Massachusetts, the state in which library pioneer Melvil Dewey developed the Dewey Decimal Classification system while serving as librarian at Amherst College. Educator and author Jonathan Kozol delivered the keynote address.

Delivering one of four guest lectures at the IFLA conference, Dr. Billington's Aug. 21 lecture was warmly received by the standing-room-only audience in the ballroom of the Hynes Convention Center (see excerpts from

continued on page 232

Service and Support

Library Staff Elected to IFLA Positions

By CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb was elected chairman of the IFLA Professional Committee at the 67th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), held in Boston from Aug. 16 to 25.

In this office, Mr. Tabb also serves on the IFLA Governing Board and its six-member Executive Committee.

Under a new governance structure that took effect at the close of the Boston conference, the nine-member Professional Committee directs and monitors the planning and programming of IFLA's professional activities, which are carried out through five Core Programs, eight divisions, 33 sections, 12 roundtables and numerous discussion groups. The 21-member Governing Board is responsible for the organization's general policies, management, finance and external communications. The board is managed by a six-member IFLA Executive Committee that includes IFLA's president, president-elect, treasurer and the chairman of its Professional Committee.

Mr. Tabb was chief of the Library's Loan Division when he first attended an IFLA conference in Paris in 1989. During that conference, he was elected secretary of the Standing Committee on Document Delivery and Interlending. Since that time, he has continued to play an active and critical role in the development and leadership of IFLA. Most recently, Mr. Tabb chaired the section on National Libraries and the IFLA division that includes all national, parliamentary, university and general research libraries. He is also the Library of Congress representative to the Conference of Directors of National Libraries held in conjunction with the IFLA conference.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Nancy Davenport, Barbara Tillett, Winston Tabb and Sally McCallum

Another key player in IFLA is Sally McCallum, chief of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, who is one of only 10 members elected to the IFLA Governing Board. An internationally recognized authority on MARC (machine-readable cataloging), Ms. McCallum attended IFLA meetings during the 1980s to give presentations, but first attended as a delegate in 1989 in Paris. Since that time she has continued to serve on the Technology Standing Committee and has chaired the committee for a number of years. Ms. McCallum also chaired the Division Six (Management and Technology) Coordinating Board and has served in numerous working groups and committees concerned with formats, authority files and digital topics. For the last two conferences, she has convened a popular discussion group on Unicode, an encoding standard that enables computers to store, exchange and display characters in every script, including punctuation and typographic symbols. Ms. McCallum served on the IFLA Professional Board for six years, chairing it the last two, and on the Executive Committee, for which she played a formative role in revising the IFLA statutes.

Nancy Davenport, the Library's director for Acquisitions, first attended IFLA in 1993 in Barcelona, Spain. At that time she was serving in the Congressional Research Service and delivered a paper to the Parliamentary Libraries Section. Appointed director for Acquisitions in December 1997, Ms. Davenport was selected by the Library to serve on IFLA's Section on Acquisitions and Collection Development and has attended the annual conferences since 1998. Before her recent election as chair of the Section on Acquisitions and Collection Development, she moderated several large programs and served as coordinating indexer of a section publication on acquisitions and collections development.

Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, first attended IFLA in 1987, in Brighton, England, where she spoke on bibliographic relationships. She also spoke to the Section on Cataloging at the Paris meeting in 1989. From 1992 to 1997, Ms. Tillett served as a consultant to the IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records and helped write the final report. She became the ALA/ALCTS representative to the IFLA Standing Committee Section on Cataloging in 1994 and will complete her second term in 2003. At the Boston conference, Ms. Tillett was reelected chair of the Section on Cataloging and elected secretary to the Division IV (Bibliographic Control) Coordinating Board. She has also served on and chaired numerous working groups and delivered papers on a host of topics. ◆

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

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Humanizing the Information Revolution

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress

Following is an excerpt of a speech delivered Aug. 21 by the Librarian of Congress at the 67th International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Council and General Conference in Boston.

Sam Kittner

"The basic challenge now facing American libraries— and American society more generally today—is whether adding electronics means subtracting books, and losing in the process the values of the book culture that made democracy and the responsible use of freedom possible in the first place. We are, in short, faced with the greatest upheaval in the transmission of knowledge since the invention of the printing press: the electronic onslaught of multimedia, digital communication. It bypasses the traditional limits of time and space and raises the haunting question of whether libraries—those historic houses of refuge for reading, those temples of pluralism and seed beds of humanism—can continue to serve as hospitals for the soul in a medium that so far basically markets commodities for the body.

To use the language of cyberspeak: Is this post-Gutenberg world that is becoming hominized (that is to say brought under the control of an individual with a keyboard and screen) also becoming dehumanized (no longer serving worthy human ends)? Is communication replacing community? Are the new digital enhancements deepening social inequality by disproportionately favoring those who already have money and education to use them? And above all, is virtual reality displacing real virtue?

Public libraries, by their nature, have constructive answers to all these questions; and American libraries have already prepared themselves by bringing the new electronics more seamlessly and systematically into their traditional services than have many other public institutions.

Let me briefly describe how the Library of Congress has been working for more than a decade now to help meet these challenges and perform its traditional historic functions of acquiring, preserving, processing and making accessible materials in the new digital age.

The Library of Congress assumed the broad functions of a true national library in the late 19th and early 20th century, when it acquired the mint record of American creativity through copyright deposit, gathered in most papers of presidents up to Hoover, collected unparalleled records of Native and African American culture, assumed most of the burden of cataloging for the library system as a whole, and produced free materials nationwide for the blind and physically handicapped.

The basic direction of where to go beyond electronic cataloging in producing services for the digital age for the Library of Congress emerged from a series of 12 forums that we coordinated with thousands of librarians all over the country in 1988. From these came the idea for the American Memory pilot project with CD ROMS in 44 schools and libraries across the country in the early 1990s. Then, of course, came the explosion of the Internet, and American Memory was amplified in the late 1990s into a National Digital Library Program, which, by the end of 2000, … had put 7 million items of American history and culture online [**www.loc.gov**]. Just as the Library had traditionally lent other American libraries books through interlibrary loans free of charge, we were now providing digitized versions of our massive—and often one-of-a-kind—special collections free of charge to libraries everywhere.

We used part of the private money that largely funded this program to subsidize adding unique American historical materials from 37 other institutions, libraries and repositories from all over America to this American Memory Web site. We were trying to bring one-of-a-kind primary materials of broad interest and importance from special collections, which only a few had had access to and only in a special place, out to a broader audience but at the same time into the world of books, since American Memory was designed as an archival transfer and bridge to other libraries. We are trying to help bridge the resource gap between major repositories and local libraries; to blend old material into the new technology; and to provide memory for an inherently ephemeral medium that is forever updating information and erasing previous drafts.

What was new for the Library of Congress was the assumption of a broad and nationwide educational function in an institution previously focused on serving Congress, the government, the scholarly community and the broader public mainly as a library of last resort.

American libraries have always served as local centers of lifelong learning. So a more active role for the national library was fully in keeping with the growing bipartisan recognition in political Washington that better education is essential for dealing with almost all our national and international problems. By raising large amounts of private, philanthropic money for the first time in the Library's history, we were able to sustain the historical American library tradition of providing to the public even this expensive new type of material free of charge.

As technological change accelerated and the educational crisis deepened in the 1990s, it has become clear that there are three separate, sequential needs, each of which has to be met if American libraries are to sustain their historic

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All photos by Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Remembering Vintage Years

Historian Franklin Discusses Life and Career

BY CHARLYNN SPENCER PYNE

On the evening of July 11, historian John Hope Franklin spoke to an audience of more than 300 Library staffers, historians, professors, teachers, students, community activists, and others—generations of whom had used *From Slavery to Freedom* (first published in 1947 and now in its eighth edition)—to study, teach and research the history of African Americans.

The crowd in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Thomas Jefferson Building had gathered to hear the distinguished historian in a long-anticipated discussion of his own life that began 86 years ago in the all-black town of Rentiesville, Okla. Mr. Franklin also provided an update on his tenure as the Library's first John W. Kluge Distinguished Visiting Scholar, during which he has focused on writing his autobiography.

Dr. Billington, in his introductory remarks, said that Professor Franklin has received "almost every prestigious honor possible for a historian," including the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1995) and 130 honorary degrees from accredited universities. He also noted that Professor Franklin has written 12 books and edited nine; his most recent is the autobiography of his late father, *My Life and an Era: The Autobiography of Buck Colbert Franklin* (Baton Rouge, 1997), co-edited with his son, John Whittington Franklin.

Mr. Franklin received his A.B. from Fisk University (1935), his M.A. (1936) and Ph.D. (1941) from Harvard University. He has taught at Fisk (1935-36), St. Augustine's College (1939-43), North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University, 1943-47), Howard University (1947-56), Brooklyn College (1956-64), the University of Chicago (1964-) and Duke University (1982-) where he presently serves as James B. Duke Professor of History Emeritus; he is also professor emeritus at the University of Chicago.

Professor Franklin thanked the Library of Congress for selecting him as the first Kluge Scholar and noted that before assuming residency in the Kluge Center, he had "been stuck in high school" in the writing of his autobiography. He said, "Some folks suggested that I just take the GED and move on! But now I have graduated from Fisk, received my Ph.D. from Harvard, and arrived at my third teaching job at the capstone on the hill—Howard University." He also noted his long and close relationship with the Library that began 62 years ago, in 1939, when he was a graduate student.

Professor Franklin then read from the first chapter of his autobiography, tentatively titled *Vintage Years*. The first chapter covers the first 21 years of his life, from his birth on Jan. 2, 1915, through his graduation from Fisk and his admission to Harvard. The son of an Oklahoma lawyer and Mississippi schoolteacher, he recalled learning to read and write at the age of 3 as he sat quietly in the back of his mother's classroom; his father's move to Tulsa, Okla., in 1921, the year of the infamous race riot that delayed the family's move for another four years; his years at Fisk in Nashville, where he first experienced "crude, raw racism," met Aurelia Whittington—with whom he would enjoy 67 years of courtship and marriage until her death in 1999—and where in 1934 teenager Cordie Cheeks was dragged from a Fisk-owned house and lynched after a grand jury refused to indict him for the rape of a white girl. As president of the student government, Mr. Franklin was thwarted by the president of Fisk in the student body's efforts to petition President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who visited the campus shortly thereafter.

Professor Franklin, who will return to the Kluge Center in the fall to continue work on his autobiography, discussed further his relationship with the Library and related topics in a July 24 interview with this writer. (An audiotape of the interview will soon be available to researchers in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division reference collection.) Highlights from that interview follow:

You first used the Library of Congress in 1939…?

Yes, I was a graduate student [at Harvard]. I had taken my residencies and I was at the dissertation stage. I was writing a dissertation on free Negroes in North Carolina, 1790 to 1860. And so I came here to do some work. Reading primarily all of the secondary works that I could find; and some newspapers, and some manuscript materials—but not a great deal of that. That would wait until I got to North Carolina.

Did the [Library of Congress] reading rooms practice segregation? (President Woodrow Wilson [1913-1921] expanded segregation in federal government buildings in Washington, a policy that President William Howard Taft had begun. In 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 prohibiting racial discrimination in government departments and defense industries and establishing the Fair Employment Practice Committee.)

No, no, I don't believe that there was any segregation at the Library of Congress.

What about the rest rooms and eating facilities?

No, not in the rest rooms, not anywhere.

In your after-dinner remarks [on July 11] you said that when you signed the contract with Albert Knopf to write **From Slavery to Freedom** ***you were living in North Carolina and your wife suggested that you come here [to the Library] to work?***

Well it's very difficult to describe that miniature apartment in which we lived. I can say this, that I didn't have any work space; nor did I have any work space at the college where I was teaching [North Carolina College, now North Carolina Central University]. That was most unfortunate. No teachers had offices. … I had my classroom, and I could work in there if another class wasn't scheduled to use that room. And the library only had tables for the students in the reading rooms. There were no carrels or study rooms at the college. So literally I had nowhere to work except the table in the kitchen in our apartment. So my wife, who was herself a librarian, knew how pained I was and so she said, 'Why don't you just go to the Library of Congress, where you can do your work properly?' And I said, 'I'm sorry, but I don't know how we can afford it.' And she said, '…I'm working. As long as I'm working I will send you what you need to stay in Washington.'

And so I came to Washington in August 1946. And I lived in Carver Hall on Elm Street, it's a Howard University dormitory. … And I lived there until December 1946, coming to the Library every day, six days a week, by streetcar and/or bus. And that was when I really broke the back of *From Slavery to Freedom.*

I had a study room by that time, and I used it … every day. Willard Webb, who was head [chief] of the Stack and Reader Division, was very strict about the use of the study rooms. He was very liberal about giving them out, but very strict about their use. And if you didn't use your study room, he'd take it away from you! He had a way of going around checking, 'calling the roll' was what he called it. Local professors … would sign up for a study room and it would be convenient if they used it. But if they didn't, it would just be there. And Webb considered that an abuse of privilege and opportunity.

Were there other African American scholars with a study room?

Oh, yes. Several professors at Howard University had study rooms. I think of Abram Harris, the economist, who very often had a study room. And sometimes Rayford Logan had a study room, and various people—economists, historians, political scientists and types like that had study rooms here.

It was a marvelous opportunity to meet people from other universities. All the other universities in the area, in 1946, were segregated. There were no blacks at George Washington University or Georgetown University. No blacks at the University of Maryland. So, one way that one could meet them [white professors] was here, at the Library. And in that way we developed friendships, some very close friendships that I still have were developed during that very time. …We would get together socially and visit each other's homes. One probably was not welcomed at the other universities, but we were welcomed at these friends' homes. And so the historians from Maryland, Georgetown, George Washington, and so forth, we exchanged visits, our wives met each other, and we did have normal, collegial relationships.

You said [on July 11] that you could only eat [with a white colleague] at Union Station. Was that in racially mixed company? There was no cafeteria at the Library?

There were just some snack bars, the Madison Building had not yet been built. By 1946 the Adams [Building] was built, but the eating places at the Library were just snack bars. … If we wanted to get together for a meal, we either went to the Supreme Court restaurant or the restaurant in the [United] Methodist Building. They both were excellent places. There was no interracial eating on Pennsylvania Avenue, or Independence [Avenue], or any of these places on Capitol Hill—privately owned places. The only place near Capitol Hill that you could eat if the Supreme Court and Methodist Building were closed [on the weekends] was Union Station. You could always eat at Union Station.

From Slavery to Freedom ***was published in 1947, and you came to Howard University in 1947?***

Yes, I came to Howard in September 1947.

Tell me about Howard, those were the 'glory days'…

As I will say in my autobiography, it was what we [African American scholars] regarded as the final institution because that was as far as you could go … And I was 32 when I was appointed a full professor at Howard, and I raised the question in my mind then: Am I ready to go to the last place that I can go to? And that was, literally, the last place that I could be certain that I could go to, since it was unthinkable that there could be any black professors at any of the schools in the area, or even at Columbia, or at Yale, or at Harvard, or at Michigan or at, you name it. … So that you regarded yourself as having reached as far as you could go if you got to Howard.

Now I don't want to be unfair to any of the other exceptional and very good African American universities, historically black colleges and universities, as we call them. Fisk University from which I graduated was an estimable university; and that cluster of institutions in Atlanta, particularly Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spellman College—they were all good. Morgan State University was very good. But none was a university in the sense that Howard was with a law school, school of architecture, school of dentistry, school of pharmacy, school of medicine, graduate school—they didn't give the doctorate, but everything short of the doctorate.

And publications like the *Journal of Negro Education*. It was really a formidable institution of higher learning. And when you got here you were 'all dressed up with nowhere to go.' And as you've said, there was this very impressive concentration of black scholars. There were some distinguished white scholars too. I remember [Leon] Shereshefsky in the chemistry department. ...But the concentration of black scholars, E. Franklin Frazier, Rayford Logan, Leo Hansberry, Charles Eaton Burch, Sterling Brown, Alain Locke, you could go on and on. They were all here; they were my colleagues. It was breathless, there was Charles Drew and a whole bevy of very distinguished medical scientists.

You have to understand, or appreciate the fact that we who were here at Howard could see its faults. The teaching load was indescribably heavy; the provisions, the facilities were inadequate. And we who had been to major institutions, really major institutions, could see the contrast between this institution that said that it was something and that we thought was something, and these other institutions that we had attended as graduate students which were really something. And the distance between the two institutions, that is, Howard University on the one hand and this cluster of major institutions on the other, was very far; the distance was very far. Now one of the things that was unhealthy about this was that since we knew that we had no where to go, and since we knew how inadequate Howard University was, we spent a good deal of time, an inordinate amount of time, criticizing Howard. That was our favorite pastime—criticizing Howard University.

What was it like being a black intellectual at that time? You'd gone to white graduate schools, but you understand that you weren't going to be 'good enough' to teach in these schools?

Oh yes, it was quite clear that you weren't, we won't say good enough. They weren't broad enough. They were so prejudiced and so smitten by the venom of racism that they weren't going to have you. It was not that we felt inadequate. It was not that we felt underprivileged in an intellectual sense. It was that we knew where we could go and where we couldn't. We knew that we couldn't get there, no way in the world. And so, there we were.

Now a very important point, and this has to do with the Library of Congress, is that if you're all dressed up and have no where to go, are you going to stay dressed up? Are you going to stay prepared? Are you going to continue to do research? Are you going to continue to write and publish? And if so, for what? For what reasons? It has to be only for personal aggrandizement, or personal taste, or personal, I wouldn't say ambition because you are not ambitious to go anywhere, you can't. ..You can't think of this as being an exercise that will be rewarded. If you come to the Library and rewrite the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* who's going to praise you for that? They'll say 'It's very good, now you go on back to Howard where you belong.' And that's the cloud under which we lived.

Here and there one got an opportunity to look into the 'Promise Land' but not really to savor it. For example, in 1950, I had been at Howard for three years, and in 1950 I was invited to be a visiting professor at the summer school at Harvard University. And I took that letter and I showed it to Rayford Logan, the chair of my department, and he just gasped because this was unheard of, unthinkable, indescribably beyond the pale, so to speak. ... I obviously would accept that invitation, but I did not know what the implications were. What did this mean? It couldn't mean that I was being looked over to come to Harvard. No. And it was quite clear when I got there that this was a sort of token—an expression of tolerance, or esteem, or something—but not an encouragement to be a part of the larger intellectual community. I was publishing, not only had I published *From Slavery to Freedom* but I had another book in the works, and still another on the drawing board. I was really busy, but for what? You had to decide that you were doing it for your own sanity and your own enlightenment, and to show that you could be in the league with others, although they wouldn't have you in the league.

How did you remain so committed to the profession of being a historian? Early in your career you turned down a deanship, and you continued to turn down university presidencies and ambassadorships to remain, as you say, 'a student and teacher of history.' What was the source of your inspiration?

The source of my inspiration was twofold. One was I did enjoy, I did love the work that I was doing. The scholarship was just immensely rewarding and although it wouldn't get me promoted out of Howard, that was all right. Secondly, it was to show, without any hope of reward, that I was as good as those other people who were getting rewards. I had seen it happen during the war [World War II]. For example, when I got my Ph.D. before the war started and I couldn't get a commission ... in the service of my government. And I saw these boys who had flunked out at Harvard rising steadily in the profession, in the historical section of the War Department, and so forth. I saw all that. And I saw them way down the list from where I was moving up at the major universities in this country. And so it did me personally a lot of good to be able to be out there on the firing line, even if I wasn't going any further [than Howard].

I must say that [by] beating at the door ... I was calling attention to myself. So that when I went, at the invitation of C. Vann Woodward, to read a paper at the Southern Historical Association in 1949, the Southern Historical Association was very upset about it. The program committee said, 'Why would Vann Woodward do this to us? To have this character, and not even notify us until he'd been put on the program. Where is he going to stay? Where is he going to sit on the platform? Is he going to be standing on the platform and look down at white folks?' ....Vann was very calm. He said, 'Franklin is very resourceful, he might bring his pup tent and K-rations and put out a tent on the campus of William and Mary.' He knew that Douglass Adair, the editor of the *William and Mary Quarterly*, had already asked me to stay at his house. Doug wanted me to stay at his home for really selfish reasons. His children had never been in the presence of an educated black person and he felt that this was going to be part of their education, but I enjoyed being there.

...I had the satisfaction of breaking down the barriers of the Southern Historical Association and reading a paper there. ... If you keep nibbling away at the barriers, maybe you can knock one down one time. It may take a long time. Twenty years after I read that paper at the Williamsburg meeting of the Southern Historical Association, 20 years later I was president of the Southern Historical Association. Or, five years after I was a visiting professor at Harvard University, I was chair of the Department of History at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York. That wasn't Harvard, to be sure. But that was Brooklyn College, where up to that point it was unthinkable, unheard of, that a black person should have that job. And it was such a spectacular appointment that *The New York Times* had me on the front page of its first edition on the morning of Feb. 15. ... I didn't think it was spectacular; it was just a job as far as I was concerned, but they thought it was.

You mentioned that Rayford Logan was chairman of the history department when you were there [at Howard University]?

Yes. He brought me there, I would say. He had met me in 1938 when I was a graduate student at Harvard. Well, he met me before that, in 1936, when he came up [to Harvard] for his final examinations. After the war, after World War I, he stayed in Europe until 1923 or '24 ... and didn't ever intend to come back to the United States. The contrast was so crushing, and he was so bitter about the way he had been treated as a young person in the United States that he was going to stay in France. Then his mother became ill and he had to come back. And he decided that, 'Since I have to stay here I might as well complete my graduate studies,' and that's what he did, and so he was just winding up when I went to Harvard. He got his Ph.D. and he taught at Virginia Union University, and then Atlanta University, and then he came to Howard University in 1938.

Was Carter G. Woodson (the 'Father of Black History') here then? Not at Howard, but in Washington?

Dr. Woodson taught at Howard for a semester or two ... in the early 1920s. By the time I got to Howard, or certainly by the time I got to graduate school, and that was when I first met Dr. Woodson, he was already the director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History [ASNLH]. He gave all of his time and attention to managing the association, editing the *Journal of Negro History* and editing the *Negro History Bulletin*. And leading it [ASNLH] in a way that it has not been led since. Dr. Woodson was here, but he was not connected with Howard. Rayford Logan was here, and in addition to being involved in Howard—as a professor and department chair—he was also active in the association.

The first time I went to the association [annual conference] in October 1936, it met in Petersburg, Va., at Virginia State College. You see it couldn't meet at any of the hotels in any of the cities. ... And the new president of the association was there attending her first meeting as president, that was Mary McLeod Bethune. The previous president, for whom I'm named, had died in February 1936. That was John Hope, the president of Atlanta University ... She was here in Washington as the assistant director of the Youth Administration. I've never seen a character more remarkable than she was. And Rayford asked me if I wanted to go to breakfast with Mrs. Bethune. And I went to breakfast, but I don't know if I said a word I was so awed by her, and by him too, but she was really an overpowering person. And I remember so well what she said to him that morning. She said, 'Rayford, my boy, if I were not an educator, I think I'd be a politician,' and she began to regale us with stories about Washington and her experiences here. She made a good president of the association. ...The association began to decline shortly after the death of Dr. Woodson; he died in April 1950.

You were a pallbearer at his funeral?

Yes, I had become very close to Dr. Woodson, I think as close as you could get to Dr. Woodson. He was somewhat remote but very genial, very personable, but you got only so close to him. Whenever I would come to Washington, this was before I became a professor at Howard, I would always go by and see him and he would encourage me. He put me on as an assistant editor of the *Journal of Negro History*. And he inspired me and encouraged me in so many ways. ... Dr. Woodson was very generous. And that's the point I want to make because people thought he was closed and selfish, and critical of people who might be regarded as his competitors. I remember when I wrote *From Slavery to Freedom* people said, 'Well, that'll be the end of you and Woodson because you are going to be competing with him, with his book.' I said, 'I don't think so.' And Dr. Woodson was very encouraging to me. I was on the program [ASNLH annual conference] the year that book came out. He urged me to do something on George Washington Williams. ... That book is a result of the encouragement that Dr. Woodson gave to me back in 1945, '46, '47. It took me 40 years to do the research and writing ... but the inspiration was what I got from Dr. Woodson.

Your biography of George Washington Williams* [George Washington Williams: A Biography. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1985] *is my favorite book by you. Would you comment on George Washington Williams and the book?

It's my favorite too. ... It was such a challenge. Here was a man who was larger than life in many ways, and yet there was nothing about him, absolutely nothing. And so I went to Dr. Woodson in 1945 and said, 'Who was this character?' I had seen his two-volume *History of the Negro Race [A History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 to 1880*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1882], and yet there was nothing on him. Not even an article. ... And Dr. Woodson said, 'Look, this man is really something, he's really quite remarkable.' And I looked up DuBois, and DuBois had said, when the book came out in 1882, 'At last we have our own historian'. ... And Dr. Woodson said, 'Why don't you write a paper?

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

John Hope Franklin greets an admirer during his July 11 presentation at the Library.

I'll put you on the program' [at the ASNLH annual conference], and he did. And he published it in the *Journal of Negro History*. By that time I was so inspired and so stimulated I could just keep going then. It just took time because there was nothing on him. … [Williams, born in Pennsylvania in 1849, served in the Civil War, attended Howard University and graduated from Newton Theological Seminary.] And he became successively a minister, state legislator, lawyer, historian, explorer extraordinaire, ladies' man … he was just remarkable.

At the Library there was no segregation, but what about other archives and libraries, particularly since you were researching Southern history?

When I left the Library of Congress in 1939, I went to North Carolina to work in the state archive in Raleigh. The director was a Yale Ph.D. in history, and he was a Southern. So I went to see him to tell him what I was doing and to see what was there. … I was not prepared for his response. He simply said, "When we built this building we had no idea that any Negroes would ever be curious enough or interested enough to want to come here to do research. So we don't have any place for you to do research, but I think that you are entitled to do it, but we'll have to prepare a place for you. How about giving me a week?"

I looked at him, I didn't respond, I simply looked at him because I was counting up … room and board that I would have to pay while sitting around twiddling my thumbs for a week to satisfy local prejudices. He saw that I was not comfortable with a week, so he said, "What about three days?"

I said, "I'll be back on Thursday." It was Monday. And I went back on Thursday and they had cleaned out a little room … and put in there a table, a desk and a waste basket. It was across the hall from the search room that the whites were using, a big search room. I was also given a key to the stacks on the assumption that white pages would not want to serve me and I would therefore have to go into the stacks and serve myself. … They also gave me a library cart. I did that for two weeks and then Dr. Crittenden—that was the name of the director—said, "I'm sorry but I'll have to relieve you of your key." …I said, "What did I do?" He said, "It's not what you did, but the white people see you coming through the search room with your cart piled high with books and manuscripts, and they are all demanding keys for themselves because they feel that they are being discriminated against, reversely."

You asked me about discrimination, you could see it all right there in Raleigh, all forms. Now here the archives made a special room for me. The state library, which is across the square, didn't have a room for blacks; you had to sit in the stacks, not in the reading room, but anywhere in the stacks. On the other side of the square was the [state] Supreme Court library, which had no discrimination. You could go in there and sit anywhere and use anything that they had. So you see the whims, and the indefiniteness of segregation is something that was remarkable. ◆

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

IFLA

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speech on page 227).

Following the lecture, a large crowd gathered at the Library's state-of-the-art exhibit booth to witness the signing of the umbrella agreement to facilitate cooperation in various areas between the Library and the Open Society Institute related to the Russian-American digital library project, Meeting of Frontiers, at **international.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfhome.html**.

Signing the agreement were the Librarian and Yekaterina Genieva, director of the Open Society Institute-Russia and director general of the All-Russian Library of Foreign Literature. An earlier, more narrow agreement was previously signed to enable OSI and the Library to work together for the establishment of a mobile digitization laboratory in western Siberia, headquartered in Novosibirsk, Russia. Three Library staff have already traveled to Novosibirsk for the installation of equipment and training of local OSI staff to perform the digitization. Further developments of this kind will now occur in the context of this new umbrella agreement.

During the signing ceremony, Dr. Billington said: "I want to thank Ms. Genieva for the wonderful work that she and the Soros Foundation are doing to foster an international appreciation for Russia's great book culture … so that the work that we are doing through the Meeting of Frontiers project will actually reach out into the interior frontiers of Russia as well." ◆

Ms. Pyne is a network specialist in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

Africa and the Middle East

New Illustrated Guides to Collections Published

The Library of Congress has recently published *Library of Congress African and Middle Eastern Collections: Illustrated Guides*. The three-volume set includes individual illustrated guides to the Library's Africana, Hebraic and Near East collections. Prepared by award-winning designer Robert L. Wiser, they narrate the growth of the Library's extensive and comprehensive holdings of the intellectual heritage of more than 70 countries and countless peoples, lands and cultures of sub-Saharan and North Africa, Israel and the Middle East.

The Library's African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED) was established in 1978. In her Foreword to each illustrated guide, Beverly Gray, chief of AMED, traces the establishment and transition of each of the division's three sections—the African, Hebraic and Near East—into the Library's African and Middle Eastern collections.

"We hope readers will glean from these works the depth and breadth, as well as the sheer beauty, of our holdings," said Ms. Gray. "These materials have been gathered for use by the United States Congress, as well as to assist scholars and researchers with their work."

Each publication includes visually appealing reproductions of items from the collections. *Library of Congress Africana Collections: An Illustrated Guide*, written by Joanne Zellers, Africana area specialist in the African Section, highlights in its 55 illustrations such items as rare books, manuscripts, maps, artwork and photographs, and contemporary documentary resources from sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the world.

In *Library of Congress Hebraic Collections: An Illustrated Guide*, author Michael Grunberger, head of the Hebraic Section, has chosen to include 56 illustrations such as cuneiform tablets, manuscript and published sacred texts, rare books and maps, ornamented marriage contracts and publications of American Jewry.

Library of Congress Near East Collections: An Illustrated Guide, written by Levon Avdoyan, Armenian and Georgian Area Specialist in the Near East Section, reproduces 65 items including early manuscript Korans, inscribed Armenian ecclesiastical fabric and manuscript liturgies, rare photographs from 18th century Central Asia, Persian calligraphy sheets, Ottoman incunabula and items that illustrate the heritage of the Near East in America.

Made possible by support from the James Madison Council, a national, private-sector advisory council dedicated to helping the Library of Congress share its unique resources with the nation and the world, the illustrated guides to the Library's collections feature materials in various formats. They include guides to the collections of manuscripts; prints and photographs; rare books; maps; music, theater and dance; Hispanic and Portuguese; European; and Asian materials.

Library of Congress African and Middle Eastern Collections: Illustrated Guides—a boxed three-volume set totaling 200 pages, including 176 illustrations—is available for $37 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop (credit card orders 202-707-0204) and from the U.S. Government Printing Office (stock number 030-001-00179-2). ◆

Africana Collections
Hebraic Collections
Near East Collections

These three volumes in the latest series of illustrated guides to the Library's collections are now available.

Moment of Crisis, Moment of Hope

Kissinger Delivers Inaugural Foreign Policy Lecture

By GAIL FINEBERG

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger delivered a message of hope at the Library on Oct. 10, the night before U.S. Capitol Police barricaded the Capitol, Library buildings and the Supreme Court in response to an unprecedented FBI warning to beware of terrorists' truck bombs.

Giving the inaugural Henry Alfred Kissinger Lecture on U.S. foreign policy and international relations, Mr. Kissinger said he "looks at this moment of crisis as a moment of great hope"—that the United States and its antiterrorist allies will emerge with an inclusive international system, one that deals with the "fundamental issue of inequality and poverty that are at the root of some of the problems."

Just as the United States, with the help of its allies, defeated its enemies in Europe and Japan during World War II and then "brought them back to the community of nations as equals," so "we face the same challenge now."

"We have to defeat our enemies, and we have to defeat them completely. And we cannot stop with some partial successes in an isolated outpost," he said. "But, at the same time, we must use this occasion to create a new community and new sense of participation in the international system."

The lecture marked the establishment at the Library of the Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations. Welcoming the Coolidge Auditorium audience and overflow of some 100 in the Whittall Pavilion, the Librarian explained that this program, endowed by friends of Kissinger, includes an annual lecture to be given by a person with "great experience in crafting foreign policy." The second part of the program is the annual appointment of a senior research scholar to use the Library's international collections.

Dr. Billington introduced Mr. Kissinger as "one who has reflected deeply on problems of national strategy and diplomacy" during his 30-year career as scholar and statesman, as one with "a historian's sense of deep perspective and a statesman's feel for broad strategy."

Vivian Ronay

Henry Kissinger

At the time he wrote his latest book, *Does America Need a Foreign Policy?* (2001), Mr. Kissinger conceded he had not foreseen anything like the events of Sept. 11. "I treated terrorism as something that happens on the whole to other people, or to Americans abroad, but not to the territorial United States."

Had terrorists not attacked the United States on Sept. 11, Mr. Kissinger said, he would have spoken about the unique character of Americans' approach to foreign policy, about "the fact that the United States had never received a direct threat or experienced a direct threat, the fact that Americans had never lived with the experience of tragedy caused by foreign actions in their own country, about the belief that … we could choose the degree of our participation and withdraw almost at will."

But, he said, the attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon "had a very profound psychological impact here, and, as it turns out, in much of the rest of the world."

Mr. Kissinger said that, in the 60 years he has lived in the United States and observed its government, "I have never seen a demonstration of defined unity as in the last month, and I have never seen such a dedication to overcoming the traditional divisions that have been existing at least since the Vietnam period."

That debate, "so characteristically American," that "foreign policy should be essentially moral or essentially realistic," can now be ended and transcended, he said. "No country, no matter how powerful, can impose all its preferences on the world without evoking universal resistance and without overextending itself. Similarly, no nation can insist that its ideals alone are the criterion by which all others can be judged."

He emphasized the importance of understanding the histories and cultures of other societies and comprehending how the evolution of their countries affects their concepts of what is legitimate. "That does not mean that we have to give up our values—our values enable us to persevere in difficult circumstances and to make hard choices—but it does mean that to create an international system, the art of the powerful is to create a degree of consensus."

In response to a question relating to the historical context of recent events, Mr. Kissinger said scholars, whose opinions he respects and shares, attribute the rage of Muslim fundamentalists to "a sense of historic humiliation." He said Islamic societies had great empires and were in the vanguard of progress for long periods of history, until the last few hundred years, when they did not modernize to the degree of surrounding societies.

"This sense of falling behind is blamed in part on Western materialism, Western imperialism, Western values." The goal of Islamic fundamentalists is to reachieve eminence by toppling the West, which they perceive as weakening, he said.

Of the foreign policy response to the events of Sept. 11, Mr. Kissinger said: "I believe the administration has conducted a wise and strong and decisive policy, and I am very impressed, not only by the vision they have shown, but by the support we have received from so many countries, but especially from our European allies."

The foreign policy challenge, he said, will be to hold this coalition through all three phases of the antiterrorist operations: the defeat of the Al Qaeda terrorist group and elimination of Afghanistan's Taliban government that supports it; the organization of a broad-based government structure to replace the Taliban; and an international effort to defeat terrorists wherever they operate and to sever them from all state support.

After military objectives are achieved in Phase I, the Taliban must be replaced with a governing structure that includes not only the Northern Alliance, but also the Pashtun population of the south, Mr. Kissinger stressed.

Organization of this structure should be turned over to some kind of international body, perhaps the United Nations, or "maybe a contact group composed of all the neighboring countries that are part of the overall coalition, plus those countries that have participated in the military operations. That would then create a kind of cooperation between countries that have not in the past looked at the stability of the Middle East as a joint problem."

The United States alone cannot be responsible for filling the vacuum created by the toppling of the Taliban, nor can the United States abandon Afghanistan to chaos, Mr. Kissinger emphasized.

The greatest challenge of Phase 3, the effort to eradicate state-supported terrorism wherever it exists, will be to hold the international coalition, which Mr. Kissinger described as one of "many different nations of traditional allies, of traditional adversaries who in this case share our objectives, of countries that share our purposes but are afraid to affirm them, of countries that do not share our purposes but use participation as a means of escaping embarrassing challenges."

Mr. Kissinger said it is essential to separate terrorists from their bases in various countries. "Without these bases, they become random criminals and can be dealt with more or less as individuals. The fundamental challenge that is posed by the terrorism we have seen is the state support that these various organizations receive. Some of that support derives from fear. There is in several countries a kind of bargain by which terrorist groups operate with relative safety so long as they don't aim their activities at their host country," he said. "Fewer countries support terrorism as a method of diplomacy and as a method of warfare."

Asked specifically about Saudi Arabia, Mr. Kissinger said the Saudi government will have to face the necessity of cutting off financial support to terrorist organizations. "They are trying to balance the fear of what these groups might do inside Saudi Arabia against the necessities they feel also of preserving stability in the region. So we should deal with Saudi Arabia with understanding and compassion for their problem, but we cannot let any country escape the consequences of the antiterrorist policy now that it has started."

Beyond Phase 3, he said, lies the historic opportunity for this or a similar coalition to undertake the kind of creative, reconstructive actions that the United States and its allies did after World War II, when they laid the groundwork for a strong, free Europe and Japan.

"We have to defeat our enemies, and we have to defeat them completely. And we cannot stop with some partial successes in an isolated outpost. But, at the same time, we must use this occasion to create a new community and new sense of participation in the international system."

As for the strength of the coalition formed recently by the president and secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger said allies have demonstrated a solidarity considered improbable three months ago. From the European perspective, he said, "It is clearer now than it was then that there are some dangers that still unite us, even in the security field."

On the question of European identity, he said, the United States must recognize that Europe has its own history and will define some of its own purposes. What differentiates Europe from the United States is not as important as cooperation, he said.

He suggested that a U.S. missile-defense system will be tolerated. "I think it is clear now that if the explosion in New York had occurred with a missile attack, and if the American people knew that some technology existed to prevent this, that its government had refused to adopt that technology for a variety of ideological and political reasons, it would totally undermine confidence in our government. For this reason, I believe the issue of missile defense in the months ahead will find its solution, not only in relations with our European allies but in our relationship to Russia."

With regard to Russia, he said, the foreign policy challenge is how to give Russia a place, not only in the international system but also in a new relationship to the West, without abandoning some of the historic fears that exist, especially in Eastern Europe. The questions are "how to have a dialogue with Russia without reigniting some imperial temptations, how to give Russia a status of equality that respects its history and its dignity and takes into account at the same time some of the institutions that have developed in the postwar period."

As an alternative to NATO, Mr. Kissinger suggested creation of "a new political consultative mechanism" that would include America, Europe and Russia, "in some manner whereby the issue of attack from Russia is made hopefully irrelevant by the intensity of consultation, but where the essential defense mechanisms remain for whatever common military efforts Europe and the United States want to undertake together."

Responding to a question about China's foreign policy, he said: "I think that for the next 10 to 15 years, China has no conceivable motive to engage in a confrontation with the United States; therefore, I believe that they will engage in a nonconfrontational foreign policy, provided [there] is a thoughtful handling of the Taiwan problem on all sides."

Noting that the China of today is not the China of the 1970s, Mr. Kissinger said Mao Zedong brought about the unity of China, Deng Xiaoping brought about the beginning of reform in China, and Jiang Zemin "has begun to face the consequences of rapid economic change outstripping political adaptation." The challenge to Jiang is how to adjust political institutions to a pluralistic economic system, he said.

The former diplomat who helped open relations with China said he does not regard China as a communist country, in the way communism was understood as an ideology during the Cold War period, but as a one-party country. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Before Helen Keller

Laura Bridgman, Pioneer Pupil of Deaf-Blind Education

BY AUDREY FISCHER

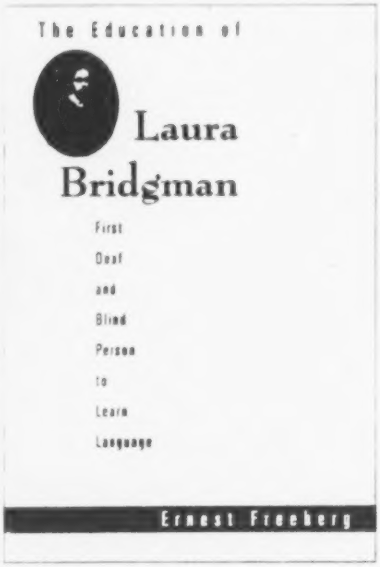
More than 30 years after her death, Helen Keller (1880-1968) remains one of the most admired figures in American history. But few are aware of her predecessor, Laura Bridgman (1829-1889), the first deaf-blind child to learn language. Born a half-century before Keller, Bridgman was once regarded as the most well-known woman alive, with the exception of Queen Victoria. Two new books about Bridgman shed new light on this phenomenon who slipped into obscurity by the end of the 19th century. The books were the subject of a Sept. 14 program sponsored jointly by the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) and the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution.

Due to the tragic events of Sept. 11, neither author was able to participate in the program as originally planned, but the decision was made to proceed with the panel discussion on the life and times of Laura Bridgman.

"It is important that we gather together to find inspiration in these difficult times," said Marc Pachter, director of the National Portrait Gallery, who opened the program. "We are inspired by the triumph of Laura Bridgman over incomparable limitations and her impact on the deaf-blind community."

According to Mr. Pachter, the National Portrait Gallery "is a place to remember great American lives." The collection includes 18,500 works, ranging from paintings and sculpture to photographs and drawings. Its treasures include portraits of each of the U.S. presidents and portraits of Americans who have made outstanding contributions to American life and culture in their chosen professions.

Both biographies of Bridgman books are being produced in braille and audio formats for eligible borrowers throughout the NLS network of cooperating libraries. Mr. Freeberg's book is available for circulation on audio cassette as RC 51875 and available for reserve in braille as BR 13354. Ms. Gitter's book is available on audio cassette as RC 51849 and in braille as BR 13353.



The Education of

Laura Bridgman

First Deaf and Blind Person to Learn Language

Ernest Freeberg

The Imprisoned Guest

Samuel Howe and

Elisabeth Gitter

"The portraitist and the biographer are co-conspirators in an attempt to cheat death," he said.

By way of example, he displayed a bookmark, available at the National Portrait Gallery, that immortalizes Laura Bridgman in a silhouette by French artist Auguste Edouart (1788-1861). The image can be explored by the sense of touch as well as sight.

Floyd Matson, professor of American Studies at the University of Hawaii, discussed the life and education of Laura Bridgman as told by biographers Ernest Freeberg and Elisabeth Gitter. According to recent book reviews, Mr. Freeberg's work, *The Education of Laura Bridgman: First Deaf and Blind Person to Learn Language* (Harvard University Press), emphasizes the ideas of Bridgman's teacher, Samuel Gridley Howe, while Ms. Gitter's *The Imprisoned Guest: Samuel Howe and Laura Bridgman, the Original Deaf-Blind Girl* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux) is closer to a biography of the pupil.

"In the tradition of works such as *The Education of Henry Adams*," said Mr. Matson, "Mr. Freeberg's book focuses on Bridgman's instruction." According to Matson, the early 19th century was an era of institutionalization for those whose abilities were outside the realm of normal. Those without language were illiterate and thereby considered to be "without reason, outside of the loop of civilization."

Mr. Freeberg, associate professor of the humanities at Colby-Sawyer College in New Hampshire, provides the historical context in which Howe worked and lived. Howe, a doctor, social reformer and the founder of the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston, was said to be looking for a "poster child" in his effort to reform the education of blind children in the United States. Left deaf and blind by scarlet fever at the age of 2, Bridgman fit the bill.

Beginning with a set of raised-letter metal types that he fashioned for his pupil, Howe then moved to a manual alphabet to spell out objects into Bridgman's palm (a technique that Bridgman later taught Anne Sullivan, Helen Keller's teacher). Before long, Bridgman acquired language. In turn, Howe believed he had succeeded in unlocking the organ of language from Bridgman's brain, thereby disproving the teachings of philosopher John Locke who believed that humans were born with a blank slate (*tabula rasa*). Howe took his pupil on the road, waging a publicity campaign in the age of sideshow freak promoter P.T. Barnum. Her fame was further fueled by written accounts by Charles Dickens.

It was Dickens's account in his 1842 travel narrative, *American Notes*, that piqued the interest of Elisabeth Gitter more than 150 years later. An English professor at the City University of New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice and a specialist in Victorian literature and women's studies, Ms. Gitter brings a feminist perspective to the relationship between Bridgman and Howe. While Mr. Freeberg argues that Howe's sudden loss of interest in his pupil was intellectual, Ms. Gitter notes that it coincided with his marriage 1843 to the spirited Julia Ward Howe (author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"). According to Ms. Gitter, the adolescent Bridgman posed more of a problem for Howe than the child he had taken under his wing. Both authors discuss Howe's failed attempt at Bridgman's religious instruction, as Howe was unable to substantiate his views on the nature of good and evil.

Following Mr. Matson's remarks, Judith Dixon, NLS consumer relations specialist, spoke about technological developments in the area of Web braille. The system currently offers 4,000 titles to some 1,600 users. Ms. Dixon read a thank-you note from a user who is now able "to carry all of the books I need for the day in one package."

"Imagine what Helen Keller and Laura Bridgman would have accomplished with this tool," speculated Ms. Dixon.

Rounding out the program was a presentation by Marc Maurer, president of the National Federation of the Blind. Mr. Maurer, an advocate of braille labels on most products, thanked NLS for "its persistence in producing braille material." In addition to Bridgman, he spoke of Jacobus tenBroek, the distinguished blind scholar who became the founding father of the National Federation of the Blind.

"Their success comes out of the spirit of America," said Mr. Maurer. "Those who seek to damage our spirit with violence and force cannot kill it. Bridgman and tenBroek have left us with a legacy and we must follow suit." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Digital Future for the Blind and Disabled

NLS Establishes Long-Term Digital Planning Group

Emerging digital information technologies have led the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) of the Library of Congress to initiate a long-term digital planning group.

The substantial progress that has been made in the development of a new digital format for audio-book production and distribution—a digital talking book and a player—has made it possible for NLS to begin planning other digital efforts.

"The national talking-book program is now reaching the stage where input from network libraries and consumer groups is needed on how we might implement new digital technology within the national network of 138 cooperating libraries," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke in announcing formation of the group on Aug. 31. "Information technologies have also matured in recent years, and the convergence of these technologies has led NLS to explore how our network of libraries for blind and physically handicapped individuals can best maximize these technologies to serve our national user population of more than 759,000 readers."

The long-term digital planning group was formed with the concurrence of the national network's four regional conference chairs, with two representatives from each conference. These librarians, along with representatives from national consumer groups and appropriate NLS staff, will begin meeting at least once a year for approximately five years.

According to Mr. Cylke, "This will ensure continuous input as together we plan a transition to digital technology."

The group held its first meeting on Oct. 24-26. Robert McDermott, NLS automation officer, is acting as chair. The group will also develop substantive content for the 2002 National Conference of Librarians Serving Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals, with the theme "A Digital Planning Effort," scheduled for April 28-May 2, 2002, in Richmond, Va. ◆

Group Members

National Consumer Groups

Steven Booth
National Federation of the Blind

Christopher Gray
American Council of the Blind

Network of Cooperating Libraries Representatives

Gerald Buttars
Program for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Utah State Library Division

Kim Charlson
Braille and Talking Book Library
Perkins School for the Blind

Barbara Goral
Colorado Talking Book Library

Michael Gunde
Florida Bureau of Braille and Talking Book Library Services

Karen Keninger
Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Iowa Department for the Blind

Karen Odean
Talking Book Center of Northeast Illinois

Deborah Rutledge
New Jersey Library for the Blind and Handicapped

Guynell Williams
Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped,
South Carolina State Library

Law of the Lands

Report of the 8th Annual GLIN Directors' Meeting

BY NATALIE GAWDIAK

Natalie Gawdiak

GLIN members. Library staff and observers at the annual GLIN Directors' meeting

When the directors and partners of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) gathered for their eighth annual meeting in the Library of Congress on the morning of Sept. 11, they and their hosts had no idea what a day it would be.

The meeting included 11 GLIN members, from Ecuador, Guatemala, Kuwait, MERCOSUR (an organizing of representatives from Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Argentina), Mexico, Paraguay, Romania, Taiwan, United Nations, United States and Uruguay. Also present were two potential GLIN members who came from Belize and Mauritania as observers. These participants were joined on the sixth floor of the Library's Madison building by representatives from institutions that support GLIN, such as the World Bank, Coudert Brothers, McKee Nelson LLP and Caplin & Drysdale.

The meeting opened with Rubens Medina welcoming the participants and reminding them all of the unique requirements of legal information and the standards that GLIN has been designed to meet, such as authenticity of sources, currency and completeness. He exhorted the members to do their best to adhere to these standards and to make their GLIN stations into service providers for their legislators and government officials in order to gain long-term support from their institutions. He ended his remarks by observing that GLIN is going through a transitional phase, from a loosely organized group interested in exchanging legal information to a more formal organization with a more solid foundation for the future.

Donald Scott, Deputy Librarian of Congress, welcomed the participants to the meeting. Noting that GLIN is a tool that provides information that may promote the rule of law, he asked that they spread information about GLIN to others in their countries and to potential sponsors to help the GLIN network expand.

During the subsequent reporting session of the GLIN directors, word arrived regarding terrorist attacks in New York City, at the Pentagon and in Pennsylvania. The conference was quickly disbanded, and the participants were asked to return to their hotels. The next day, however, the GLIN meeting resumed, on schedule. As the meeting resumed, Law Librarian Rubens Medina thanked the GLIN members for returning and noted that the work done by GLIN members is precisely the kind of effort needed to help global peace and understanding.

Going forward as planned, the GLIN meeting gave members an opportunity to report on highlights of the past year. The two newest GLIN member nations, Ecuador and Taiwan, reported for the first time. The GLIN station in Ecuador has been established by a nongovernmental organization, the Center for Civil Society (CESC), which provides training to local authorities to develop new leadership for Ecuador. Jaime Nogales, President of CESC, the first nongovernmental organization to participate in GLIN, described the team's efforts to provide GLIN access to several government organizations in Ecuador, including its Congress, Constitutional Court and National Elections Committee. GLIN Director of Taiwan Bin-Chung Huang noted that the Legislative Yuan (Taiwan's legislative body) has established a GLIN Steering Committee comprising officials from most major departments of the legislature and convened by the Secretary General. The existence of such a committee is encouraging, as high-level support for GLIN is important for its long-term success.

Stella Chenu, Paraguay's GLIN director, described how she uses GLIN to provide comparative legal information to Paraguay's legislators. Romania and Uruguay GLIN directors told of their efforts to incorporate retrospective laws into the database, and Romania, Kuwait and Uruguay said they were interested in serving as GLIN regional centers to provide training and data storage and retrieval capabilities.

One of GLIN's partners, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was unable to attend, but sent a letter outlining the IDB's commitment to the "GLIN-Americas" initiative, which includes support for a hemispheric network of legislative information that would expand GLIN membership to include all IDB member countries in the Western Hemisphere by the end of 2003. The new initiative calls for three subregional components: the Central American parliaments will be incorporated in the network beginning later this year; the Caribbean legislatures will be the focus of efforts beginning early in 2002; and, starting late in 2002, the legislatures of the Andean countries will be linked to GLIN, in a significant expansion of the network.

Hans Wabnitz of the World Bank, another GLIN partner institution, described the bank's creation of a Global Development Gateway that serves as a portal on the Internet for information, including legal information, about World Bank member countries. Mr. Wabnitz recommended that GLIN members consider acting as the providers of legal information for the Bank's Gateway.

The meeting also focused on organizational issues as Rubens Medina reported on the establishment in July 2001 of a GLIN Foundation, an organization created to support the GLIN network and help manage and administer some of its functions. He introduced interim Board of Trustee members Tedson Meyers of Coudert Brothers, Milton Cerny of Caplin & Drysdale and Gwyneth Hambley of McKee Nelson LLP and recommended some projects that he hoped the foundation might support over the next year. GLIN members are expected to elect a new Board of Trustees by the end of the year.

After more than three years of discussions, GLIN members adopted a new charter that essentially formalizes the relationship among GLIN partners and establishes procedures for such things as creating committees and electing an Executive Council. Before members signed the new charter, Mr. Medina described the new organizational structure and the responsibilities of the Executive Council, and Margaret Williams, of the Library's Office of the General Counsel, surveyed licensing issues related to the GLIN database. Ms. Williams assured GLIN members that they retain ownership of their information and she outlined the many options they will have should they choose to license their information. Based on nominations received from GLIN members, a nominating committee was appointed to develop a slate of candidates for the Executive Council. The day ended as GLIN directors signed the new charter, signaling its formal adoption.

Eduardo Ghuisolfi of the GLIN team in Uruguay described their preparation and implementation of a technical training course for other GLIN members in the region, based on the GLIN training provided by the Law Library of Congress. That GLIN members are beginning to perform some of the functions that have so far been the responsibility of the Law Library reflects the group's growing sophistication.

The GLIN director from Romania, Dan Chirita, described the work of the Parliamentary Assemblies of the Black Sea Economic Cooperative to create a legal information system that they call SELI (System for the Exchange of Legal and Normative Documents). Of interest to GLIN members is that SELI has adopted GLIN standards for the exchange of legal information. The Parliamentary Assembies nations will contribute full texts of legal instruments to SELI that will be accessible through English-language summaries and a multilingual thesaurus.

Glenn Reitze, GLIN thesaurus administrator, noted the long-range goal of being able to search GLIN in any language, and described how we can begin to "map" foreign-language terms to terms in the central GLIN thesaurus as a step toward this goal.

In closing, Mr. Medina reiterated his request that members make maintenance of currency of the GLIN database the highest priority for 2001-2002. He stressed the need to include all relevant legal material and to seek out sources other than official gazettes where legal instruments such as regulations might be published. He also urged that GLIN members prepare basic information about their nations' legal systems to be included in GLIN as an aid to legal researchers.

At a closing event in Madison Hall, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington noted that the gathering represented the positive side of what is happening in the world today: the spread of the rule of law, the growth of transparency, "and above all, the use of new technology to bring people closer together."

The evening's guest speaker was Richard Douglas, general counsel for the minority, Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Douglas praised the work of the Law Library in support of the Foreign Relations Committee and told those assembled that they should know that their contributions to GLIN do not go "into some black hole," but that the information is really used to inform members of the U.S. Congress.

Ms. Gawdiak is a writer-editor in the Law Library.

Scholars

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A History of the North Pacific from Magellan to MacArthur and *Promised Land, Crusader State: The American Encounter with the World Since 1776.*

- **Jaroslav Pelikan**, Sterling Professor of History Emeritus at Yale University, is the immediate past president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and has written an inclusive history of Christianity. He has written more than 30 books, among them, his 1997 book, *What Has Athens to Do with Jerusalem?*
- **John Rogers Searle**, a professor of philosophy at the University of California at Berkeley, has been a regular panelist and moderator for the weekly television program "World Press." He has been both a Guggenheim Fellow and Rhodes Scholar, lectures widely and has written *Minds, Brains and Science: Construction of Social Reality* and *Rationality in Action.*
- **Amartya Sen**, Master at Trinity College at Cambridge University in England, was awarded a Nobel Prize in economics in 1998 for his research on welfare and international development. The World Bank and United Nations have acknowledged Professor Sen's "human development index" as going beyond the standard per capita income in assessing a country's social and political, as well as economic, conditions.
- **Wole Soyinka**, Woodruff Professor of the Arts at Emory University, is a Nigerian poet and playwright who staged his first plays at the Royal Court Theatre in London and received a Nobel Prize in 1986 in literature for his work on the mythology of his own Yoruba tribe. His plays include *The Lion and the Jewel* (a comedy) and *The Swamp Dwellers* (a serious philosophical work); and his books include *The Interpreters* and *Season of Anomy.*
- **James Turner**, founding director of the Erasmus Institute at the University of Notre Dame, coordinates scholarship on contemporary issues and the history of higher education in the United States and heads a program that supports studies in Catholic intellectual traditions and research from other Christian traditions as well as from Jewish and Islamic ones.
- **Mario Vargas Llosa**, formerly a presidential candidate in Peru, is a gifted historical novelist who was the first 20th century Latin American writer to be elected to the Spanish Royal Academy. He is the first occupant of Georgetown University's endowed chair of Ibero-American literature and his books include *La casa verde (The Green House), Conversacion en la catedral (Conversation in the Cathedral),* and *La guerra del fin del mundo (The War of the End of the World).*
- **William Julius Wilson**, Lewis P. and Linda G. Geyser University Professor at Harvard University, is the former director of the Center for Urban Inequality at the University of Chicago and the 1998 recipient of the National Medal of Science, the highest scientific honor in the United States. Among his publications are *The Declining Significance of Race, The Truly Disadvantaged* and *When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor.* ◆

Humanizing

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function of transmitting inert stored knowledge democratically to a broad and diverse population.

First is the need to place on the Web educational content that is easily accessible, of dependable quality and free of charge for everyone.

Second is the need to provide the hardware and software that can deliver this positive content to public institutions like libraries and schools where everyone can access them freely in local communities everywhere.

Third is the need for human mediators within those public institutions who can serve the special needs of a community and help integrate the new online knowledge with the older wisdom in books.

Only the second and the most impersonal of these needs has begun to be met. Both public and private funders in America have been relatively generous in equipping public schools and libraries with the hardware and software for new educational efforts. But the humanizing first and third stages that would provide free humanistic content at one end and humane guidance in its use at the other have yet to be seriously subsidized in America.

The Library of Congress has in recent years been trying to address precisely these two areas of national need with additional new programs that reach beyond our original National Digital Library Program.

For the first stage of generating positive free content, Congress, led by Senator Stevens of Alaska, has begun to extend our national program to a global one by providing funds for a project in which the Library of Congress is collaborating with the national libraries of Russia and with other repositories in both countries. We have already digitized and put online nearly 100,000 primary documents that illustrate our parallel experience of these two former adversaries as continent-wide frontier societies, adding bilingual text from our curators. We have started another such project with Spain and are in advanced discussions with two others. Our collaborative multinational projects are becoming more widely accessible through the electronic gateway of the Bibliotheca Universalis. Representatives from the G7, and six other European countries are coordinating their policies for digitizing primary documents. All 13 participants have already contributed content for this Web site, and all this should eventually feed into a global online library and network.

"... The role of the librarian has become more, rather than less, important: to help learners of all ages make connections between print and electronic materials, and to help navigate through the sea of illiterate chatter, undependable infotainment and gratuitous sex and violence that is proliferating and that many say is the only real profit-making on the Internet. The Internet tends to feed upon itself rather than independently validate the material it transmits. You may have seen the lines making the rounds of library e-mail: "A Zen librarian searched for 'nothing' on the Internet and received 28 million hits."

"Without books, the Internet risks becoming a game without a story—the game of mergers, speculations, increasingly violent video games, a surfing game on the surface of life, motion without memory—one of the clinical definitions of insanity."

The Library of Congress is trying to help develop librarianship for the new era through a variety of programs that, like the Internet itself, are inherently cooperative and networked activities. I am glad to be speaking with all of you. We will all have to be working much more interactively together.

Our Collaborative Digital Reference Service is now available worldwide 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The first question asked on it a year ago came from a Londoner seeking information on Byzantine cooking. It was routed through a Library of Congress file server and answered in a few hours by a librarian in Santa Monica, Calif.

We have two programs that have begun to put tables of contents on the Web—throwing open the door to those who browse the Internet for information as well as those who use our online public access catalog. One program is an enhancement of the Library's Electronic Cataloging in Publication Program. We now enter some tables of contents directly from the electronic galleys into the online bibliographic record without having to rekey the data. A second program scans and provides the tables from already printed publications—encouraging catalogers and reference librarians to decide which are most broadly important.

We have also set up a project to link Library of Congress catalog records with the full-text electronic versions of many social service monographic series of the working-paper type, such as those of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

A fourth new program will provide full online information about new books, including jacket blurbs, summary, sample text and author information. ...

Finally, the Library of Congress has initiated a project to identify those international Web resources that are of most value to researchers and scholars. When completed, the project will produce an international home page with pointers to reliable online resources for all of the nations of the world. By mid-September, portals for 20 countries will be available to users worldwide.

By far the most difficult new challenge looming for librarianship will be preserving and providing access to "born-digital" materials, that swelling mass of material that appears only in electronic form. We have defined our task at the Library of Congress in recent years as "getting the champagne out of the bottle." But here the problem of capturing bubbles is another matter. Digital material and the technology to use it are constantly changing and evanescent. The average life of a Web site is only about 75 days, and a growing body of important material has already been lost forever.

Election 2000 is our first large-scale collection of data-searchable Web sites to be archived and made available online. We chose the subject long before the election became so historic. It was conceived by the Library's specialists and developed in cooperation with the Internet Archive and Compaq Computer. It collected copies of more than 1,000 election-related Web sites, gathering some 2 million megabytes between Aug. 1, 2000, and Jan. 14, 2001, archiving many times a day—and often hourly—in order to record candidate responses to each other and to demonstrate at the same time the dynamic nature of Internet content.

Last year Congress directed a major special appropriation to the Library of Congress to develop and begin imple-

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‘Odyssey to the North’

Bencastro Delivers Hispanic Heritage Keynote

By GEORGETTE DORN

The Librarian of Congress welcomed a capacity audience in the Mumford Room on Sept. 26 to mark the Library's monthlong celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month. He began on a somber note, calling for a moment of silence to honor people from some 70 countries—many Hispanic—who lost their lives in the tragedies of Sept.11.

On a more upbeat note, he said, "People of Hispanic origins have been in North America since the 1500s .... and here at the Library we have celebrated their contributions with a project available on Internet titled "The United States, Spain and the American Frontier: Historias Paralelas."

The Librarian introduced the Hispanic Heritage keynote speaker, Mario Bencastro, a writer, playwright and painter who arrived in the United States from El Salvador 23 three years ago.

"Salvadorans have been arriving for over a hundred years, but in far greater numbers since the Soccer War of 1969 and the more recent civil wars and natural disasters in their native land," he said. "There are sizable Salvadoran communities in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Houston. However, the Washington area also has a vibrant Salvadoran population. At the Library we are fortunate to have a number of Salvadoran interns recruited yearly by the Hispanic Division, some of whom later become staff members. Every year the Library is pleased to welcome interns sponsored by the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities."

By way of introduction, the Librarian noted that, in 1988, Mr. Bencastro wrote and directed a play titled Crossroads, which was performed in Arlington, Va. Mr. Bencastro's three novels (originally published in Spanish and in subsequent English translations)—*A Shot in the Cathedral, The Tree of Life* and *Odyssey to the North*—were all critically acclaimed. *Publisher's Weekly* praised Odyssey as "a political novel which gives voice to a generation of Central American immigrants."

Mr. Bencastro thanked Dr. Billington for his words and then demonstrated a writer's trajectory from painting to literature by asking Ana Kurland, co-chair of the Library's Hispanic Heritage Committee, to show slides of some of his paintings. Mr. Bencastro began his lecture by stating that he no longer paints. His artistic expression is now through the pen.

"All immigrant communities have written their novels about their diaspora to the United States," said Mr. Bencastro. "I felt the urgent need to write one about the Salvadoran and Central American immigrants to the United States because there wasn't any and their story needed to be told." As in his previous novel, *A Shot in the Cathedral*, Mr. Bencastro concluded that "different circumstances of this diaspora could be represented by different literary genres." He said that he used the techniques of the theater to express the plight of Latino characters working in a hotel kitchen. Newspaper reporting techniques helped to illustrate difficult and often tragic border crossings in Arizona.

He used the device of "testimonies" to document the Adams Morgan riots of 1991. According to Mr. Bencastro, "*Odyssey* is the only novel so far that documents this piece of history that took place in the heart of the Latino *barrio* of Washington, D.C." He noted that on the whole *Odyssey*'s main story is written in traditional narrative style and that "it describes the trek of immigrants from El Salvador, passing through Guatemala and Mexico and entering the United States."

Hispanic Division staffer Liz Canales and intern Cynthia Acosta, both of Salvadoran ancestry, read selections from *Odyssey* in English. The author then read a brief piece in Spanish because he wanted people to hear his words in his native language. In his closing remarks, Mr. Bencastro thanked the Library for its excellent collection on El Salvador and said he was a faithful user of the Hispanic Reading Room.

"The only thing that can keep us from making progress in the future are the doubts of today," concluded Mr. Bencastro. "As a Hispanic community, we need to convince ourselves that, without doubt, we are not only a very important part of this great world community that is the United States, but that we can enhance its future by contributing with our own great Hispanic heritage, which is entrenched in hard work, family, hope and freedom." ◆

Ms. Dorn is chief of the Hispanic Division.

Humanizing

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menting a national plan cooperatively with other governmental and private institutions in order to preserve for future access important born-digital materials.

Congress deserves great credit for supporting all the work that the Library of Congress is doing to preserve and make accessible the nation's creative heritage and now much of the world's knowledge. Consistently for 201 years, on a bipartisan basis, our national legislature has been the greatest patron of a single library in the history of the world. And, in the last decade generous private donors have also helped us in many new ways to get the champagne out of the bottle. Nothing, I repeat, nothing, would be possible, however, without our truly dedicated and diversely talented staff, so many of whom you have had a chance to know at these IFLA meetings over the years. The Library of Congress is doing more work with fewer people than 10 years ago. The staff is doing it all, and they are all, as a body and individually, every bit as great a national treasure as our 121 million-item collection.

"... Without books, the Internet risks becoming a game without a story—the game of mergers, speculations, increasingly violent video games, a surfing game on the surface of life, motion without memory—one of the clinical definitions of insanity. ...

Properly used, the Internet will help scientifically to solve common problems shared by widely dispersed groups in fields like medicine and the environment, and at the same time to share online the primary documents that tell the distinctive stories of different peoples. ..." ◆

The transcript of the full speech may be viewed at www.loc.gov/today/transcripts/010821.html

News from the Center for the Book

Authors and Reading Promoters At the National Book Festival

BY JOHN Y. COLE

The National Book Festival presented the Center for the Book with a unique opportunity to advance its program of heightening public awareness of the importance of books and reading. Simultaneously, the Library of Congress and the Office of the First Lady were able to make good use of the Center for the Book's extensive experience in working with authors, publishers and publicists as well as its network of 42 affiliated state centers and more than 90 national organizations that promote books, reading, literacy and libraries.

John Y. Cole

A standing-room-only audience fills the Library's Mumford Room to enjoy presentations by author-illustrators Marc Brown and Steven Kellogg during the festival's "Pictures for Kids" program on Saturday afternoon.

Authors at the Festival

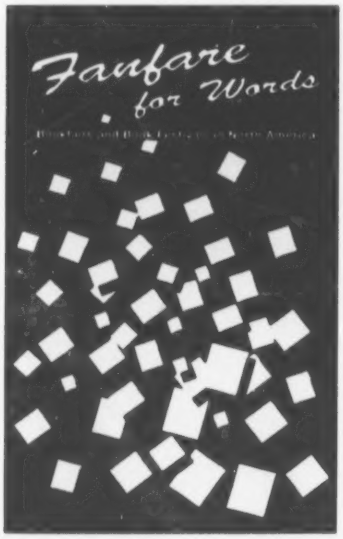
In planning meetings this spring, the festival coordinating committee agreed that readings and book-signings by popular authors would be at the heart of the event, which would highlight "celebrating America's stories" and the joys of reading. The Library agreed to invite established, well-known authors who were excellent speakers and to give preference to writers who had won or been nominated for book awards at the national level. In addition, there would be a small number of special guests invited by Mrs. Bush and Dr. Billington.

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene Williams compiled lists of authors who had won or been nominated for several dozen different national book awards. This writer began calling publishers, publicists and others to seek nominees; he also spoke to many authors and to organizations that had hosted particular authors. Suggestions also came from the White House and from Library of Congress specialists. The first invitations were mailed on June 21.

Additional invitations were mailed all summer, mostly because so many publishers, authors and publicists were on vacation or traveling in July and August and hard to reach. Ms. Williams kept track of the invited authors and their status and prepared their biographies for the festival program. The 60th and last author acceptance came in late August from William Least Heat Moon, who had been backpacking and could be reached only through cell phone calls.

Mr. Least Heat Moon arrived in Washington a few hours before the Friday night gala, but he had missed the information that the function was "black tie preferred." Three hours later, however, he was enjoying the evening in a rented tuxedo. Daniel Schorr arrived at the gala in a wheelchair, having suffered a fall on the previous Wednesday. After the gala he went to the hospital for an overnight stay, but not before arranging for his wife, Lisbeth, to substitute for him in the "History & Current Events" author pavilion the next day.

In planning the author presentations, the Center for the Book was assisted by many people. Two in particular not only helped persuade prominent authors to participate but also organized two of the standing-room-only author panel presentations in the Coolidge Auditorium. They were author Mary Brigid Barrett, the founder of the National Children's Book and Literacy Alliance, who introduced the panel "Children's Books, Literacy and Libraries: A Conversation," and former Library of Congress employee Barbara Peters, now the proprietor of the Poisoned Pen Bookstore in Scottsdale, Ariz., who organized and chaired the panel "Mystery & Suspense: Where the Bodies Are Buried."



***Fanfare for Words*, a 108-page directory to book fairs and book festivals by Bernadine Clark and published by the Center for the Book in 1991, was a precursor to the worldwide directory of book fairs and other literary events now available on the Center for the Book's Web Site at www.loc.gov/cfbook.**

John Y. Cole

Fern Underdue

Patricia White and Lucinda Kress distribute posters at the center's table in the "Great Ideas" pavilion; Center for the Book director John Y. Cole introduced C-SPAN2's eight-hour National Book Festival special; here he is being interviewed by C-SPAN2 host Connie Brod.

The "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading" Pavilion

The "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading, Literacy & Libraries" pavilion was a natural extension of the Center for the Book's Reading Promotion Partners program, which consists of more than 90 national organizations that promote books, reading, literacy and libraries. Under the guidance of Program Specialist Anne Boni, on Sept. 8, 60 of the partner organizations distributed information and materials about their programs in this pavilion.

International Literacy Day, celebrated each year on Sept. 8, was a potentially complicating factor for National Book Festival planners and particularly for the Center for the Book, which last year hosted the all-day International Literacy Day celebration at the Library of Congress. The conflict in dates was avoided, however, when it was agreed to hold the 2001 International Literacy Day commemoration on Friday, Sept. 7, at the Smithsonian Institution. The Library was represented by the Center for the Book's Patricia White and Fern Underdue from the Librarian's Office, who distributed Center for the Book promotion materials and invited everyone to the National Book Festival the next day. Indeed, most of the members of the International Literacy Network, including the International Reading Association, UNESCO and the World Bank, distributed materials on Sept. 8 in the "Great Ideas" pavilion, adding a welcome international flavor to the festival and underscoring the common link these organizations share in promoting reading, literacy and libraries worldwide.

There was not enough festival planning time in 2001 to develop a "Pavilion of the States," which would have featured reading promotion efforts across the country and included the work of the Center for the Book's 42 state affiliates. Space was found, however, in the "Great Ideas" pavilion for the District of Columbia Center for the Book, for libraries in Virginia and Maryland and for the Texas Book Festival.

Well before Mrs. Bush and Dr. Billington opened the National Book Festival at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, the pavilion was bustling with visitors of all ages seeking information and material. Ms. Boni and Ms. White staffed the Center for the Book's table for much of the day, ably assisted by Abe Boni, Joe White, Ms. Underdue, Mary Lou Reker, Arlene Griff, Kurt Maier, Lucinda Kress, and Joel and Elinor Hunter Green. Many organizations distributed posters, bookmarks, pencils and publications, and the Public Broadcasting Service distributed balloons. The popularity of the costumed characters among both children and adults created a buzz of activity. Within the first hour, the American Poetry and Literacy Project gave away all of the 500 publications it brought. Other organizations with offices close to the festival, including the National Endowment for the Arts, returned to their offices and replenished their stock. ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

Get
for Life.
International Literacy Network

Fern Underdue

The "reading chair" outside the "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading" pavilion, sponsored by the International Literacy Network, was a popular seat all day on Sept. 8. The Center for the Book is a member of the network, which each September hosts the celebration of International Literacy Day.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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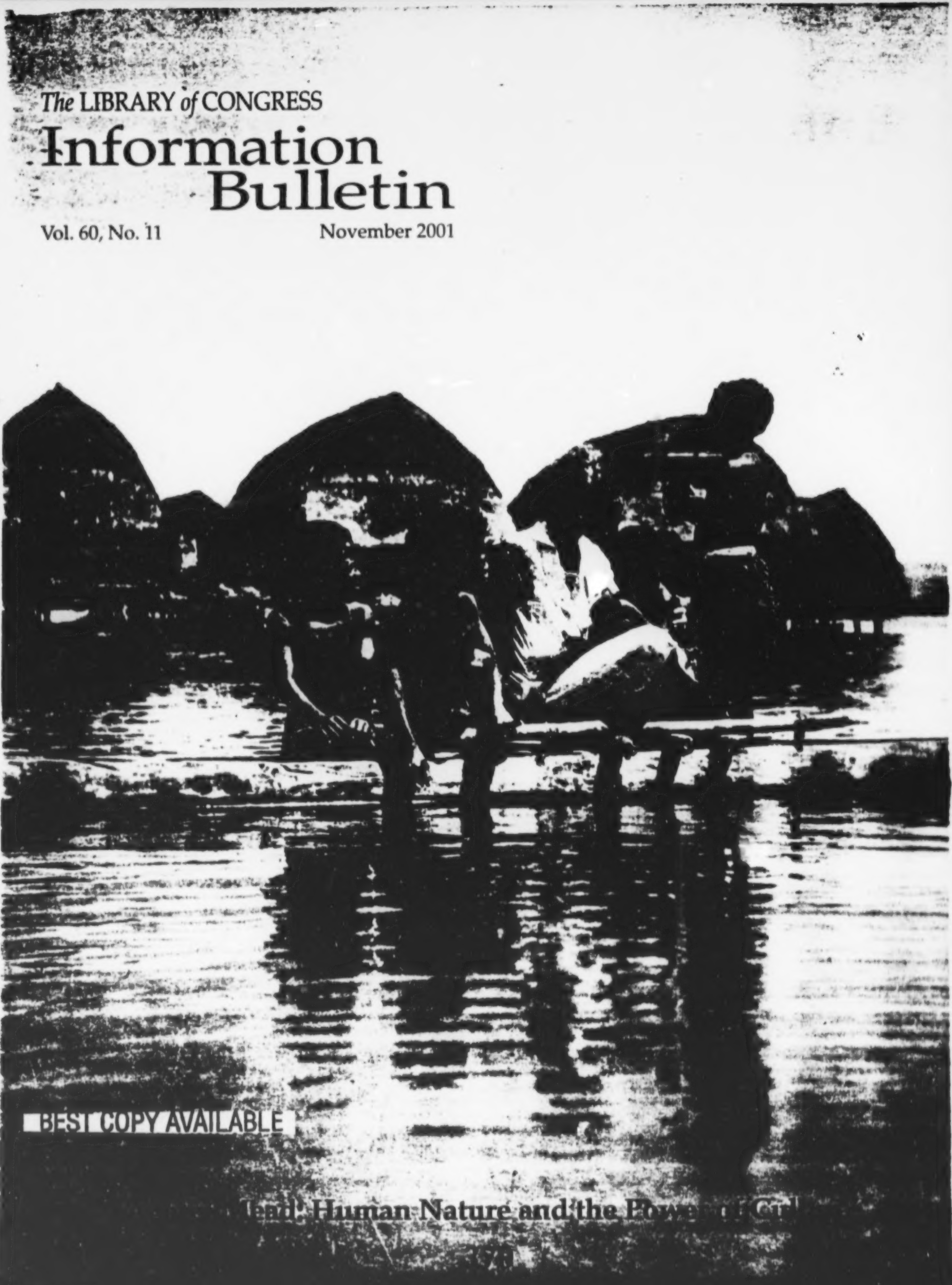

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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, No. 11 November 2001

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

On the Cover: Margaret Mead on a canoe with Manus children in New Guinea, 1928. *Photo by Reo Fortune.*

Cover Story: A new exhibition has opened at the Library on the life and work of noted anthropologist Margaret Mead. 254

Supporting History: A new Five-Star Council will assist and advise the Library's Veterans History Project. 247

Silver Screen: Film legend Janet Leigh visited the Library to support the National Film Registry preservation project. 249

A Life of Dedication: The family of baseball great Jackie Robinson has donated his papers to the Library. 250

Gift from the East: The YUKOS Oil Company has donated $1 million to the Library's efforts in support of Russia. 252

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Research Fellow: Sylvia Rodgers Albro has been selected as the Library's first Kluge Staff Fellow. 262

Conservation Corner: The Conservation Division has benefited from the contributions of five interns in 2001. 263

Understanding Islam: Scholar Mohamed Arkoun spent a week at the Library to discuss Islam as a religion and as a political tool in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks on America. 264

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

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Learning from Those Who Served

Veterans Initiative Enlists 180 Partners

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Yusef El-Amin

Five-Star Council members supporting the Veterans History Project are Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), retired Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm, Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and retired Lt. Gen. Julius Becton.

American war veterans, including members of Congress, journalists and a historian, have joined a national effort led by the Library to capture and preserve the personal histories of some 19 million veterans and, through these stories, to connect younger and future generations of Americans with their nation's wartime history.

Dr. Billington announced a 26-member advisory body, the Five-Star Council, and introduced several members who came to the Library on Nov. 8 to offer their support and guidance to the Veterans History Project, which the Library's American Folklife Center launched one year ago on Veterans Day.

Council members met with the Librarian and Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, director of the Veterans History Project, that morning and then joined them for a program in the Members' Room of the Jefferson Building, where AARP, a national organization for people 50 and older, announced it will give $3 million to the Veterans History Project.

AARP President Esther "Tess" Canja not only pledged $1 million a year for three years to the project but also promised that AARP will marshal its 35 million members to find veterans whose stories have yet to be recorded and to "create a well-trained volunteer force to conduct proper oral history interviews with their parents, friends and even strangers."

VETERANS HISTORY PROJECT

Ms. McCulloch-Lovell said the project also is being supported by 108 "official partners," including veterans and military organizations, libraries and archives, museums, oral history programs, universities and civic organizations. These organizations have agreed to endorse the project, recruit their members as interviewers and serve as repositories for some of the material.

Dr. Billington said the Library has embraced the project and its mission to collect the memories, accounts and documents of war veterans and those on the homefront who supported them. "Especially now, at a time when our nation is once again challenged, we have much to learn from those who served," he said.

This collection of recorded oral histories, diaries, letters, maps and photographs will be preserved at the Library, he said.

At the first meeting of the Five-Star Council, Dr. Billington asked for members' ideas. Two seasoned veterans on the council encouraged the participation of young people in the project.

"What better way to connect them with their history than to have seniors in schools throughout the country go out into their communities to interview veterans?" asked Julius W. Becton, a retired lieutenant general with 40 years of service in the U.S. Army, including duty in Germany, France and the Pacific during World War II and in Korea and Vietnam.

Mr. Becton also emphasized that the Veterans History Project "must collect all their stories"—those of African Americans, Japanese Americans, Native Americans and women in uniform and on the homefront.

Lee A. Archer Jr., who entered flight training at the Tuskegee Army Air Field and became a fighter "ace" and a lieutenant colonel with 29 years of service with the Air Force, agreed. "The project must be all-inclusive," he said.

Retired Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm joined the military in 1942 as a truck driver, served in the Army and then the Air Force for 33 years, and retired in 1975 with the highest rank of any woman in the armed services. She emphasized that the project should include women and men in all kinds of noncombat jobs—truck drivers, mechanics, clerks, typists, technicians of all kinds, and recently, those who flew tankers that refuel jets over the Persian Gulf and now over Afghanistan.

"It's difficult to get people to come forward if they feel what they did was not significant," she said after the program. "A lot of outreach needs to be done."

Although the Veterans History Project legislation targets veterans of five wars—World Wars I and II, Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf—Ms. Holm said the project should include those in uniform who served in Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo and now Afghanistan. "If that's not war, it's pretty darned close," she said.

Secretary of Veterans Affairs Anthony J. Principi, a combat-decorated Vietnam veteran, said his department can reach millions of veterans, including those in VA hospitals (some 60,000 on any given day) and clinics ("4 million vets come to us for care in a year").

Speaking also during the public program, Mr. Principi endorsed the project and pledged his department's support. "I look forward to dedicating the

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resources of my department" to the project, he said. "Every community in America with a veterans organization or military organization will gather up their stories and their lessons, and we will preserve them for all time."

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), a World War II pilot in the China-Burma-India theater who received two Distinguished Flying Crosses and other medals, recalled receiving and reading the diary of a friend who had driven a troop carrier onto Omaha Beach. "Sixty percent of our World War II veterans are gone, but their widows and families have their diaries and letters. We ought to get those materials," he said.

Several council members, including members of Congress, spoke about the project's importance during the presentation that followed.

Rep. Ron Kind (D-Wis.) and Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) together sponsored the bipartisan legislation that President Clinton signed into law on Oct. 27, 2000 (Public Law 106-380), to authorize the Veterans History Project. Rep. Kind, principal author of the legislation, said he was inspired three years ago upon hearing for the first time the personal stories of his father, a Korean War veteran, and his uncle, a World War II veteran. "They started talking about their experiences, what they went through, what they saw, what they were involved in," he recalled. He grabbed the family video camera and began recording these stories for his children before the history was lost with the passing of his father's generation.

"We are losing 1,500 veterans a day, so we are racing against time to preserve this important part of U.S. history, not to glorify war, but rather to capture the reality of the experiences that our veterans and families on the homefront had," Rep. Kind said.

Correction

The role of the Navajo Code Talkers, in a caption on page 221 of the October 2001 issue, was misstated. The Code Talkers transmitted secret U.S. military messages in their own language, adapted for military communication, without the need for encoding, because no one on the enemy side could understand Navajo and decipher the message. ◆

"I can't think of any greater tribute to our veterans than the preservation of their memories and the formal collection of this history at a place such as the Library of Congress," he said.

Sen. Hagel, who co-sponsored the legislation in the Senate, is a Vietnam combat veteran and former deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration. He said, "In the hands of the nation's young rest the nation's destiny. This project is so important for that reason alone, to connect [our history with] our young people, the next generation, the generation that will inherit the challenges of our day."

Chief congressional sponsors of the legislation, along with Sen. Hagel and Rep. Kind, were Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.), an Army captain who lost both legs and his right arm in a grenade explosion in Vietnam in 1969; and Reps. Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.), a Marine veteran, and Steny Hoyer (D-Md.). All are members of the Five-Star Council.

Another Veterans History Project supporter and council member is Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), who underscored the importance of linking young people to their history. Sen. Inouye was a 17-year-old Red Cross volunteer in Honolulu on Dec. 7, 1941, the day Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. Ten years ago, as the nation prepared to observe the 50th anniversary of that day, which President Franklin D. Roosevelt said would "live in infamy," less than half of high school seniors polled knew the significance of the date, Sen. Inouye said.

"It has been said by wise philosophers that a nation that forgets its past, or disregards its past, is destined for oblivion," Sen. Inouye said. "If we maintain this attitude about history, forgetting the past, then we are in deep trouble."

After Pearl Harbor, Sen. Inouye served with the Army's 442nd Regimental Combat Team—service that cost him a limb and earned him the congressional Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star, Purple Heart with cluster and 12 other medals.

Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), another Five-Star Council member, said he had been in the Jefferson Building many times during the 23 years he has served in the U.S. Senate, but no day had been or would be more important than this one promoting the Veterans History Project. "Jim Billington, I cannot think of any charge given you by the Congress that takes greater significance than this one," he told the Librarian.

James Hardin

Rep. Ron Kind (D-Wis.) co-sponsored the legislation that created the Veterans History Project.

He reminisced about the military service of his father, "a brilliant surgeon who served in the trenches of World War I and cared for wounded by the hundreds," and the Red Cross service of his mother. After he returned home, wounded and decorated, his father explained to his young son why he had custody of a German officer's Luger pistol: "'I saved the lives of all those in uniform; that was my mission as a doctor.'"

"If only I had my father's memoirs," Sen. Warner said.

Looking back over his long career of public service that included Pentagon duty as under secretary and secretary of the Navy (1969-1974) during the Vietnam era, Sen. Warner said histories of decisions made then should be saved to assist a nation facing a "conflict of complexities of never before, in terms of geography, in terms of political and military relationships."

Putting U.S. war casualties from one helicopter crash in Afghanistan into historical perspective, Sen. Warner noted that more than 500,000 Americans gave their lives in World Wars I and II, some 37,000 died in Korea and another 58,000 died in Vietnam. "Those numbers are incomprehensible to this generation, unless you preserve this fascinating history to guide this nation in the future," he said.

Although acts of courage, heroism and sacrifice are important to record for posterity, another story to be told is how World War II united Americans from all walks of life, said another Five-Star Council member, Sam M. Gibbons, who served in the House of Representatives for 34 years. "World War II was a great builder of America, a great

continued on page 249

Janet Leigh Visits Library

Screen Legend Supports Film Preservation Efforts

By REBECCA FITZSIMONS

Janet Leigh, a movie actress best known for her role as the murder victim in "Psycho," visited the Library on Oct. 29, following the Lewisburg, Pa., stop of the National Film Registry Tour for which she introduced another Registry film she stars in, Orson Welles's "Touch of Evil" to a sell-out crowd.

Ms. Leigh is a stalwart supporter of film preservation in general and the tour in particular. She has been a guest of the Library to help raise awareness for film preservation in five states, but Oct. 29 marked the first time she visited the Library itself. She was accompanied by her daughter, actress Kelly Curtis, and they were shown around the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division before meeting the Librarian. They spent the afternoon visiting the Jefferson building and exhibitions.

The National Film Registry Tour, also known as the National Film Preservation Tour, is an outreach program of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division that began its nationwide journey in 1995, aiming to go to all 50 states plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. As of November, the tour had visited 45 states and had seven venues to go, including the District of Columbia. Its mission is twofold: to celebrate more than a century of American movie-making and to raise awareness of the need to preserve this great heritage.

The tour consists of about 40 film titles, drawn from the National Film Registry, representative of many genres and dates. They demonstrate the preservation work of various archives, as well as that of the Library.

Janet Leigh is not the only celebrity to lend support to the Film Preservation Tour by attending press conferences, receptions and seminars. James Earl Jones, a member of the Library's private sector advisory group, the Madison Council, has traveled to eight events. Other actors who have participated include Tony Curtis, Alfre Woodard and Cliff Robertson.

Christina Tyler Wenks

Janet Leigh and Dr. Billington discussed the actress's involvement with the Library's film preservation efforts and their fondness for classic films and serials.

Members of the National Film Preservation Board, drawn from across the film industry to advise the Librarian on selections to the National Film Registry, have also joined the tour.

The National Film Registry Tour was initially funded by the Madison Council and the Film Foundation. In 1998 the cable movie network American Movie Classics gave a grant to the Library to take the tour to all the remaining states. It is expected that the Film Preservation Tour will wrap up by early summer 2002. ◆

Ms. Fitzsimons is coordinator of the Film Preservation Tour.

Veterans

continued from page 248

homogenizer of America," he said.

Noting that 12.5 million Americans served in the armed forces and about the same number served on the industrial side, Mr. Gibbons said people did their duty, not because they were asked to perform a patriotic act, "but because you thought it was the thing to do. You worked with people, and you learned with them the real principles of brotherhood—what it is to work and to train together and to perform missions together and what it is to follow the leadership," said Mr. Gibbons.

He began his World War II service in 1941 as an infantry officer with the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment. As part of the 101st Airborne Division, he led parachute infantry forces in the predawn invasion of Normandy, France, the allied invasion of the Netherlands, the Battle of the Bulge, the defense of Bastogne and in central Europe. He earned the Bronze Star and rank of major.

"Spilling our guts, as we're going to do in the project, and telling the truth about what happened, is a lesson for America," he said.

Deputy Librarian Donald L. Scott, introduced as "the Library's very own general," described briefly his military service, through which he rose to the rank of brigadier general. He said those who serve "do more than serve the stated purpose of the war, but we actually experience and carry with us the democratic ideals of America.

"I actually benefited, from having been an African American born and raised in a segregated society, the opportunity to be integrated by and to integrate the United States Army," he said. In all his experience, he said, he never met one American, regardless of his or her ethnic background, who came to the war with the idea of being a hero, but of "wanting to do what's right," of choking back fear when the shooting started and stepping forward to lead when called upon. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Values for Living and Records of Life

Family Donates Jackie Robinson Papers

BY ADRIENNE CANNON AND
HELEN DALRYMPLE

It was a doubleheader for the Jackie Robinson family when Sharon and Rachel Robinson came to the Library on Nov. 6: Sharon Robinson, Jackie's daughter, to talk about her new book, *Jackie's Nine: Jackie Robinson's Values to Live By*; and Rachel Robinson, Jackie's widow, to give the Jackie Robinson Papers to the Library for its permanent collections.

Dr. Billington welcomed Mrs. Robinson during a luncheon to thank her for the gift of the collection. She talked about the process of saving Jackie's papers in paper bags, in boxes and in shoe boxes from the time she and Jackie were married in 1946, and then going through all of those boxes and selecting the items she wanted to give to the Library.

"It's a bittersweet experience to donate your life, evidence of your life, to any outside person," she said. In the end she gave almost everything to the Library except for Jack's love letters, which he wrote her every day while she was in college and he was in the Army. Mrs. Robinson said they were wonderful letters and beautifully written, but she wasn't ready to share them with the world. "I have them hidden away so even the children don't know where they are," she confided.

"I am excited about the collection's finding a home at the Library of Congress … so that the materials are accessible online and in other ways to the public, and knowing that they will be properly used and properly preserved—that is a great, great relief for me."

Comprehensive in scope, the collection of more than 7,000 items that Rachel Robinson has given to the Library richly chronicles all aspects of Robinson's life: the early years through college, military service, baseball career, corporate career and business interests, civil rights activities, involvement in politics, media activities and humanitarian concerns. The Jackie Robinson Papers also document the evolution of Robinson's legacy, represented, in part, by a variety of posthumous commemorations, events and tributes.

The main body of the Jackie Robinson Papers was in the possession of Mrs. Robinson until 1985, when she transferred them to the Jackie Robinson Foundation, a nonprofit organization she founded in 1973 to promote leadership development and scholarship among minority and poor youth. Over the years, additional materials retrieved from various individuals and repositories have been systematically added to enhance the research value of the collection. Mrs. Robinson decided to give the whole collection to the Library as a permanent repository.

Vivian Ronay

Rachel Robinson and Sharon Robinson at the formal announcement of the donation of the Jackie Robinson papers; Robinson in 1954

Bob Sandberg

The papers include correspondence, speeches and other writings, memoranda, financial records, subject files, baseball contracts and other legal documents, military records, media interviews, transcripts of radio and television programs, ephemera, photographs, newspaper clippings and other printed matter. A major portion of the collection is devoted to Robinson's pioneering role in baseball. The correspondence includes letters from a wide range of individuals affiliated with baseball: officials, fellow players and sportswriters. Among these are Branch Rickey, Walter O'Malley, Clyde Sukeforth, Hank Greenberg, Happy Chandler, E.J. Bavasi, Joe L. Brown, Al Campanis and Joe Reichler. The collection also contains an array of fan mail from across the United States and abroad.

When Jackie Robinson began his rookie season with the Brooklyn Dodgers on April 15, 1947, he became the first African American to play major league baseball in the 20th century, breaking down the color line in effect since 1876. The son of sharecroppers, Jack Roosevelt Robinson (1919-1972) was born on Jan. 31, 1919, near Cairo, Ga., and reared in Pasadena, Calif. He studied at Pasadena Junior College, before transferring to the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in 1939. There Robinson met nursing student Rachel Isum, whom he married in 1946. An outstanding athlete, Robinson lettered in four sports at UCLA: baseball, football, basketball and track. He withdrew from UCLA in his senior year, hoping to relieve some of his mother's financial burdens. He worked for the National Youth Administration as an athletic instructor and also earned extra money playing football for the Honolulu Bears.

Robinson showed an early interest in civil rights as a draftee in the Army. He was drafted in 1942 and served

Vivian Ronay

Ted Spencer, (vice president and chief curator) and Dale Petroskey (president), both of the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, examine materials from the Jackie Robinson Collection.

on bases in Kansas and Texas. With the help of boxer Joe Louis, he succeeded in opening an Officer Candidate School (OCS) to black soldiers. After attending OCS, he was commissioned a second lieutenant. At Fort Hood, Texas, Robinson faced a court-martial for refusing to obey an order to move to the back of the bus; he was later exonerated. After he was discharged from the Army in 1944, Robinson joined the Kansas City Monarchs baseball team of the National Negro League in the spring of 1945.

In October1945, Jackie Robinson was signed by Branch Rickey, president and general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, to play for the Montreal Royals of the International League, the Dodgers' minor league affiliate. He went on to lead the Royals to a Little World Series championship in 1946 and was moved up to the Dodgers in April 1947. During his 10-year career with the Dodgers, Robinson compiled a .311 lifetime batting average, played in six World Series and stole home 19 times. He also won the National League's Most Valuable Player award in 1949, when he led the league with a .342 batting average and 37 stolen bases. He was inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962, his first year of eligibility.

After his retirement, Robinson engaged in several business ventures that encouraged black economic development. He became the vice president of personnel for the Chock Full o' Nuts restaurant chain, where he worked diligently to improve the status of the many lower-level African Americans employed there. He helped found and served as board chairman for the Freedom National Bank, a minority-owned commercial bank based in Harlem. He also opened a clothing store in Harlem and later established the Jackie Robinson Construction Company to build affordable housing for low- and moderate-income black families.

Robinson became a fervent advocate of civil rights, publicizing his views as a lecturer, newspaper columnist, and host and guest on radio and television programs. He worked closely with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which recognized him in 1956 with the prestigious Spingarn Medal, awarded annually for the highest achievement by an African American. Robinson chaired the NAACP's million-dollar Freedom Fund Drive in 1957 and was a member of the board of directors until 1967. He also lent his support to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Congress of Racial Equality and the National Urban League.

Robinson's commitment to racial equality extended to Africa as well. He had a particular interest in the African independence movements and sought to promote education for the next generation of leaders in emerging nations on the continent. To this end, he supported the work of the African American Students Foundation, which sponsored African students at American colleges and universities.

Robinson also worked extensively with churches and interfaith organizations. He served as president of the United Church Men of the United Church of Christ and participated in both the National Council of Churches and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. His many civic activities included mentoring children and adolescents, especially those involved in the YMCA. He also participated in national campaigns to combat drug addiction and worked on civil rights and community development issues in various political campaigns.

In his later years, Robinson became disillusioned with the continued lack of opportunity for African Americans. His health began to deteriorate rapidly in the 1970s. On Oct. 15, 1972, he attended a World Series game in Cincinnati that included a commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his breaking the color line in professional baseball. Nine days later, on Oct. 24, Jackie Robinson died of a heart attack at his home in Stamford, Conn.

Among the many public officials represented in the correspondence are Richard Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, Hubert Humphrey, John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Barry Goldwater, Averell Harriman, Kenneth Keating and Chester Bowles. Also represented are civil rights leaders such as Lester Granger, Wyatt Tee Walker, Roy Wilkins, Daisy Lampkin and Walter White.

There is an extensive speech file, covering the entire range of Robinson's interests. Many speeches reveal handwritten revisions and marginalia. The collection also contains manuscripts of the books Robinson wrote with collaborators, most notably the biographies, *Wait Till Next Year* and *I Never Had It Made*. They include correspondence and interviews with his co-authors, as well as his editorial notes and comments. In addition, the collection includes revised drafts of Robinson's newspaper columns and the script of the 1980 Broadway musical *The First*.

The Jackie Robinson Papers relate to other collections already in the Library's Manuscript Division. Chief among these are the papers of Branch Rickey and Arthur Mann. Material related to Robinson's civil rights activities can also be found in the records of the NAACP and National Urban League, as well as the papers of Joseph Rauh and A. Philip Randolph.

The Library's Web sites also feature Robinson. "By Popular Demand: Jackie Robinson and Other Baseball Highlights, 1860s-1960s," is available from the American Memory collections at **www.loc.gov**. Look for Robinson on the America's Library site for kids and families as well, in its "Join America at Play" section at **www.americaslibrary.gov**. ◆

Ms. Cannon is a specialist in Afro-American history and culture in the Manuscript Division. Ms. Dalrymple, a senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office, contributed to this story.

A Gift from YUKOS

Oil Company Donates $1 Million for Russian Efforts

Dr. Billington on Nov. 5 announced a gift of $1 million from the YUKOS Oil Company in support of two significant efforts at the Library focusing on Russia. Dr. Billington and Mikhail Khodorkovsky, YUKOS Chairman and CEO, met today at the Library to discuss the programs that YUKOS's gift will assist.

The newly authorized Center for Russian Leadership Development (permanent successor to the successful two-year pilot Open World Russian Leadership Program) will receive $500,000 for its Rule of Law Program. YUKOS Oil has pledged an additional $500,000 to support longer-term fellowships for Russian scholars and students with a wide range of interests and leadership potential to use the vast collections at the Library of Congress as an important part of an academic residency in Washington. These two efforts both will help provide a new generation of leaders in the Russian Federation.

"YUKOS Oil's leadership gift will help realize goals I have pursued while serving as Librarian of Congress," said Dr. Billington, who is a prominent scholar of Russian history and culture. "Congress has been very generous in its support of our effort to give Russia's next generation of leaders a brief but intensive professional and personal experience of America. The gift from YUKOS Oil will further that support and is evidence of the program's impact in Russia."

"Firm establishment of the rule of law within the Russian Federation is critical to our forward movement," said Mr. Khodorkovsky while presenting the gift. "Communication and professional development for the Russian and American judiciary through the Center for Russian Leadership Development are making a difference, and I am pleased to support the ongoing efforts of the Open World Program as well as other educational initiatives within the Library of Congress."

In 2000, the Open World Program brought 103 Russian judges to the United States to observe firsthand the American judicial system. This year senior federal judges are serving as hosts to 54 Russian judges in 15 American communities. Support from YUKOS Oil Co. and other American and Russian corporations will allow a significant expansion of the program in 2002, which has been principally supported by federal appropriations of $29.8 million since it was first authorized in May 1999.

Dr. Billington is the founding chairman of the Open World Program and serves as interim chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library of Congress. The board has established a bilateral Corporate Advisory Council. Dr. Billington invited Mr. Khodorkovsky to join the council, which will operate in 2002 with American and Russian co-chairs.

The European Division of the Library, in cooperation with the Office of Scholarly Programs and the newly established Kluge Center, will develop the fellowship program to bring young Russian scholars and advanced students to the Library beginning in 2002. ◆

Library Names Director of Development

David R. Terry, an investment banker, has been appointed by the Librarian to be the Library's director of development. The appointment was effective on Oct. 25.

A native of Charlotte, N.C., Mr. Terry has spent his career as an investment banker with several major banking firms in New York City and Charlotte. He was most recently president and chief executive officer of Colby Holdings and Colby Capital in Charlotte.

"David brings to the Library a strong business acumen and a broad knowledge of private sector fund-raising and investment strategies," said Dr. Billington. "He will provide the kind of strong, energetic and innovative support to Library managers and to the Library's private sector advisory group, the James Madison Council, that will help extend the outreach of Library programs to an increasingly wide audience throughout the United States and the world."

As director of development, Mr. Terry will coordinate all private sector support initiatives for the Library. Working closely with Library managers and curators, he will identify a broad array of projects that can benefit from private support and then develop avenues for securing that support.

He will also work closely with the Madison Council to initiate and underwrite Library programs and projects that cannot be funded through annual congressional appropriations. A primary focus will be to build on efforts already under way to add an international dimension to the Madison Council and to look into the development of additional public-private partnerships that will increase the national visibility and impact of the Library.

Lanca Perry

David Terry

"I feel as though I have spent my entire career preparing for the opportunity to serve the nation's oldest federal cultural institution and am especially proud to work under Dr. James Billington," said Mr. Terry. "The Library staff has done a tremendous amount of work to develop the wonderful relationships currently in place with members of the Madison Council, and I look forward to working closely with the staff to develop new ones." ◆

Safe and Sound

Library Launches Security Site

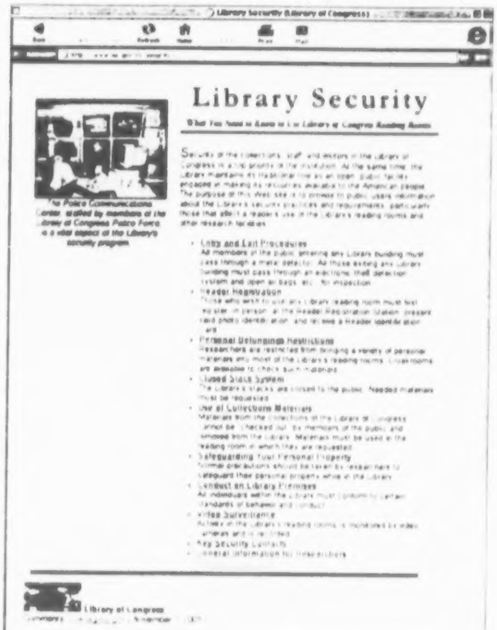
The Library of Congress has developed a security awareness Web site to inform public users about the Library's security practices and requirements.

The Web site, which is titled "Library Security: What You Need to Know to Use Library of Congress Reading Rooms," is available to the public at **www.loc.gov/rr/security**. The site is a product of the Security Awareness Subcommittee of the Library's Collections Security Oversight Committee.

"We are pleased to offer this Web site as part of a larger security awareness program," said Lynn McCay, assistant director of the Information Research Division in the Congressional Research Service, and chair of the Security Awareness Subcommittee. "It provides public users with a central location to access all relevant Library of Congress security information."

The new Web site was developed to provide users with information about the Library's security practices and requirements developed during the past decade to protect the collections, staff and visitors of the Library. Many of these measures have had a significant impact on readers who use the Library's reading rooms and other research facilities. The Web site will also assist the Library's public service staff in communicating the Library's security guidelines to researchers, many of whom are first-time patrons of the Library.

The security awareness Web site includes information on topics ranging from reader registration and entry-exit procedures to video surveillance in the reading rooms and restrictions on personal belongings. In addition, photographs are used to illustrate and emphasize a number of topics. A list of key security contacts is provided, and there are links to general Library researcher information sources. ◆



Library Security

What You Need to Know to Use Library of Congress Reading Rooms

The Police Communications Center, staffed by members of the Library of Congress Police Force, is a vital aspect of the Library's security program.

- Entry and Exit Procedures
- Reader Registration
- Personal Belongings Restrictions
- Closed Stack System
- Use of Collections Materials
- Safeguarding Your Personal Property
- Conduct on Library Premises
- Video Surveillance
- Key Security Contacts
- General Information for Researchers

Library of Congress

Power and Performance

Library Web Access Faster than Most

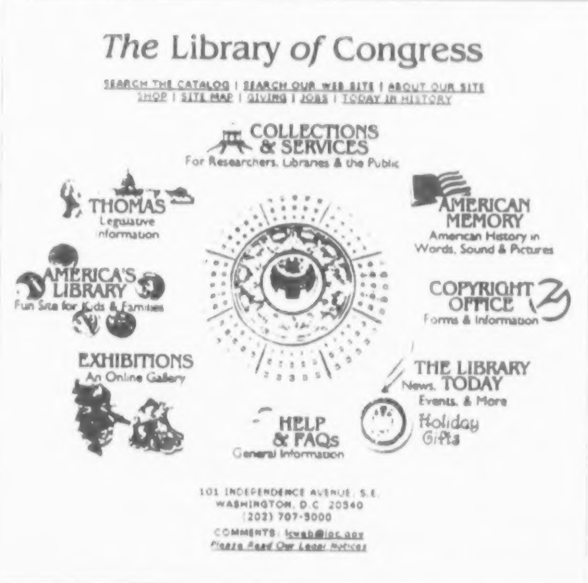
By SHERYL CANNADY

Recently published results from a study of 40 popular federal government Web sites show that the Library's Web pages are consistently delivered to Internet users as fast as the very fastest in government and industry.

Federal Computer Week has ranked the Library at or near the top of the Keynote Government 40 Internet Performance Index (KG40) every week since initiating the reports last September. "We are quite happy with the test results; especially since Keynote is the worldwide leader in Internet performance testing," said Mike Handy, acting director of Information Technology Services (ITS).

The Keynote Government 40 Internet Performance Index measures the average response time of accessing and downloading the home pages of 40 major federal government Web sites. The Library was ranked second in performance during the week of Oct. 29 to Nov. 12 and third during the week of Oct. 22. Users were able to access the site in less than a second (0.55). According to the Keynote Business 40 Internet Performance Index, if the Library were competing in the business sector, it would outperform Alta Vista (0.65), Compaq (0.81), Dun and Bradstreet (0.92), 3Com (1:03), Apple (1.06), IBM (1.21) and Charles Schwab (1.22). ◆

Ms. Cannady is a writer-editor in Information Technology Services.



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‘Human Nature and the Power of Culture’

Margaret Mead Exhibition Opens

By MARY WOLFSKILL and PATRICIA FRANCIS

The Library of Congress is commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the noted anthropologist Margaret Mead (1901-1978) with an exhibition that will feature materials from her vast collection, including manuscripts, diaries, letters, field notes, drawings, photographs, sound recordings and film.

The collection came to the Library as a bequest, the result of a meeting in 1965 between Margaret Mead and John C. Broderick, who was, at that time, a specialist in American cultural history in the Manuscript Division.

Reporting on his visit with Mead, Broderick noted that “there is a great deal of correspondence. Since anthropologists are in the field so much, there is no opportunity to do business by telephone. They are the single professional group, she [Mead] feels, who continue to write letters.”

The Mead Collection is housed primarily in the Manuscript Division as well as the Prints and Photographs, and Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound divisions. The Mead collection totals more than 500,000 items and is one of the largest for a single individual in the Library of Congress. It touches on every aspect of her life and documents her childhood, career and lifelong interests.

This exhibition is designed to convey the scope of Margaret Mead’s interests and accomplishments, the substance of her work, as well as the range of responses to her work. The exhibition shows how Margaret Mead, born into a family of educators and home-schooled for much of her childhood, learned early to be a keen observer of the world around her. Her skills were honed through formal education, including studies with prominent social scientists at Barnard College and Columbia University in the 1920s. The largest segment of the exhibition focuses on Mead’s field work in Samoa, Papua New Guinea and Bali, from which she drew many of her ideas. By bringing these cultures and her ideas to a mass audience, she helped to popularize the notion that there are many different ways of organizing human experience.

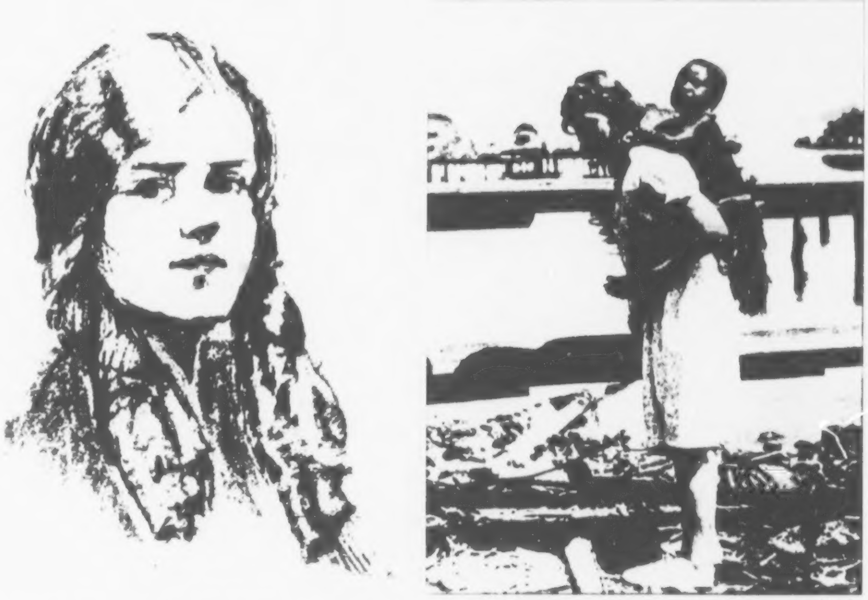
The discipline of anthropology involves the study of human culture, the socially shared learned system of beliefs, values, customs, language and material goods necessary for people to function as members of a particular social group. Anthropological issues and methodologies, such as the nature-nurture debate, will be explored in the exhibition by considering the problems and concerns that attracted Mead’s research interest. The exhibition also addresses the reception of her work by the public of the day and by popular and scholarly critics both then and now. Finally, it reviews the ways in which she promoted anthropology and applied her research to timely topics, such as childhood education, intergenerational communication, gender differences, technological change and ecological issues.

“Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture” is on view through May 2002 in the Northwest Pavilion of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E. Hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. An online preview of the exhibition is available at ***www.loc.gov/exhibits/mead.***

This exhibition represents many years of work by both Library of Congress staff and outside scholars, including Interpretive Programs Officer Irene Chambers, Exhibition Director Carroll Johnson, with curators Patricia Francis and Mary Wolfskill; scholars Jerome Handler of the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities; Margaret Caffrey of the University of Memphis; Deborah Gerwertz of Amherst College; Laura Nader of the University of California at Berkeley; Bradd Shore of Emory University; and Virginia Yans-McLaughlin of Rutgers University.

Shaping Forces

The exhibition consists of three major sections. The first of these, "Shaping Forces," explores major cultural factors that influenced Margaret Mead during her formative years. One of the best-documented lives in the Manuscript Division is that of Mead. The collection dates to the mid-19th century with papers of Mead's grandparents, who were schoolteachers in the Midwest. Her parents' letters and writings are also among the papers. Her father, Edward Sherwood Mead, was a professor at the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, while her mother, Emily Fogg Mead, pursued graduate work in sociology at the University of Chicago, where the two met. They were products of the Progressive era in America, when academics and social reformers were optimistic that social problems could be solved by the application of the social sciences.



Reo Fortune

Margaret Mead self-portrait completed around the age of 13, ca. 1914-15; Mead carrying a Manus child on her back in New Guinea, 1928

Home Life

Margaret Mead's early home life, with emphases on education and social issues, exerted a pronounced influence on her later life and career. In later years, she received criticism for encouraging traditional cultures to adopt Western ways in the name of progress. As an anthropologist, Margaret Mead sought to apply the principles of anthropology and the social sciences to addressing social problems and issues, such as world hunger, childhood education and mental health. She was continually observing and gathering information in all kinds of settings.

Margaret Mead's early training in the skills of observation and information-gathering came from her grandmother and her mother, who filled notebooks with observations about Margaret, the first born. Margaret was treated as a unique individual within her family rather than as just a child, and this inspired confidence and curiosity. She learned, from being observed, that to be observed was, as she recalled late in her life, "an act of love." Among the items on display is one of the notebooks in which Emily Fogg Mead describes characteristics of Margaret at the age of 6. Emily Mead noted that her daughter was "affectionate," "helpful," "continually asking questions," "always busy at something," "very bright and original" and showed "great determination and perseverance when [she] wants anything." Mead was mostly home-schooled through the fourth grade with her paternal grandmother, who lived with the family, as her primary teacher. One of Mead's childhood diaries, written in 1911 at the age of 9 during a summer on Nantucket Island, Mass., will be on display, as well as a self-portrait drawn at the age of 13.

Choosing a Career

After a largely disappointing year at DePauw University in Indiana, Mead transferred to the all-women's Barnard College in New York City in 1920. New York was a vibrant city at the center of the excitement of the Roaring '20s, with a lot to offer an ambitious young woman. Women's colleges such as Barnard flourished in this period. By the mid-1920s, seven women's colleges—Barnard, Vassar, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr—had formed the cooperative Seven Colleges Conference, better known as the Seven Sisters, to advance women's education.

Mead began as an English major but eventually decided on the social sciences instead, studying psychology. After taking classes in anthropology with Franz Boas (1858-1942), often considered the "father of modern American anthropology," and his teaching assistant, Ruth Benedict (1887-1948), she decided to become an anthropologist. Mead was impressed by Boas's brilliance and taken by the urgency of the task Boas and Benedict set out for her—to document cultures before they disappeared in the face of contact with the modern world. Benedict, who began as Mead's mentor, would become a longtime colleague, intimate friend and confidante.

Documenting Mead's interest in pursuing a career in anthropology is a 1923 letter to her grandmother in which Mead writes: "... Anthropology is at present my chief enthusiasm. Mrs. Benedict belongs to a press committee which tries to popularize Anthropology and make at least a few of its ideas common coin."

Mead goes on to mention Benedict's recent writing about "Cups of Clay," based on her field work with native Americans in Southern California, and repeating something told to her by one of her informants: "In the beginning there was given to every people a cup of clay. And from this cup they drank their life. Our cup is broken."

Mead asked if this was "not a quaint and poetic way of characterizing the

Mead and Reo Fortune in Pere Village, New Guinea, 1928; Mead conducting a group of three Arapesh males playing native flutes in New Guinea, ca. 1932

whole culture of the Indians or any other people for that matter?" She went on to write that anthropology was an important career, because "modern civilization is killing off primitive cultures so fast; in a hundred years there will be no primitive people. The work is so urgent and there are so few people who even understand the importance of the work, let alone being willing to do it."

One of the last items in this section of the exhibition is a copy of Mead's doctoral dissertation, *An Inquiry into the Question of Cultural Stability in Polynesia*. Considered a library dissertation, it was completed before she embarked on her first field trip to Samoa.

To the Field and Back

The second section, "To the Field and Back," focuses on Margaret Mead's pre-World War II anthropological field work in the South Pacific. Mead's professor Franz Boas sent generations of his students to the field to document preliterate and small-scale cultures whose traditional way of life was changing due to contact with the modern world. Boas wanted Mead, with her background in psychology, to study Native American adolescents. She wanted to go to Polynesia, the culture area she had researched for her doctoral dissertation. They compromised, and she went to American Samoa.

Between 1925, when she set out for Samoa, and 1939, Mead studied seven cultures in the South Pacific and Indonesia. She focused in all of these studies on the relation between the individual and culture, particularly in the transmission of culture to children. Mead sought to understand how people with particular innate temperaments function in cultures that emphasize different aspects of the human potential. Among her pioneering researches were those that looked at different cultural expectations for male and female, an early attempt at understanding what are now called "gender roles." Mead was one of the earliest American anthropologists to apply techniques and theories from modern psychology to understanding culture and to apply these ideas to women and children.

The Adolescent Girl

When Margaret Mead journeyed to the South Pacific territory of American Samoa in 1925, she sought to discover whether adolescence was a universally traumatic and stressful time due to biological factors, or whether the experience of adolescence depended on one's cultural upbringing. After spending about nine months working in Samoa and administering psychological tests, Mead concluded that adolescence was not a stressful time for girls in Samoa, because Samoan cultural patterns were very different from those in the United States. Her findings were published in *Coming of Age in Samoa* (1925), a vivid, descriptive account of Samoan adolescent life that became tremendously popular. It was published in more than a dozen editions in a variety of languages and made Mead famous. One of the reasons for the popularity of the book was that Mead had revised the introduction and conclusion of her original manuscript, adding two chapters that dealt directly with the implications of her findings for child rearing in the United States.

Though it was a popular success and has been used in numerous undergraduate anthropology classes, *Coming of Age in Samoa* has received varying degrees of criticism over the years. Some of her results have been called into question by other anthropologists. Among other things, she has been criticized for overly romanticizing Samoan life and downplaying evidence contrary to her main argument. In addition, some Samoans have found her depiction of Samoan adolescent sexuality offensive. Underlying some of the criticism is the nature-nurture debate in which scientists argued—and continue to argue—over the extent to which a human being is the product of nature or of cultural forces.

Manus: Childhood Thought

On the boat returning from Samoa, Mead met her second husband, Reo Fortune, a New Zealander headed to Cambridge, England, to study psychology. They were married in 1928, after Mead divorced her first husband, Luther Cressman. Fortune and Mead traveled together to Pere, a small village on the island of Manus, in what was then the Admiralty Islands and is now part of Papua New Guinea. Mead, who wanted to study the thought processes of children in preliterate cultures, asked the children of Pere to prepare drawings for her. On the trip she collected 35,000 pieces of children's artwork. Contrary to prevailing thought, she discovered that what is considered childlike in thought varies according to the emphases of the culture. In a culture such as Manus's, where the supernatural permeates everyday life, Mead found that children show no particular interest in the supernatural in their drawings. They focus instead on realistic depictions of the world around them. She published her findings in *Growing Up in New Guinea* (1930), a book for a general audience. But, as with her Samoan research, she also published a technical monograph on Manus for her peers, titled *Kinship in the Admiralty Islands* (1934).

Sex and Temperament

After a field trip to Nebraska in 1930 to study the Omaha, she and her husband, Reo Fortune, next headed to the Sepik region of Papua New Guinea for two years. While there, Mead did pioneering work on gender consciousness. She sought to discover to what extent temperamental differences between the sexes were culturally determined rather than innate. She described her findings in *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies* (1935) and explored the subject more deeply in the next decade with *Male and Female* (1949).

Mead found a different pattern of male and female behavior in each of the cultures she studied, all different from sex role expectations in the United States at that time. She found among the Arapesh a temperament for both males and females that was gentle, responsive and cooperative. Among the Mundugumor (now Biwat), both males and females were violent and aggressive, seeking power and position. For the Tchambuli (now Chambri), male and female temperaments were distinct from each other, the woman being dominant, impersonal and managerial and the male less responsible and more emotionally dependent. While Mead's contribution in separating biologically based sex from socially constructed gender was groundbreaking, she was criticized for the neatness of the categories she described. For Mead each culture represented a different type within her theory, and she downplayed or disregarded information that may have made simple classifications more difficult.

In the later stages of the Sepik trip, Mead and Fortune encountered British anthropologist Gregory Bateson, who was studying the Iatmul people. The three worked to develop a systematic explanation of the relationships between cultures and personality types. Mead discovered such an intellectual bond and temperamental affinity with Bateson that she eventually divorced Fortune and married Bateson.

Bali: Personality Formation

Mead and Bateson were married in 1936 in Singapore as they headed to do field work in Bali in the Netherlands East Indies (today Indonesia). In this pioneering work in visual anthropology, they used a variety of methods to explore the role of culture in personality formation.

They documented Balinese culture in extensive field notes and through the innovative use of still photographs and motion picture film. Collaborating with other Westerners living in Bali and with Balinese secretary-informants, Mead and Bateson produced multiple layers of documentation of such behaviors as parent-child interactions, ritual performances and ceremonies, and artists at work. In addition to other objects, they collected Balinese art from adults and children and acquired more than 1,200 pieces. Among the works they produced from their research in Bali are the film "Trance and Dance in Bali" (1952) and the book *Balinese Character: A Photographic Analysis* (1942). The latter contains a selection of 759 still photographs, arranged thematically to illustrate theoretical points about the culture and Balinese character formation. They used photographs to show, for instance, how children learned physical skills passively by having their bodies moved into the necessary positions by their teachers.

While this field work is still considered groundbreaking, it has been criticized, particularly for not accounting sufficiently for the role of religion in Balinese culture.

Anthropologists Reo Fortune, Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson, July 1933

Iatmul: Personality Formation II

Before returning to the United States, Mead and Bateson traveled to New Guinea to test in a different culture the field work technique they had developed in Bali. They spent approximately six months observing, photographing and filming the Iatmul of the Middle Sepik for their comparative study of the connections between child-rearing practices and adult personality. They selected the Iatmul because Bateson had previously studied them and Mead was familiar with the cultures of the region. Due to the onset of World War II, very little was ever published from these 1938 Iatmul materials.

Items on display in this section of the exhibition include recent additions to the Mead Collection, including previously unavailable correspondence while Mead was in Samoa between her and her close friend and mentor Ruth Benedict; the letter Mead's supervising professor Franz Boas sent her shortly before her departure for Samoa, telling her which research questions she should keep in mind while in the field; and a photograph of Mead's room at the naval dispensary on the island of T'au in American Samoa. Her decision to live there instead of in a Samoan household has been a point of criticism of her Samoan work.

Gregory Bateson

Mead reaching out to a Balinese child, ca. 1937

Visitors will also see in this section a 1968 letter Margaret Mead sent to Derek Freeman, one of the most persistent critics of her Samoan work, responding to some of his questions and criticisms; children's drawings from New Guinea and Bali; and a field notebook from Bali in which she recorded information on the medical care she provided to people there. It also includes a letter she sent to her future husband Reo Fortune in the 1920s, raising the question that was to underlie the work she did for the rest of her career: "When does an Indian become an Indian?"

An audio-video kiosk in the exhibition will feature still and moving-picture film from work that Mead conducted in Bali and New Guinea with her third husband, Gregory Bateson, and that she used to analyze various aspects of child development and acculturation. An early student of body language and gesture, Mead was interested in such things as the way children were held and carried in different cultures.

"Learning to Live in One World"

Margaret Mead's role as a public media figure and her contribution to issues of global significance are considered in the final section, "Learning to Live in One World." Among the objects for this section is a page remaining from a book manuscript Mead destroyed after the explosion of the atomic bomb. She saw the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan by the United States in 1945 as a defining moment in human history, symbolizing man's ability to destroy himself. This peril and the resulting global interdependence were major themes in her writings for the rest of her life. Also in this section are playing cards from a board game designed by Margaret Mead and Mr. Bateson; Balinese and American children's drawings depicting Sputnik; a notebook in which Mead wrote during the last weeks of her life; and a second audio-video kiosk with video footage featuring Mead on television talk shows and in other taped public appearances.

The World War II period marked a shift in Mead's work. Increasingly she paid more attention to contemporary, so-called "complex," cultures, including that of the United States, and less time to field work among distant cultures. She began commenting on issues of concern to American society directly. One of Mead's major interests in the war and postwar period was the issue of global interdependence, and she became increasingly involved in international organizations working with global human issues. In addition to her continued writing of popular books and magazine articles, she traveled frequently within the United States and overseas. She lectured to various groups, did radio interviews and, from the early years of the new medium, appeared on television. Mead continued in these years to take notes incessantly, filling nearly 200 volumes of notebooks on her everyday activities.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Mead was easily identified by a tall, forked walking stick, which she began using after recovering from a break in a chronically weak ankle in 1960, and a trademark cape. In addition to being widely recognized, Mead became an increasingly controversial figure in this period and was criticized by some for offering her views on many different contemporary topics.

When Mead died in 1978, she was widely eulogized. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (D-N.Y.) recalled her lasting contribution in a eulogy in the *Congressional Record*: "Margaret Mead lives on. She is with us in the brilliant studies she conducted on human behavior; she lives on in the many books she has authored...her ideas thrive in the minds of her students whom she stimulated with her zeal and zest for the search for knowledge and truth. ..."

National Character

The shift in Mead's work brought on by the onset of World War II began in 1939, when she and Bateson returned to the United States:, she was pregnant, and their daughter, Mary Catherine Bateson, was born that December. In this period, the couple prepared their Balinese materials for publication and turned their attention to using their professional skills to assist the Allied war effort in the United States. They contributed their expertise as social scientists to groups that applied the behavioral sciences to such things as problems of morale in wartime. Early in 1942, Mead went to Washington, D.C., to head the National Research Council's Committee on Food Habits, which applied anthropological methods to problems of food distribution and preparation in war-affected countries. Also as part of the war effort, in 1942 Mead published *And Keep Your Powder Dry*, a book on American national character.

During World War II, anthropologists used the techniques they had developed in small-scale societies to analyze the "national character" of so-called complex societies. Authors of these studies sought to understand the cultural patterns of nation-states such as Great Britain, Germany, Japan and the Soviet Union, largely through indirect methods rather than by traveling to those countries. By gathering information from immigrants to the United States, as well as from published sources and films, they studied culture "at a distance." Such research was used to guide government and military policy, to further cooperation among wartime allies and to plan for a postwar world. Similar studies continued after the war with the Research in Contemporary Cultures project, which was led by Mead after Ruth Benedict's death in 1948.

National character studies in the war and postwar period were subsequently criticized by scholars for such things as their homogeneity and overgeneralization. These studies, some funded directly by government agencies, marked a new stage in the continuing relationship between social scientists and the U.S. government, a relationship that would become increasingly controversial in the 1960s.

Technology and Social Change

Mead was profoundly affected by the bombing of Hiroshima and the dawning of the nuclear age in 1945. At the time, she was working on a book called *Learning to Live in One World*, which dealt with planning for life in a postwar world. She claimed to have destroyed the almost-completed book manuscript because the advent of nuclear weapons rendered the contents out of date. The book was never published, but a page from it is on display in the exhibition.

Applying her anthropological skills, Mead gathered information on people's reactions to the atomic bomb. She incorporated their views into her work as she sought a model for living in a radically changed world, a world in which human beings could destroy themselves. In addition to concern over humanitarian issues and growing involvement in international organizations, in this period she became increasingly interested in the public perception of science and in space exploration. Haunted by the specter of nuclear war, Mead focused in the remaining years of her life on finding new ways to live and thrive in a world transformed by new forms of technology. Mead had been interested in cultural stability and change since her student days, and the rapid pace of social change and its impact on relations between the generations was a major theme in Mead's postwar writings.

Shari Segal

Mead in Hancock, N.H., on May 26, 1975, during the filming of the USIA's "Reflections"

Mead as a Cultural Commentator

Beginning with *Coming of Age in Samoa*, Margaret Mead applied the knowledge she gained from her field expeditions to a better understanding of American life. She observed and commented on American society—often insightfully, sometimes controversially—and explained cultural patterns that affected the ways people behaved and communicated. By the early 1960s, Mead had become widely regarded as a vocal commentator on contemporary American life. In her remaining years, she spoke and wrote to popular audiences on a wide range of subjects, including the generation gap, aging, the nuclear family, education, the environment, race, poverty, women's rights and sexual behavior. Over time, she devoted increasing amounts of time to traveling around the United States and other countries to lecture and appear on radio and television programs. She sought audience questions at her public appearances and used them as part of her research on American culture, writing and lecturing, as she once said, "into a state of mind."

Mead addressed the public from a variety of platforms. The most enduring of these was the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, where she had been hired in 1926 to make anthropology accessible to the public. She also taught at a number of institutions of higher learning, and wrote and lectured for many specialized and professional audiences. With her concern for building a better future, Mead became increasingly interested in the 1960s and 1970s in ecological issues and in the field of ekistics, the study of human settlements. She testified before numerous congressional committees and worked for the United Nations through various nongovernmental organizations.

Mead died of cancer on Nov. 15, 1978, working until her final days. One of her last concerns was congressional passage of child nutrition legislation.

Afterward: Derek Freeman and Margaret Mead

In 1983, five years after Margaret Mead's death, Harvard University Press published a book by Derek Freeman (1916-2001), a professor at the Australian National University, that challenged the accuracy of Mead's findings in *Coming of Age in Samoa*. The book, *Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth*, received widespread media attention in the United States. It became a prominent case study in the continuing battle over the relative importance of "nature vs. nurture."

Freeman, who had corresponded with Mead during her lifetime and questioned her on some of her methods and results in Samoa, argued that Mead had made errors in her Samoan work. He wrote that she misunderstood the culture in her effort to bring her professor Franz Boas the answers he wanted to prove his theory of cultural determinism. Among other things, Freeman argued that Mead ignored the violent

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Not Just 'Pillow' Talk

Roger Wilkins on the Founding Fathers

By ARDIE MYERS

Roger Wilkins, who spoke at the Library on Sept. 25, has led a remarkable life. He has participated at the highest levels of American government and society and was a prominent player in many of the major events of our time. He has been actively involved in the civil rights movement (he is the nephew of Roy Wilkins, former executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and is a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist for his Watergate editorials, a former director of the Community Relations Service in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations and a leader in the Free South Africa movement. Currently, he is the Clarence J. Robinson Professor of History and American Culture at George Mason University and a member of the District of Columbia school board.

His new book, *Jefferson's Pillow: The Founding Fathers and the Dilemma of Black Patriotism*, presents an incisive and provocative analysis of the lives of four founding fathers: George Washington, George Mason, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson.

The book discusses their relations with blacks and their thoughts about slavery. The book also asks, "How should blacks view the founders and why should blacks admire them?"

In a noon lecture and book-signing event on Sept. 25, Mr. Wilkins commented on the book's inception and provided an overview of its contents to a capacity audience in the Madison Building's Mumford Room. The lecture was one in a series of programs sponsored by the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

The book's title, *Jefferson's Pillow*, is based on a statement attributed to Jefferson that his first memory as a child was of being carried on a pillow by slaves on horseback. For Mr. Wilkins, it was a perfect metaphor for the position that African Americans played in the founders' lives. Mr. Wilkins contends that slaves served as cushions that puffed up the reputations and eased the lives of the slave-owning Virginia founders. Slaves provided the support that gave their owners the leisure to conceive and express democratic ideals. Without slaves, he states, the revered founders would not have been able to conceive, create and carry out the principles they put forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, which ultimately enabled blacks to rise above their circumstances.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Roger Wilkins

Yet, the founding fathers lived according to the verities of their time and place, Mr. Wilkins declared. All four patriots were Virginians, and the Virginia economy was based on tobacco, a crop that required a ready supply of land and labor. At first, white indentured servants provided the labor during their tenure of seven years. But by 1546, poor whites had begun to resent the harsh, rugged life they lived and released their frustrations in Bacon's Rebellion. Soon after, the ruling classes formed an alliance with poor whites that rewarded them with the privileges of "whiteness." The society then relegated blacks to the permanent status of enslavement.

After 50 years of service in public affairs Mr. Wilkins felt it was not presumptuous of him to seek answers to questions that have confounded him throughout his life. *Jefferson's Pillow* answers some of his questions. His idea for the book was influenced by W.E.B. Du Bois, former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and his daughter Amy Wilkins.

Du Bois explains in *The Souls of Black Folks* the duality that African Americans often face, the feeling of "two-ness—as an American, a Negro, two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings, the 'soul at war with the spirit.'" That description, Mr. Wilkins says, applies to him too. He often views life in an ambivalent way, seeing things as a black man and as others view him.

Thurgood Marshall, the Supreme Court Justice, and a family friend and mentor, a "thoroughgoing patriot," always puzzled him in his admiration and reverence for the founders. How could Marshall show such affection for the founding fathers, knowing they held slaves?

In addition, a story lodged in his memory of a tour he took of George Washington's Mount Vernon with his wife and daughter in 1964 or 1965. Throughout the extensive tour, there was no mention of slaves or of how the slaves made the place work. Seeing the sign "The Quarters," Mr. Wilkins's 6-year-old daughter, Amy, wanted to know, "What was the 'quarters'? When Mr. Wilkins replied that the quarters was where the slaves lived, Amy, outraged, loudly roared: George Washington had slaves? Well, what's so great about him, then?"

Mr. Wilkins argues that the story of blacks has been so diminished that their roles in American history have been "expunged." What the founders did, he says, pervades the American culture and led to segregated restaurants, hotels and barber shops. And there is still a tendency by many white Americans to resist "elemental justice."

All of these things figured in Mr. Wilkins's attempts to discover what kind of people the founders really were: "Who were they before they became *tall men*? Why were they able to proclaim democracy while condoning slavery?"

George Mason was older than the other Virginians. He was a retired widower with a number of children to support at the time of the Revolution.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Mr. Wilkins signs a book for Adrienne Cannon, Afro-American history and culture specialist in the Manuscript Division.

Mason had railed against slavery, had drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights and had insisted that people's rights be included in the Constitution. And his thinking finally led to the Bill of Rights that is now in the Constitution. However, Mason left the Constitutional Convention without signing the document because it failed to address slavery. Yet, Mason willed his slaves to his children along with his cattle and furniture.

James Madison, the youngest of the group, is depicted as a "prodigious intellect," a hard-working legislator who pored through numerous national constitutions to find an appropriate one for the new nation. Madison was not a slave master like the others, Mr. Wilkins maintains. In contrast, when questioned about his decision to free his slave Billy, Madison replied: "How could I have denied him the rights we have been so eloquent about?" Yet Mr. Wilkins states, Madison never took steps to eliminate slavery.

Mr. Wilkins finds more difficulty in dealing with Thomas Jefferson. Although he praises Jefferson for his authorship of the Declaration of Independence, he maintains that slaves enabled Jefferson to be the "poet of freedom." They allowed him the leisure to write, to reflect and to engage in lavish living. Despite his dependence upon them, Jefferson was not kind in his description of blacks. In his *Notes on Virginia*, Jefferson found blacks to be "uglier," "smellier" and "dumber" than others, Mr. Wilkins said. For all of Jefferson's piety, Mr. Wilkins noted, he was a harsh slave owner. Jefferson railed against miscegenation while evidence suggests he might have been participating in it. When questioned about the elimination of slavery, Jefferson could only reply: "What we need to do is get white replacements."

Mr. Wilkins says that when he was fortunate enough to be named coordinator of Nelson Mandela's 1990 trip to America, he realized the true character of George Washington. Mr. Mandela and Washington had similar traits. Each was able, liked by almost everyone, not a great speaker but able to lead his country to independence.

This was also when Mr. Wilkins realized that he himself was a true American patriot. He identified with the country. He identified with its people: B.B. King as well as Isaac Stern; Jackie Robinson and Cal Ripken. When he was young, people often told him: "Go back to Africa, or "Go back where you came from." However, Mr. Wilkins declared he is not an African. He could go back to Kansas City; he could go back to Michigan; he could go back to Harlem. Those are all of his places and they are all American.

From his research on the founders and their culture, Mr. Wilkins realized that the founders were people who had been "damaged" by their culture. What the founders did was truly remarkable. They created documents that provide "traction" in American life and make it possible for change to occur. He came to conclude that both Thomas Jefferson and Thurgood Marshall were responsible for the person he is today; that there is no perfect place or perfect people.

Mr. Wilkins said he lives his life according to a simple guideline: If one of his slave ancestors should ask him, "Boy, what did you do with your freedom?" he wants to be able to reply that *Jefferson's Pillow* is part of what he achieved. ◆

Ms. Muers is a reference specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

Mead

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aspects of Samoan life, did not have a sufficient background in—or give enough emphasis to—biology, did not spend enough time in Samoa and did not know the Samoan language well. Freeman's charges did not go unchallenged. Other researchers have argued that he overemphasized the violent and competitive aspects of Samoan life, quoted Mead selectively and studied a different part of Samoa at a later time.

Freeman subsequently published other books and articles on Mead's Samoan researches, most notably *The Fateful Hoaxing of Margaret Mead* (1999). In that book Freeman argued that Mead had been lied to by two of her informants in Samoa and thus came to erroneous conclusions about the culture and sexual freedom of the girls there. Freeman's claims were again challenged by other researchers. He died on July 6, 2001, and scholars continue to debate the issues raised by this controversy.

In spite of the Mead-Freeman controversy, Mead's work continues to be studied and republished. Mead made a conscious effort to preserve her papers, photographs and motion picture film for future generations. These documents provide researchers with an the opportunity to make in-depth analyses of Mead and her work and to derive their own conclusions about her research. ◆

Ms. Wolfskill and Ms. Francis are curators of this exhibition. Ms. Wolfskill is head of the Manuscript Division Reading Room. Ms. Francis is a Margaret Mead scholar.

First Kluge Staff Fellow

Albro Named to Library Research Post

Sylvia Rodgers Albro of the Book and Paper Section in the Conservation Division, has been selected as the Library's first Kluge Staff Fellow. The Librarian announced the selection at the Scholars' Council luncheon held on Oct. 11.

Ms. Albro will begin her residency in the Library's Kluge Center beginning on Jan. 1. For a period of up to nine months, she will research the history of hand paper-making in Fabriano, Italy, from the 13th century to the present. In addition, she will document and photograph the rich array of materials made with Fabriano papers found throughout the Library's collections.

Ms. Albro first joined the Library staff in 1984 as a paper conservator. She graduated magna cum laude from the University of Santa Clara, Calif. (1978), with a bachelor's degree in fine arts and Italian. She received a master's degree in fine arts and a certificate of advanced study in conservation from the Cooperstown Graduate Program in the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, State University at Oneonta, N.Y. (1982). She is the author of articles and chapters in several books on the topic of conservation of historic materials.

In addition to working at the Library, she has served in positions related to paper conservation in such institutions as Yale University, the European School for the Conservation of Library Materials in Spoleto, Italy, and the Phillips Collection in Washington. At the Library, she has been the recipient of three Special Achievement Awards and a Quality Increase.

The research project Ms. Albro proposed for the Kluge staff fellowship was praised by members of the external selection committee as being a blend of scholarship and practical application. Reviewers were impressed by the scope of her project, entailing the use of a wide array of resources from several areas of the Library.

Christina Tyler Wenks

Sylvia Rodgers Albro places a modern, handmade Italian paper on a lightboard to show its watermarks.

Ms. Albro's proposal was selected from a pool of highly qualified projects submitted by Library staff. These 21 staff applications were reviewed and rated for completeness and appropriateness to the program's goals by a Kluge Center Staff Advisory Working Group subcommittee of three: Donald DeGlopper, Reference Division, Law Library; Georgette Dorn, chief, Hispanic Division; and Marilyn Kretsinger, assistant general counsel, Office of the Copyright General Counsel.

Because of their overall excellence, 10 topically diverse applications were forwarded to an external selection committee appointed by Prosser Gifford, director for scholarly programs. Selected for their experience in judging research of the type proposed by Library staff, the external review panel consisted of Kathleen Lynch, executive director, Folger Institute; Theresa O'Malley, associate dean, Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, National Gallery of Art; and Hugh Heclo, Clarence J. Robinson Professor of Public Affairs, George Mason University, and a member of the Library's Scholars' Council.

The selection committee praised the staff proposals for their range of intellectual activity and diverse and imaginative use of the Library's collections.

"The Kluge Center Staff Advisory Working Group has done a wonderful job in moving quickly to formulate criteria for the staff fellowship competition, review submitted applications and forward them to the external panel for its recommendation. I am extremely pleased with how smoothly and professionally this first competition was conducted," said Carolyn Brown, assistant librarian for Library Services.

The next Kluge Staff Fellowship competition will be announced in mid-November. Applications will be due by close of business on Feb. 14, 2002. A briefing for interested staff will be held in early December. Additional information about the Kluge Staff Fellowship can be obtained from the Office of Scholarly Programs, LA-5255, or by calling 7-3302.

Funding for the Kluge Staff Fellowship for a Library of Congress employee is provided by an endowment grant of $60 million from John W. Kluge, chairman of the Library's James Madison Council. Announced in October 2000, the grant supports five chairs and other visiting scholars appointed by the Librarian, a dozen Kluge Fellows selected annually through an international competition; and a $1 million prize in the intellectual arts. Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling Professor Emeritus of History at Yale University, is the first to hold the Kluge chair for Countries and Cultures of the North in the John W. Kluge Center.

Additional resident scholars at the Library hold fellowships funded by the Mellon, Luce and other foundations. ◆

Conservation Corner

The Intern Class of 2001

By SYLVIA RODGERS ALBRO

The Library of Congress has benefited from valuable contributions of five advanced interns in the field of book and paper conservation during the past year. The Conservation Division graduated these interns in November.

Jean Baldwin, Beatriz Haspo, Lisa Barro, Carol Ann Small and Tamara Ohanyan were competitively selected by the Conservation Division from a pool of applicants wanting to be Book, Preventive, Photograph and Paper Conservation Advanced Interns for the 2001 academic year.

Jean Baldwin is a graduate student in the Conservation Studies program at the University of Texas in Austin and a specialist in letterpress printing, paper making and the conservation of rare books. She has been working with Yasmeen Khan, a senior conservator, on the conservation treatments of Islamic bound materials, including a copy of Nasri's *Ethics* and *Layla we majnun*. Ms. Baldwin has found these projects to be the most challenging and rewarding during her time with the Library, as Islamic manuscript, paper and binding traditions are very different from corresponding Western traditions in book making and require specialized training and research.

Lisa Barro came to the Library with a strong scientific background in the technical analysis of artists' materials as a graduate student in conservation at the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University. Her aim was to gain additional experience in the conservation treatment of photographs and paper materials with complex condition problems. She accomplished her goal by working on a variety of treatments, such as the research and reassembly of a William Morris Hunt lithograph print from the Prints and Photographs Division, the consolidation and repair of 40 *cartes-de-visites* from the Adolph Metzner Album of Civil War photographs, also from the Prints and Photographs Division, and the transparent tissue lining of a series of 19th century abolitionist newspapers from the Marian S. Carson collection in the Manuscript Division. Ms. Barro has worked closely with Andrew Robb, a senior photo conservator, and cited the *cartes-de-visites* project in particular as a good lesson in time management and organization, given that the project involved complicated treatments on many items within a proscribed period of time.

Marta Clance

Conservation interns and volunteers (from left) Lauren Habenicht, Jean Baldwin, Fletcher Durant, Beatriz Haspo, Carol Ann Small, Monica Howell, Lisa Barro and Tamara Ohanyan with Director for Preservation Mark Roosa (second from right).

Beatriz Haspo, a graduate of the Technical Institute for Restoration and a practicing conservator from Sao Paolo, Brazil, is the first intern in Preventive Conservation at the Library. In this capacity she has worked with Ann Seibert, a senior conservator, in organizing and implementing Library-wide preservation services such as disaster preparedness and recovery for collection material, staff training in the care and handling of materials and environmental monitoring of collections using a variety of new technology tools and software. She also worked with Mr. Robb and Dan De Simone, Lessing Rosenwald Curator of Rare Books, in designing and executing a new condition survey for the Rosenwald Collection in the Rare Book Division. This project will result in a searchable database of the collected information for both the Rare Book and Conservation divisions. Ms. Haspo will be continuing in her position as the new Getty Institute Preventive Conservation Fellow at the Library during 2001-2002.

Tamara Ohanyan graduated from the Yerevan State Pedagogical University in Armenia and is a professional conservator with the Matenadaran Research Institute of Ancient Manuscripts. Her internship at the Library has given her a chance to learn more about American techniques in book conservation. Ms. Ohanyan has conserved a 19th century Russian atlas on blue paper from the Geography and Map Division under the direction of John Bertonaschi, a senior conservator of rare books. Maria Nugent, head of the Book and Paper Treatment Section, guided Ms. Ohanyan's conservation treatment of an 18th century National Gazette from the Serial Records Division, and Yasmeen Khan provided support for her treatment of a 17th century Armenian manuscript on parchment from the

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Understanding Islam

Islamic Scholar in Residency at the Library

By MARY-JANE DEEB

Mohamed Arkoun, emeritus professor of Islamic philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris, a visiting professor at the Ismaili Studies Institute in London and editor of the academic journal *Arabica*, spent a week at the Library in October to discuss Islam as both a Western religion and a political tool in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the United States.

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Mohamed Arkoun

In an Oct. 10 session with the Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory group, he said that it is important to reconsider first the concepts of Islam and the West. He suggested that scholars think of writing a "relative history" of the post-World War II period.

The Sept. 11 events, he argued, are part of a series of crises rooted in the postwar history of the Arab world. The war of independence in Algeria (1954-1962), for example, shaped the way Muslims used religion not as a system of belief and thought, but as an ideology of protest and resistance. Today, he maintained, Algeria is still paying the price for the politicization of religion.

Mr. Arkoun suggested that there exists "an anthropological triangle" that includes a disintegration of the Muslim tradition of thought, the use of the Koran as a tool for a liberation struggle and the use of religion by governments as a means of legitimizing their power. Those three elements together have led to today's violence in the Muslim world.

"Islam must be brought back as a tradition of thinking," a tradition that emerged over a thousand years ago in the "Mediterranean space." For Mr. Arkoun, Islam is part of the Greco-Roman, Judaeo-Christian traditions that emerged on the shores of the Mediterranean. He reminded his audience that Muslim scholars revived the works of the Greek philosophers by translating and teaching the works of Aristotle and Plato, and thus contributed to the European Renaissance.

Mr. Arkoun said that there are numerous books on "Islamic fundamentalists" that shed no light whatsoever on Islam. On the contrary, they lead people to think that violence is inherent in Islam. Violence, he argued, is part of human society, and those who believe that theirs is the only "true religion" often resort to violence against people who hold different beliefs.

During a meeting with members of Congress in the Members' Room on Oct. 11, Professor Arkoun discussed the use of Islam as a political instrument and some of the causes behind the rise of Islamic militant movements in the Middle East and North Africa. Sens. Robert Bennett (R-Utah) and Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.) and Reps. Charles Taylor (R-N.C.), Peter Hoekstra (R-Mich.), Rush Holt (D-N.J.), John LaFalce (D-N.Y.) and Tom Petri (R-Wis.) attended.

Later that day, Mr. Arkoun met with members of the Library's Scholars' Council, which was holding its first meeting to advise Dr. Billington on future appointments for five senior chair positions at the John W. Kluge Center in the Library.

The Librarian asked Professor Arkoun to briefly answer one question: "What is the one thing you want Americans to know about Islam?"

Mr. Arkoun responded that Islam is "part of the monotheistic tradition of the divine," that all three monotheistic traditions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam) "were born in the Near East," and that this knowledge should prevent us from conceptually separating Islam from the Western tradition of thought.

A member of the Scholars' Council, Bronislaw Geremek, the former foreign minister of Poland and currently a scholar of medieval European history at the College de France, asked: "If in the Koran there is no contempt for human life, why is it that Muslims today seem to value life so little?"

Professor Arkoun answered that in all religions and civilizations there is a separation between those who belong to the orthodox tradition and those who are outside it. Although the Spanish Inquisitors valued the lives of Catholics as a whole, they did not value the lives of either those Catholics they deemed heretics or of those who belonged to other religious groups. He added that even Aristotle, who upheld the principles of democracy in ancient Greece, accepted the concept of slavery for a conquered people.

On Oct. 12, Professor Arkoun and this writer gave a joint presentation on "The Use and Misuse of Religious Concepts: War and Jihad in Islam."

Professor Arkoun discussed the way "the corpus of religious tradition" we have today was transformed over time. The "divine logos" (the word of God) was transmitted to the Prophet Muhammad and collected into a volume known as the Koran, only after his death. The Koran was not arranged in any chronological order and lacked the basic vowels and diacritical marks that were added later. The *hadith*, or the Prophet's sayings, which is part of the body of religious materials that make up the Muslim tradition, also were collected and selected after Muhammad's death. Thus, the basic texts in Islam were affected by the people who worked to put them together. In other words, an interpretation of sacred texts took place from the very start of Islam

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Mr. Arkoun leads a discussion of Islam with Beverly Gray, chief of the Asian and Middle Eastern Division, and Mary-Jane Deeb, Arab world area specialist.

and continued for several centuries.

Then, Mr. Arkoun argued, the realm of interpretation (or *ijtihad*) was closed. Official bodies such as states decided that those texts would no longer be interpreted. Yet, those interpretations continued because, as Mr. Arkoun put it, "Islam is theologically Protestant and politically Catholic," meaning that while Islam can be interpreted by every person who reads the Koran, the state has put a stop to such interpretations and allowed only one version to be taught and disseminated.

This writer described how Osama Bin Laden had interpreted Koranic text to justify a *jihad*, or religious war, against the "infidels" in the West. She referred primarily to the videotaped message sent by Bin Laden to the media on Oct. 7, on the first day of the U.S. retaliatory attack on Afghanistan. She talked about the various forms of *jihad* in Islam, the main one being the struggle against one's own sinfulness. She also described the importance of bin Laden's choice of words, his attempt at depicting Islam's holy shrines as being under siege, implying that Islam itself was under siege and that it was the duty of every Muslim to defend his religion. Finally, she talked about the political significance of the choreography of the Oct. 7 video, in which bin Laden and his associates are seated on the bare rock in fatigues and traditional costume—in sharp contrast to the palatial settings where Muslim heads of state exercise their power. This was meant to appeal to the Muslim masses by identifying with their poverty and plight.

Mohamed Arkoun was a member of the board of the Agha Khan Prize for Architecture (1995-1998) and is himself the recipient of numerous international awards, including the prestigious French decorations of the Officier de la Legion d'Honneur and Officier des Palmes Academiques. He has lectured and taught worldwide and is widely published. His books include *L'Islam hier-demain* (1978), *La pensee arabe* (1979), *Essais sur la pensee islamique* (1983), *Lectures du Coran* (1991) and *Islam, Europe and the West* (1996).

Mr. Arkoun's three visits to the Library in the past year have been made possible by a generous grant from Raja Sidawi, a member of the James Madison Council. ◆

Mary-Jane Deeb is an Arab world area specialist in the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division.

Conservation

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African and Middle Eastern Division. Ms. Ohanyan is also an accomplished miniature painter and has taken the opportunity to use the Conservation Division's technical facilities, with the assistance of this writer to identify pigments used in the ancient as well as modern Armenian painter's palette.

Carol Ann Small is a graduate student at the Winterthur-University of Delaware Program in Art Conservation, with an M.A. in art history from Syracuse University. Ms. Small has worked on a variety of projects from different special collections in the Library, including the treatment of an Andrew Jackson letter from the Manuscript Division, an album from the Prints and Photographs Division of etchings by Felix Buhot called *Japonisme*, which had suffered from mold damage and an Indian miniature requiring consolidation of flaking pigments from the African and Middle Eastern Division. Most recently, Ms. Small completed the conservation treatment of 35 Joseph Pennell charcoal drawings, watercolors and pastels under the direction of Linda Morenus, a senior conservator. Sixteen of the charcoal images were reproduced as illustrations in Henry James's book *London Hours*, from 1905. The drawings were in extremely fragile condition and required separation or removal from poor quality crumbling backings in order to allow them to be accessible to researchers.

Ms. Small, Ms. Haspo, Ms. Baldwin and Ms. Barro all received Pulitzer Fellowships from the Library of Congress during the past year in order to continue their work.

In addition to the excellent work contributed by the five advanced interns, the Conservation Division has also had the benefit of four volunteers this summer. Fletcher Durant of Wesleyan University has assisted in the survey and rehousing of the William Wirt and Marian Carson collections of the Manuscript Division. Lauren Habenicht assisted in the Ansel Adams Manzanar matting project. Monica Howell of the University of Maryland worked with Jesse Munn, a senior conservator, in the survey and rehousing of the Naxi manuscripts from western China in the Asian Division. Rachel Waldron, a graduate of George Washington University, has assisted Rikki Condon, a senior conservator, in the preparation of exhibit material and Kaare Chafee, a conservator, in the opera libretto rehousing project of the Music Division.

"The interns and fellows of today are the leaders of tomorrow who will conserve our national cultural heritage," said Mark Roosa, director for preservation. Our aim is to educate and inspire each class to pursue new standards of excellence in this important work." ◆

Ms. Albro is a senior paper conservator in the Conservation Division.

News from the Center for the Book

Book and Library History Update

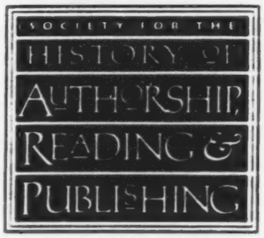
The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the third in a series of articles that summarizes its activities during its first quarter-century.

Encouraging the historical study of books and libraries has been one of the Center for the Book's missions since it was established in 1977.

Since then, approximately one-third of the center's 104 publications (55 books and 49 pamphlets) have been on historical topics; the most recent publications are *A Handbook for the Study of Book History in the United States* (2000) and *Library History Research in America* (2000), which was published in cooperation with the University of Texas Press. The center's Web site (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**) contains information about these publications and others designated below in "Book and Library History Highlights, 1977-2001." The Web site also provides links to organizations throughout the United States and the world that promote the study of books, the book arts, reading, libraries and print culture.

Future book and library history projects include: co-sponsorship on April 11-13, 2002, of a conference on the "History of Libraries in America," to be held at the Library Company of Philadelphia; and the publication of two books: *Books, Libraries, Reading and Publishing in the Cold War*, in cooperation with the University of Texas Press, and *Perspectives on American Book History*, cosponsored with the University of Massachusetts Press and the American Antiquarian Society.

Book Historians Meet in Williamsburg



On July 19-22, the Center for the Book participated in the ninth annual conference of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP), which was held in Williamsburg, Va. More than 250 academics, librarians and students of book history participated. The conference sponsors were the American Studies Program and the Earl Gregg Swem Library at the College of William and Mary, the Virginia Center for the Book and the Library of Virginia

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole served on the local arrangements committee, introduced luncheon speaker Brian Lamb and participated in two panel sessions. The first panel, a roundtable discussion on the importance and preservation of book trade and publishing archives, addressed a topic in which the Center for the Book has been involved for many years, most recently through its co-sponsorship of an October 1996 symposium at Columbia University (see *Information Bulletin*, Feb. 10, 1997).

The second panel session, organized by Sharon Shaloo, coordinator of the Massachusetts Center for the Book and chaired by Mr. Cole, was on "Book History and Public Humanities Programming." The presentation provided examples of successful promotion projects and introduced SHARP members to the Center for the Book "idea." Speakers and their topics were: Sidney Berger of the California Center for the Book, on "The California Center for the Book at UCLA: A Model Partnership;" James Wald of the Hampshire College Center for the Book, on "The College and the Community;" Beth Luey of the Arizona Center for the Book, on "Mapping Regional Literary Heritage: The State Literary Map;" James L.W. West III, of the Penn State Center for the History of the Book, on "What If All of (Your Community) Read the Same Book?;" and Ms. Shaloo, on "Literary Value and Popular Taste in State Literary Awards."

Book and Library History Highlights, 1978-2001

An asterisk indicates a Center for the Book publication.

Elizabeth Eisenstein, the Center for the Book's first resident scholar, in 1979

Feb. 14, 1978. The Center for the Book hosts its first book history program: a lecture by Mirjam Foot of the British Library.

April 13-14, 1978. The center hosts a meeting to discuss the contributions it "might make to the study of books and printing." In addition to specialists from the Library of Congress, participants include 15 scholars, librarians, publishers, collectors and editors.

Dec. 15, 1978. The center hosts a planning meeting for "Books and Society in History," a pioneering history-of-the-book conference that will be held in June 1980, sponsored by the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries.

January-June 1979. Historian Elizabeth L. Eisenstein is the center's first resident scholar.

May 30-31, 1980. The center and the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division sponsor a conference honoring Lessing J. Rosenwald, "The Early Illustrated Book." *

Oct. 25-26, 1984. The center and the Geography and Map Division sponsor a conference on "Images of the World: The Atlas Through the History." *

THE ARMED SERVICES EDITIONS

The center's publication *Books in Action* (1984) celebrated a book series (1943-1947) that introduced thousands of U.S. service members to the pleasures of reading.

The Book
BARBARA W. TUCHMAN
THE HISTORY OF BOOKS
A Guide to Selected Resources in the Library of Congress
ALICE D. SCHREYER

***The Book* (1980), by Barbara W. Tuchman (center), a member of the center's first national advisory board, eloquently describes the importance of books in history. *The History of Books* (1987) by Center for the Book consultant Alice D. Schreyer was a pioneering work in a newly emerging scholarly field.**

Dec. 7, 1984—June 2, 1985. "Books and Other Machines," a Center for the Book exhibition tracing the history of the book from the 15th century to the personal computer, is on view in the Library's Great Hall. The curator is Center for the Book consultant Alice D. Schreyer, and the exhibition coincides with the publication with the center's new study, *Books in Our Future*.*

Oct. 18-19, 1985. In cooperation with the University of Chicago and the newly created Illinois Center for the Book, the center sponsors a conference in Chicago on "The Book in 19th Century America." *

Oct. 29-31, 1987. In cooperation with the School of Library Service of Columbia University, the center sponsors a symposium on "Libraries and Scholarly Communication in the United States: The Historical Dimension." *

May 2-3, 1989. The center and the Library's European Division sponsor a symposium on "Publishing and Readership in Revolutionary France and America." *

Oct. 13, 1990. At the State Library in Salem, Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon opens "Uncle Sam in the Oregon Country," a 30-panel historical exhibition organized by the center and its affiliate, the Oregon Center for the Book.

Jan. 29, 1994. The American Printing History Association presents the center with its annual institutional award, recognizing the center's outstanding services "in advancing understanding of the history of printing and its allied arts."

July 14-16, 1994. The center hosts the second annual conference of the Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP).

Sept. 12-13, 1995. The center hosts more than 20 historians to discuss possible approaches to a collaborative, multivolume history of libraries in the United States.

June 27, 1998. The center hosts a program at the Library of Congress marking the 50th anniversary of the American Library Association's Library History Round Table.

Oct. 23-26, 2000. The center organizes the first two days ("Interpreting the Past: Libraries, Society & Culture") of the Library of Congress Bicentennial symposium "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future."

Nov. 1-2, 2001. With the Folger Institute, the center sponsors the conference "Transactions of the Book" at the Folger Shakespeare Library. ◆

Joe Fnezer

During a 1987 event at the California Center for the Book, Lawrence Clark Powell (center) beams over the publication of his talk at the Library of Congress, a tribute to books titled *Next to Mother's Milk*. He is flanked by Center for the Book Director John Cole (left) and Tyrus Harmsen of Occidental College.

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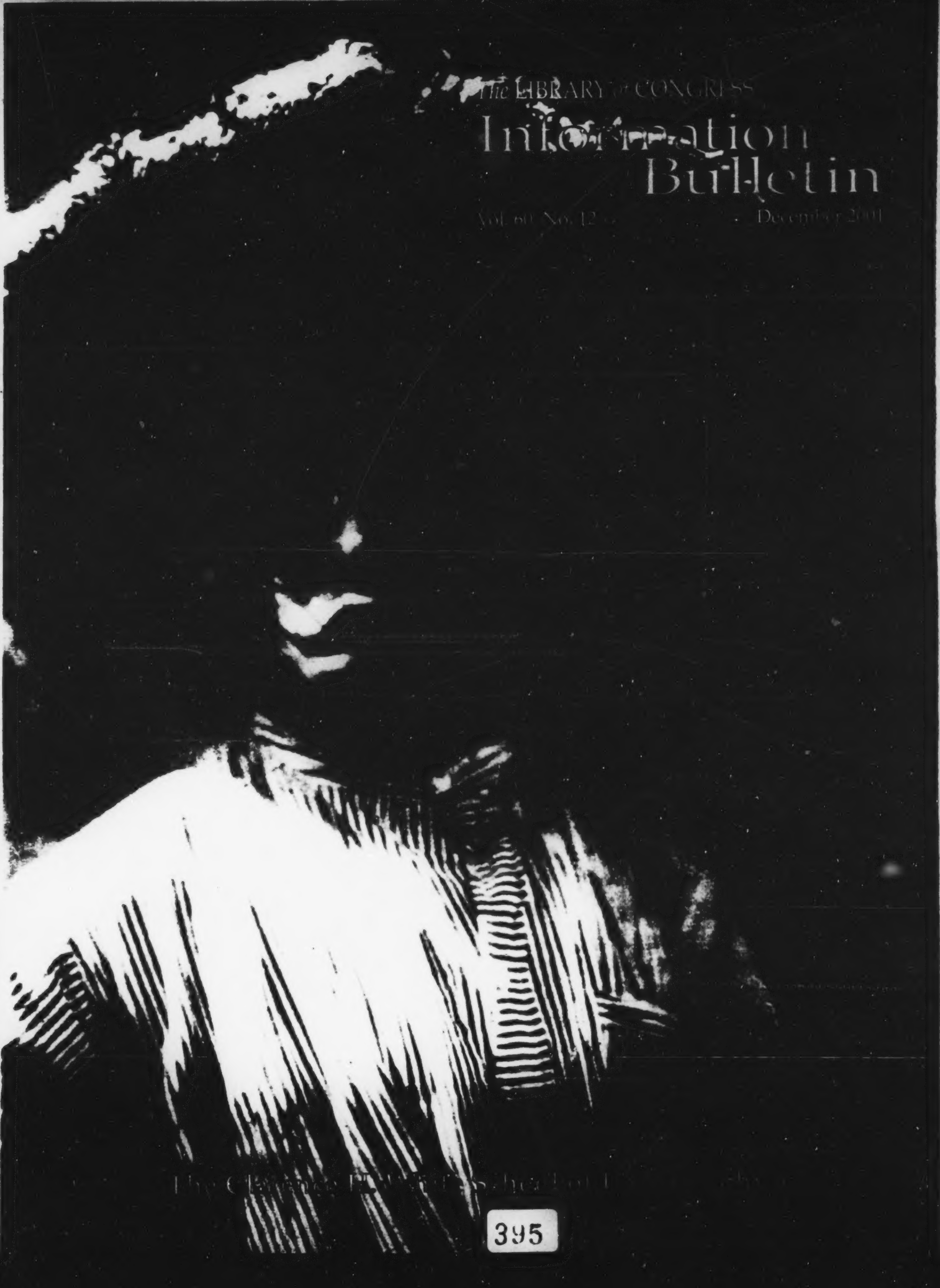

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Information Bulletin

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The LIBRARY of CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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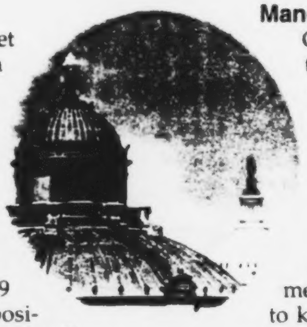
Congress Approves FY 2002 Budget

Appropriations Bill Gives Library $452 Million

By GAIL FINEBERG



A new Library budget of $452 million in fiscal 2002 includes $850,000 extra to tackle Law Library arrearages, $249,776 for the Veterans History Project and funds for other special projects. The FY 2002 budget also provides for a total of 4,189 full-time equivalent positions, a net increase of 90 staff members from the FY 2001 budget.

On Nov. 12, President Bush signed the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (PL 107-68), which included a net Library appropriation of $452 million, plus authority to spend an additional $34.7 million in offsetting receipts (these two items together equal the total budget amount of $486.8 million).

The $452 million net appropriation, which a congressional conference committee recommended in a report filed on Oct. 30, exceeded the Library's initial request of $444.3 million by 1.7 percent. The House had recommended a net appropriation of $450 million, and the Senate had recommended $443.2 million. Both houses ratified the conferees' recommendation on Nov. 1.

The Library had operated under four continuing resolutions since the new fiscal year began Oct. 1.

Including the net appropriation and offsetting receipts totaling $486.8 million, the Library has $650.7 million total available in FY 2002. Other revenue sources are revolving funds of $108.1 million; gift and trust funds of $27.8 million; reimbursable programs (such as administrative overhead and Adams Building space for the Office of Compliance) of $6.3 million; and $21.8 million for Library buildings and grounds, which is included in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.

The Library's net appropriation is 11.7 percent less than the FY 2001 net appropriation of $511.7 million, which included several projects for which expenditures were authorized for limited periods.

Mandatory Increases

Congress approved a total of $19.2 million for mandatory increases, including $9.9 million for a 4.6 percent across-the-board pay raise (cost-of-living adjustment), effective in January 2002, and a $428,000 pay adjustment for the Library Police, to keep their pay at parity with the U.S. Capitol Police.

National Library Programs

For a Library budget category called "National Library," Congress appropriated increases of:

- $1.4 million to improve inventory management and physical controls of the collections;
- $948,596 for a four-year program to shift collections from the Jefferson and Adams buildings to offsite storage at Fort Meade, Md., and $204,731 to annualize operating costs at Fort Meade Module 1;
- $250,000 in new funds for the advisory National Recording Preservation Board, which the 106th Congress authorized as part of the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 to support the preservation of historic sound recordings, many of which are at risk from deterioration.
- $249,776 in new funds for the American Folklife Center to hire two additional full-time staffers in support of the Veterans History Project, a nationwide effort authorized by Congress last fall to capture and preserve the stories of some 19 million American war veterans.
- $633,863 additional for the American Folklife Center to hire seven additional full-time staffers for folklife heritage preservation and access;
- $1.7 million for the second of five increments required in the Library's mass deacidification program and $1.6 million to enhance preventive conservation of Library materials;
- $5 million additional for the discretionary purchase of rare and valuable materials for the Library's collections, bringing the Library's total acquisitions budget to $15.8 million; and
- $500,000 in new funds that the Library will transfer to an Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission to advise the government on ways to honor the 16th U.S. president in 2009 on the 200th anniversary of his birth.

Separate from the Library's appropriation, $8 million was allocated to the Russian Leadership Trust Fund to continue that program, started by the Library, of bringing young Russian leaders to the United States to witness government in action from the local to the federal level.

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Julie Andrews Visits Library

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Actress and singer Julie Andrews toured the Library on Dec. 3 and paused in the George and Ira Gershwin Room for a photo with Library music specialist Walter Zvonchenko and Diane Kresh, director for public service collections. In a small Members Room display, she saw some of her own work preserved at the Library along with that of Bach, Beethoven and Mozart, whose manuscripts prompted her to remark how much one can determine about the composition process by looking at the scores. Ms. Andrews came to Washington for the Kennedy Center Honors, of which she was one of five recipients. ◆

Kofi Annan at the Library

United Nations Leader Accepts 2001 Fulbright Prize

By GAIL FINEBERG

Kofi Annan, the U.N. secretary-general, in accepting the 2001 J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding at the Library on Dec. 3, said Afghanistan has a chance to achieve peace and stability for its people.

"If all the Afghan parties, as well as their neighbors and the wider international community, give their full support, there is now a real opportunity to create the sort of broad-based, fully representative government which the United Nations has been trying to help the Afghan people achieve for a long, long time," he said.

"A stable Afghanistan, living in peace, protecting the rights of its people, carrying out its international obligations, denying terrorists a safe haven and posing no threat to any of its neighbors and enjoying their respect and support, must be our common objective." He emphasized that a stable Afghanistan can be achieved only if the arrangement for governance reflects the will, needs and interests of the Afghan people. Noting that the United Nations is urgently engaged in helping Afghanistan embark on a new beginning, Mr. Annan said U.N. efforts include, "first and foremost," feeding and sheltering as many of the 7.5 million suffering Afghans as possible as winter sets in. The United Nations also is hosting talks in Bonn, Germany, aimed at producing an agreement for an interim administration that is "acceptable to all Afghans and accountable to all Afghans."

Among the lessons learned from the Sept. 11 attacks on the United States, Mr. Annan said, was that "a collapsed and destitute state, such as Afghanistan, provides fertile ground for armed groups to plan and prepare unspeakable acts of terror, at home and abroad."

Gail Fineberg

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan (center) was awarded the 2001 Fulbright Prize and sculpture, "Tribute," at the Library. With him are (from left) Patricia de Stacy Harrison, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs; Lee Hamilton, chairman, 2001 Fulbright Prize Selection Committee; Douglas Daft, chairman and CEO of the Coca-Cola Co.; Mr. Annan's wife, Nane; and Dr. Billington.

The answer to such violence and sources of grievance, he said, "is more democracy, not less; more freedom, not less; more development aid, not less; more solidarity with the poor and dispossessed of our world, not less."

In a brief ceremony, Mr. Annan accepted the J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding, presented by Charles H. Harff, president of the Fulbright Association, for the secretary-general's work in promoting international cooperation and peace. Mr. Annan is the 2001 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Presenting the Fulbright Prize, a $50,000 award made possible by a grant from the Coca-Cola Foundation, Mr. Harff noted that Mr. Annan was the first U.N. secretary-general to be selected from the ranks of U.N. staff, and, "in unprecedented action," reappointed in June by a unanimous vote of 189 member states. He noted that Mr. Annan has worked for international peace and security; advocated human rights as well as the rule of law; embraced universal values of equality, tolerance and human dignity; focused the world's attention on the need to abate the AIDS epidemic; provided leadership to improve education and investments in developing countries; and "restored public confidence in one of the world's greatest institutions by reaching out impartially."

Dr. Billington welcomed Mr. Annan and guests. Offering remarks, in addition to Mr. Harff, were John D. Negroponte, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; Patricia de Stacy Harrison, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs; Lee H. Hamilton, chairman of the 2001 Fulbright Prize Selection Committee and director of the Woodrow Wilson Inter-

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Clarification: The story on page 262 of the November 2001 issue, "First Kluge Staff Fellow," was written by Peggy K. Pearlstein, who is an area specialist in the Hebraic Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division.

First Lady of Russia Tours Library of Congress

Paul Hogroian

During a Nov. 13 visit to the Library, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington showed Liudmila A. Putina, the first lady of the Russian Federation (center) and her interpreter, Tatyana Klyukina, several of the Library's treasures, including a political cartoon map of Europe published in 1915 in Russian by Vladislav Levinski, which shows Russia with an elegant and benevolent pose of the czar gazing over all of Europe. The map is labeled as "Symbolic Map of Europe, War Liberation 1914-1915." ◆

Annan

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national Center for Scholars; and Douglas N. Daft, chairman and CEO of the Coca-Cola Co. Mr. Daft gave Mr. Annan a sculpture, *Tribute*, on behalf of the company.

A Fulbright scholar himself (University of Helsinki, 1960-61) and chairman of the Fulbright Program's board of foreign scholarships in 1971-73, the Librarian noted connections between Mr. Annan and William Fulbright. In addition to sponsoring the 1946 legislation to create the educational exchange program, Fulbright, when he was a senator, also co-sponsored the resolution that put Congress on record in favor of U.S. membership in the postwar collective security organization that became the United Nations.

"It is appropriate to link both the current leadership of Secretary-General Annan and the memory of Sen. Fulbright, two successful heroes of international cooperation, with a library that is not only the world's largest, but is also the most globally inclusive, with 121 million items in 460 languages," Dr. Billington said.

Ambassador Negroponte said, "Today we are honoring a man who embodies the spirit of the Fulbright Program as well as anyone I have ever known. A scholar himself, who has studied extensively in the United States, Kofi Annan represents the best in diplomacy and the best in international understanding.

"He has led the United Nations forward in efforts to keep the peace, prevent terrorism, support human rights, encourage development and improve the overall efficiency of the U.N. system itself. These, too, are the kinds of qualities and accomplishments Sen. Fulbright had in mind when he created this great program in pursuit of a better world," Mr. Negroponte said.

Ms. Harrison said Mr. Annan was an "inspired choice" for the Fulbright Prize. "Now more than ever since the terrible events of Sept. 11, we need to invest in the leaders of tomorrow who will promote international understanding and follow in the footsteps of Secretary-General Annan."

With 225,000 scholars from the United States and 140 other countries, the Fulbright Program is the centerpiece among the international exchange programs sponsored by the State Department, she said.

Mr. Hamilton, a former congressman who chaired the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, spoke about benefits to the United States of both the Fulbright Program and the United Nations. "International education is the single most effective tool of American foreign policy," he said. "It erodes mistrust, strengthens the bonds of understanding and encourages reconciliation among peoples.

"I recall scores of times when foreign policy challenges were made easier because key actors were beneficiaries of exchange programs that helped them to understand the world and other countries better," Mr. Hamilton said.

By honoring Mr. Annan, he said, "we also recognize the institution he leads. The United Nations is an indispensable institution that deserves strong U.S. political and financial support. If it did not exist, we would desperately need to create it."

The United Nations serves the United States well, he said. "Its broad objectives—to promote peace and security, manage dangerous conflicts, meet transnational challenges, support sustainable development, reduce poverty, care for refugees and foster respect for human rights—match American objectives," Mr. Hamilton said.

In concluding remarks, Mr. Daft said, "Kofi Annan's message is simple, and it is clear: Whatever major resources and influence we possess, we must as human beings use it for the good of the world."

He said that Mr. Annan embodies Sen. Fulbright's belief that understanding brings peace. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Russian Librarians Visit U.S.

Book Centers to Be Established Throughout Russia

BY JOHN Y. COLE

John Y Cole

Because the Library's buildings were closed for anthrax testing, on Oct. 24 the visiting delegation of 11 Russian librarians met with Dr. Billington on the plaza in front of the Madison Building. Taimyr Agaev (left), director of the Dagestan Republican Library, explains to Dr. Billington several of the publications being presented to the Library. Dmitry Poloznev, director of the Yaroslavl Regional Scientific Library, observed.

From Oct. 21 to 30, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress welcomed its second group of visiting Russian librarians within six months. From April 24 to May 2, a first delegation of nine librarians from the Russian Federation visited the Library of Congress, the Library of Virginia and its Virginia Center for the Book, and the District of Columbia Public Library and its District of Columbia Center for the Book. (see *Information Bulletin*, July-August 2001).

The April and October visits, both funded by the Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation) in Moscow, are important steps toward the creation in 2002 of book centers in at least 15 regional libraries throughout Russia. The new national book and reading promotion project, a program of the Open Society Institute (OSI), was announced in September 2001.

Both U.S. visits also are part of an international reading promotion project sponsored by the OSI, its Pushkin Library Megaproject and the Center for the Book. The project was developed in cooperation with the Section on Reading of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). It culminates in June 2002 with the participation of a group of American librarians and representatives from the IFLA Section on Reading in a conference in St. Petersburg, Russia, and a subsequent visit to Russian institutions and libraries in Moscow and the nearby city of Vladimir.

The Oct. 21-30 visit of the 11 Russian librarians was already in place when the Library of Congress's buildings were closed on Oct. 18 for anthrax testing. The Library was the first stop on the tour and the schedule could not be changed. The basic orientation to the Library was presented in a nearby hotel. Scheduled visits were made to the Chantilly Branch of the Fairfax County Public Library (home of the Fairfax County Public Library Center for the Book, one of two affiliates of the Virginia Center for the Book) and to the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. The group made an impromptu visit to the Folger Shakespeare Library. Day by day, the visitors and their hosts hoped the Library of Congress would reopen. A highlight was an hourlong, informal conversation with Dr. Billington on Oct. 24 at a picnic table on the plaza in front of the Madison Building. The Library's buildings finally opened on Thursday, Oct. 25, but it was too late for the visitors; at 8:30 a.m., escorted by this writer and Center for the Book Program Special-

John Y Cole

The Connecticut State Library was one of eight libraries seen by the visitors on their 10-day tour. Lyudmila Belozerova (left), assistant director of the Ulyanvosk Regional Scientific Library and Elena Muravyova of the Russian State Library in St. Petersburg admire Russian photographs from the Connecticut State Library's collections.

John Y Cole

Alan Wagner (right, foreground), director of the International Resource Center at the Queens Borough Public Library, demonstrates the center's WorldLinQ, which makes the Queens Library's catalog searchable in languages other than English. Observing are (left to right) Lyudmila Belozerova, Klavdia Sukhinina, Nadezhda Chuprina, Taimyr Agaev (partially obscured) and Anastasia Kornienko.

ist Anne Boni, the delegation left by rented bus for the Baltimore-Washington International Airport and their scheduled flight to Hartford, Conn.

Educational outreach and reading promotion projects were emphasized in visits to libraries and museums in Connecticut (Oct. 25-27) and New York City (Oct. 27-30). Just as valuable was the hospitality shown by all of the host institutions. In Connecticut they were the Connecticut State Library in Hartford; the Hartford Public Library, home of the Connecticut Center for the Book, where Chief Librarian Louise Blalock met with the visitors and hosted a dinner in their honor in one of Hartford's private clubs; the Mark Twain House in Hartford, where a private tour was arranged; and, in Farmington, the Hill-Stead Museum and the Lewis Walpole Library. On Oct. 27, Hartford literary entrepreneur Dan Schnaidt led the group on the 2-mile Wallace Stevens Walk, stopping at appropriate times to read from the Hartford poet's work. The Wadsworth Atheneum provided its own Russian-speaking guide to introduce the group to the institution, its library and museum collections and its outreach programs.

John Y Cole

Louise Blalock, director of the Hartford Public Library, the home of the Connecticut Center for the Book, speaks about Hartford and the next day's "Wallace Stevens Walk."

An unforgettable highlight in New York City was an early morning boat tour around the southern end of Manhattan Island, providing the group with a view of "ground zero," where the World Trade Towers once stood. New York Public Library hosts included president Paul LeClerc and Edward Kasinec, chief of the Slavic & Baltic Division. The day at the New York Public Library included visits to the Science, Industry & Business Library and the World Languages Collection at the Donnell Library Center. The last day, Oct. 30, was spent at the Queens Borough Public Library, visiting the Flushing Branch and its International Resource Center and the Central Library in Jamaica. At Queens the group enjoyed an informal luncheon discussion with library Director Gary E. Strong, who provided details about the library's operations and services, emphasizing the Adult Literacy Program and multilingual services such as the New Americans Program, which provides special services to the area's many new immigrants.

The delegates were: Taimyr D. Agaev, director of the Dagestan Republican Library, Republic of Dagestan; Lyudmila V. Belozerova, assistant director of the Ulyanovsk Regional Scientific Library, Ulyanovsk; Elena A. Chemodanova, head of the Reading Section at the Kirov Scientific Library, Kirov; Nadezhda T. Chuprina, director of the Belogrod Regional Scientific Library, Belogrod; Anastasia A. Kornienko, of the International Relations Department in the All-Russia State Library for Foreign Literature, Moscow; Elena G. Muravyova, leading researcher at the Russian State Library, St. Petersburg; Marina V. Novikova, of the Pushkin Library Megaproject of the Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation), Moscow; Dmitry F. Poloznev, director of the Yaroslavl Regional Scientific Library, Yaroslavl; Nina G. Rasputnaya, director of the Vladimir Regional Scientific Library, Vladimir; Valeria D. Stelmakh (group leader), a senior researcher at the Russian State Library, Moscow; and Klavdia N. Sukhinina, director of the Lipetsk Regional Scientific Library, Lipetsk.

This new Soros Foundation initiative is the third major Center for the Book cooperative project with Russian libraries and librarians. The first was a conference held in Moscow on Oct. 29-31, 1991: "The National Library in the Life of the Nation: The Lenin State Library and the Library of Congress." The second was an international conference, "Libraries and Reading in Times of Cultural Change," held in Vologda, Russia, on June 18-22, 1996 (see *Information Bulletin*, Sept. 16, 1996). ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

Traveling in an Open World

Library Hosts Orientations for Visiting Russians

By STACY HOFFHAUS

Last year's presidential election and the impact Ralph Nader had on the contest were topics of a lively discussion—conducted in Russian—in the Library's Madison Building on Nov. 28.

The 62 young Russian political and civic leaders taking part in the conversation were visiting the United States under the Open World Program, an exchange administered by the new Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library. Congress authorized the independent center in December 2000 (P.L. 106-554) to provide a permanent home for the Open World Program following the Library's successful two-year pilot of the exchange, formerly known as the Russian Leadership Program. Open World brings emerging Russian leaders to communities across the United States for intensive, short-term visits that immerse them in the daily workings of America's democratic institutions.

Christina Tyler Wenks

Russian Open World Program participants listen to Mila Medina, United Way, discussing volunteerism.

The Library is now the first official stop in the United States for Open World participants, virtually all of whom have never traveled to the United States before. The Library hosts the delegations' orientation sessions, which are designed to provide an overview of the U.S. government and the nonprofit sector and to acquaint Russian visitors with American family life in preparation for home stays in their host communities.

The delegation that the Library welcomed on Nov. 28 represented a broad range of professions and Russian regions—journalists, heads of think tanks, educators, local legislators, federal and regional officials, heads of nongovernmental organizations and foundations, business people and community and party activists from 33 of Russia's 89 regions.

"The new legislation for the Open World Program is a significant milestone for a pilot program that is only three years old," said Geraldine Otremba, chief executive officer of the Open World Program. "I felt it was important to emphasize the link to the Library. Holding the orientations here serves that purpose and introduces our Russian guests directly to our staff, collections and services."

The Nov. 28 orientation session began with welcoming remarks from Ms. Otremba, who explained the program's purpose, funding and history. A number of participants presented gifts of books, which the Open World Program will make available to the Library. Among the Russian books and pamphlets received were histories of the city of Omsk and of Orenburg State University, a volume on the Urdmurt Republic and an autobiography by gun designer Mikhail Kalashnikov.

During the opening session, several delegates thanked Dr. Billington for proposing the Open World Program, which they said has had a positive impact on past participants' views and understanding of the United States.

The American Councils for International Education, Open World's logistics contractor, arranged the program for the orientation, with assistance from the Library's Giulia Adelfio, a Leadership Development Program fellow working with the Open World Program.

Speakers covered the structure of the U.S. government, focusing on the separation of powers, the system of checks and balances and federalism. The Russian participants asked questions about such issues as the weight given presidential decrees in the United States and the process for appointing and removing Supreme Court justices. Mila Medina of United Way International discussed charitable giving, nonprofit organizations and volunteerism in the United States and reviewed United Way's activities in Russia. The Open World participants engaged in a discussion about the future of Russia's nonprofit sector and asked a number of questions about the tax treatment of donations in the United States. (Russia's tax code does not allow deductions for individual or corporate charitable donations.)

Following lunch in the Montpelier Room and briefings on their community-based programs, the participants went on tours of the Jefferson Building given in Russian by Vera DeBuchananne, program manager for the Open World Program, and Elena Zahirpour of the U.S. Acquisitions Section.

After a two-day stay in Washington, the participants traveled to host communities in eight states, where they spent a week examining the roles of the federal, state and local governments in local communities.

Another Russian delegation took part in a similar orientation program at the Library on Dec. 5. They were joined by former U.S. Ambassador to Russia James Collins.

The visits by the two civic delegations wrapped up the 2001 program year for the Open World exchange. In addition to making the transition from a pilot project to a permanent center in

2001, Open World launched a new Web site (**www.openworld2002.gov**) and an alumni newsletter, hosted a high-level parliamentary delegation, began planning for the expanded 2002 program (which will invite 2,600 Russian leaders to participate) and initiated a groundbreaking rule-of-law pilot program for prominent Russian judges. Open World's focus on rule of law has been especially timely, since the Russian Parliament recently approved, after considerable discussion, a major overhaul of the country's judicial system proposed by the Putin administration.

The year also saw the creation of a board of trustees to oversee the Open World Program, as required by the legislation establishing the new center (P.L. 106-554). Eight of the center's nine trustees have been named. Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), chief sponsor of the center legislation, will serve as honorary chairman of the board of trustees. Librarian of Congress James H. Billington sits on the board ex-officio and serves as interim chair. The congressional leadership has appointed Sens. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) and Reps. Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.) and Robert E. "Bud" Cramer Jr. (D-Ala.) to the board. Private sector members are former Ambassador Collins, financier George Soros and former Rep. James W. Symington, executive director of the 1999 Russian Leadership Program. ◆

Ms. Hoffhaus is senior writer-editor for the Center for Russian Leadership Development.

Lance Perry

Noted Author Speaks at Library

Rita Mae Brown spoke at the Library on Nov. 1. Ms. Brown is the author of more than 25 books, including gay and lesbian novels, mysteries, translations and nonfiction works. In both a serious and humorous presentation, she spoke about the use of language as well as about her most recent book, *Alma Mater*. The event was sponsored by the Library Organization for Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual Employees (GLOBE). ◆

Budget

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National Digital Projects

The Library requested an increase of $14.6 million and 58 full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) for its National Digital Library Program, but received $9.6 million and 46 FTEs. The decrease of $5 million reflects the deferment of some proposed projects until fiscal 2003. The fiscal 2002 funding will support the development of a digital repository ($2.7 million), information technology ($5.7 million) and outreach activities ($1.2 million).

Congress provided $7.1 million for a Hands Across America program for the purpose of teaching educators how to incorporate the Library's digital collections into school curricula. Of this amount, $1.5 million will be used for a pilot project to incorporate digital materials into Illinois schools.

Service Unit Support

Law Library: Congress approved a total budget of $9.9 million and 94 FTEs for the Law Library, including a $1.7 million increase (and three additional FTEs) to support arrearage reduction and collections. Half of this increase ($850,000) was added by Congress to the increase requested by the Library for Law Library arrearage reduction.

The House Committee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, in its report (107-169), directed the Library "to make the Law Library arrearage reduction program of unprocessed materials a top priority and to keep the committee informed of the progress to eliminate the arrearage." Noting that the American Bar Association and legal community had been "very vocal in their support for greater funding for the Law Library," the committee also directed the Law Library to explore the possibility of working with the legal community to assist with this project.

The Senate Committee on Legislative Branch Appropriations said in its report (107-37) that it expects Law Library arrearages to be eliminated no later than the end of 2003. Law Librarian Rubens Medina said he expects to clear the arrearage by mid-2003.

The conference committee report includes authorization for the Law Library to spend up to $350,000 in offsetting collections to support the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) database and related activities.

Congressional Research Service (CRS): Congress appropriated $81.5 million and 739 FTEs for CRS in 2002, which reflects an $8 million increase over the 2001 budget. The increase supports pay raises and other mandatory costs, plus $3.5 million to begin equipping CRS with the leadership and technical staff, skills and tools to assist Congress in understanding the issues affected by technology, as well as to use technology to support Congress.

Copyright Office: Congress authorized the Copyright Office to spend a total $40.9 million, including $27.9 million in receipts, and 530 FTEs. The office's appropriation for FY 2002 is $13 million, representing an increase of $3.9 million from the FY 2001 level. The increase includes $380,000 for business process reengineering plans.

Books for Blind and Physically Handicapped: This budget increased by $1.3 million, to $49.8 million in FY 2002, which supports a total of 128 FTEs.

Furniture and Furnishings

A budget for furniture and furnishings increased by $3 million, to $7.9 million. One big-ticket item was $2.6 million for preservation equipment. The increase also included $264,000 for new workstations needed for the Copyright business-process reengineering initiative. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Living Lore

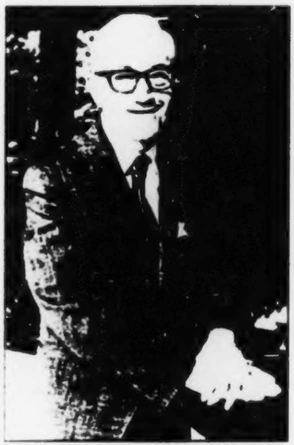
Celebrating the Legacy of Benjamin A. Botkin

By JAMES HARDIN

In Benjamin A. Botkin's house in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., where he lived for the last 30 years of his life, the rooms were full of books. In some, they were stacked in piles from floor to ceiling, along with papers, boxes of file cards and ephemera. And Ben Botkin knew just where everything was. He could identify a book near the bottom of a stack, whether or not its spine was showing, and he would return it there when the book had served its purpose.

So reported singer Peggy Seeger at a session of remembrances on the second day of "Living Lore: The Legacy of Benjamin A. Botkin," a two-day celebration of the life and work of the great American folklorist on the 100th anniversary of his birth, sponsored by the Library of Congress's American Folklife Center, Music Division and Center for the Book; the National Council for the Traditional Arts; and the New York Folklore Society, with support from the Shakespeare Theatre, the National Endowment for the Arts and U.S. Airways. Again and again, the story of Ben Botkin's important work came back to books.

Nebraska folklorist Roger Welsch gave the keynote address that opened the program on the morning of Nov. 15. Mr. Welsch first encountered Botkin's work at the Lincoln, Neb., city library, where he was shelving books and Botkin's treasuries and collections occupied a full shelf. "I read them all," said Mr. Welsch. He described the famous differences between Botkin, who had a grand and inclusive view of folklore, and folklorist Richard Dorson, who insisted on academic standards for the folklore profession and regularly disparaged the more popular manifestations, such as festivals, folk song revivals, "treasury" anthologies, hootenanies and the like. Through stories of his own family and career, Mr. Welsch dramatized his allegiance to Botkin and his uneasy relationship with Dorson. But, he reported, at their last meeting, he and Dorson agreed that there is "room for all of us in folklore and a need for all of us in folklore."



National Council for the Traditional Arts

Benjamin Botkin

Following Mr. Welsch's keynote, musician, storyteller and writer Stephen Wade delivered a tribute to Botkin's *A Treasury of American Folklore*, one of many Botkin books that line his shelves at home. All have become worn with use, he said, but "open to any page and they start to talk." Mr. Wade then demonstrated just how "living" the "lore" could be with a virtuoso performance of banjo playing, clogging, storytelling and old-fashioned American flim-flam. He enacted Mark Twain's story of Tom Sawyer whitewashing Aunt Polly's fence, told a tall tale about the mosquitoes in Arkansas and raced up and down the aisle of the Coolidge Auditorium in the persona of a fast-talking pen salesman, selling pens for a quarter to eager members of the audience, all the while keeping up his banjo playing and patter.

Benjamin A. Botkin (1901-1975) was a pioneering folklorist who believed that people are always creating folklore out of their collective experiences. According to historian Jerrold Hirsch, "He attempted to formulate an approach to the study of American folklore that took into account the nation's different regions, races and classes and showed the interrelationship between folk, popular and high culture. In his work on the interregional *Folk-Say* anthologies (1929-32), as national folklore editor of the New Deal's Federal Writers' Project (1938-39), as chief editor of the Writers' Unit of the Library of Congress Project, (1939-41), as head of the Archive of American Folk Song (1942-45) and as the author of numerous folklore treasures, beginning with *A Treasury of American Folklore* (1944), Botkin continually sought new ways to achieve his vision for the role of folklore and folklife in American culture. ... He rejected traditional folklore scholarship's privileged hierarchies regarding what constituted the object of study—the lore over the folk, the past over the present, the rural over the urban, the agrarian over the indus-

James Hardin

James Hardin

Botkin's children, Dan Botkin and Dorothy Rosenthal, spoke at the event.

James Hardin

Former Folk Archive head Joe Hickerson and folk legend Pete Seeger performed at a concert held during the celebration event; Mr. Seeger was joined by his sister and half-brother, Peggy and Mike Seeger.

trial, survivals over revivals, older genres over newer emergent forms, oral transmission over technological media, homogeneous groups over heterogeneous ones" (from Jerrold Hirsch, "Benjamin Botkin's Legacy in the Making," American Folklife Center Web site at **www.loc.gov/folklife/botkin/hirsch.html**).

The first Smithsonian Festival of American Folklife, in 1967, the creation of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress in 1976 and the creation of a network of public-sector folklorists funded by the National Endowment for the Arts are all legacies of Botkin's scholarship. He was one of the first scholars to assert that all people create culture, regardless of where or how they live, and he insisted that democracy is strengthened by valuing many different cultural voices. Botkin has been called the father of public-sector folklore, and today folklorists widely accept the idea that folklore is creative expression used to communicate and instill social values, traditions and goals.

Benjamin Botkin was also a longtime board member for the National Council for the Traditional Arts, and NCTA Director Joe Wilson described the early National Folklife Festivals created by Sarah Gertrude Knott, in St. Louis (1934), Chattanooga, Tenn. (1935), Dallas (1936), Chicago (1937) and Washington, D.C. (1938). Botkin "had an expansive, wondrous way that took in everybody," said Wilson, and the popularity of the festivals convinced many academic deans to establish folklore programs at their institutions. Alan Jabbour, former director of the American Folklife Center, described the cultural climate in New Deal Washington as an "interlocking directorate," and noted how excited Botkin and others were to be working on large cultural projects. Botkin's editing of the ex-slave narrative project was the first great accomplishment of oral history in America, he said.

"Living Lore" was not a scholarly conference. According to Thea Austen, American Folklife Center events coordinator, it was a celebration of Botkin's legacy, with performances, interviews and discussions that embodied the spirit of his work. "We worked closely with Ben Botkin's children, Dan Botkin and Dorothy Rosenthal," said Ms. Austen. "There had been a scholarly program at the University of Nebraska, where the Benjamin A. Botkin papers have been deposited. We thought that, for the Library of Congress program, we might find a way to embody Botkin's ideas about festivals, the folk music revival and engaging audiences in a participatory way in the cultural process." In that spirit, Ms. Austen assembled public sector folklorists, musicians, artists, writers, actors and others whose worked has been touched by Ben Botkin: the United House of Prayer Band played a noontime concert; historian Henry Sapoznik spoke about Yiddish radio in New York City in the 1930s in "Radio and the Transmission of Folk Culture Literacy"; Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, Folklife Center Director Peggy Bulger, author Ann Banks and historian Jerrold Hirsch talked about the Federal Writers' Project; City Lore Executive Director Steve Zeitlin showed photographs taken by Martha Cooper of the memorial tributes in New York City that have sprung up to honor the people killed in the Sept. 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center; and the band Cherish the Ladies gave an evening concert of traditional Irish music, featuring a new work commissioned by the Music Division's McKim Fund.

Folklorists David Taylor and Marjorie Hunt acknowledged a personal debt to Ben Botkin, in that both have specialized in the study of occupational culture, an area of interest that is one example of Botkin's inclusive view of contemporary folk culture. Taylor introduced Ron Brooks, Dean Kalomas and Pauli Zmolek, three decorative painters who have been working on the renovation of the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building, and Ms. Hunt interviewed Frank Baiocchi, a master mason who has worked on many Washington historic

James Hardin

The United House of Prayer Band and Oscar Brand performed during the two-day celebration of Botkin's life and legacy.

buildings and monuments. New York folklorist Nancy Groce interviewed Ed Gero, Floyd King and Catherine Weidner, who told stories of their work as actors with the Shakespeare Theatre in Washington.

At the start of a noontime concert on the second day, musician and former Folk Archive head Joe Hickerson made a few remarks about the folk song revival of the 1950s and '60s, more a personal remembrance than a dissertation. He told how, as a teenager in New Haven, Conn., and a physics major at Oberlin College, he himself had picked up a guitar and learned to play folk songs through the books and records he discovered. Pete Seeger joined Mr. Hickerson on stage, and together they explained how Mr. Seeger had composed the extraordinarily popular "Where Have All the Flowers Gone," beginning with words from a Russian folk song, employing the tune from another song that had been echoing in his head. In 1960 Mr. Hickerson heard a Seeger recording of the song and added verses four and five, so as to make it circular. Later that summer, Mr. Hickerson was working at Camp Woodland, a progressive children's camp in the Catskill Mountains of New York, where Mr. Seeger happened to hear him and his campers singing the extra verses. Mr. Seeger adopted them and they have become standard in most renditions, but Mr. Seeger commented that he preferred the line in the verse "Where have all the soldiers gone" to read, "When will *we* ever learn."

Pete Seeger was then joined by his half brother and sister, Mike Seeger and Peggy Seeger, along with Oscar Brand, and before a full house in the Coolidge Auditorium they made magic. Oscar Brand sang songs representing his Canadian heritage, Mike Seeger played a splendid solo on the jew's harp, and Peggy Seeger demonstrated that the unaccompanied voice is still one of the loveliest instruments. Pete Seeger spoke a moving tribute to the people who had been killed in the World Trade Center on Sept. 11, and then sang, and taught the audience to sing, a song composed by Tom Paxton memorializing the tragedy—a wonderful moment for the audience, the great American folk singer, banjo strung around his neck, his familiar voice still strong, inviting and cajoling, a living embodiment of his and Ben Botkin's deep belief in the goodness of people and the power of song and lore. It was a great day for those who remember the songs and spirit of the times recalled.

Joseph Horne

During his time at the Library of Congress, Benjamin Botkin did his part for the wartime effort, tending a victory garden (June 1943 photo).

The final program (with panelists Joanna Cazden, Karl Finger, Joe Hickerson, Joan Studer Levine and Pete Seeger) consisted of remembrances of Camp Woodland, the progressive educational brainchild of Norman Studer, which provided experiences of folk song, dancing, storytelling and community interaction for young people from New York City during the '40s and '50s. And the day ended, appropriately enough, with a hootenanny, that folk singers' invitation to the audience to catch the spirit and join in the celebration of their own traditions.

Benjamin Botkin was a pioneer. He made connections among diverse fields others failed to notice. He abandoned the path of convention and was not afraid to alienate the powers-that-be. He inspired the young folklorists of the 1960s who were intent on breaking away from the purely academic study of folk texts and encouraged the direct involvement of professionally trained folklorists with public policy and programming. He insisted that democracy is enhanced by valuing many cultural voices. Above all, he believed that folklore belongs to the folk, as all his treasuries testified. "If giving back to the people what we have taken from them and what rightfully belongs to them, in a form in which they can understand and use, is vulgarization," he wrote, "then we need more of it" ("WPA and Folklore Research: Bread and Song," *Southern Folklore Quarterly* 3, 1939, 10). ◆

James Hardin is the editor at the American Folklife Center. Michael Taft, center folklife specialist, contributed to this article.

A Gift from Spain

Library Hosts Visit by Ana Botella de Aznar

Dr. and Mrs. Billington and Hispanic Division Chief Georgette Dorn welcomed Ana Botella de Aznar to the Library on Nov. 28. Ms. Aznar is the wife of Spanish Prime Minister José Maria Aznar.

Ms. Dorn noted the title and description of a book Ms. Aznar gave to the Library, her recently published collection of international classics for children, *Erase una vez … los mejores cuentos infantiles comentados* [*Once Upon a Time … the Best Children's Stories with Commentaries*] containing her analyses and commentaries. Ms. Aznar said her book is intended for teachers and parents.

Accompanied by Rakela de Ruperez, whose husband is the ambassador from Spain to the United States, and other state officials, Ms. Aznar visited the Hispanic Reading Room, where Everette Larson, head of the reading room, demonstrated several Hispanic Web projects (**www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic**), such as the "United States, Spain and the American Frontier," "Portals to the World," "The World of 1898" and other offerings. Ms. Aznar was surprised at the range of the Hispanic collections and the reference services available at the Library. She said she especially enjoyed hearing about Archer Huntington's role in establishing the Hispanic Room in the 1930s and his generous support of the collections, because "Huntington is still much remembered in Spain."

Ms. Aznar also toured the "American Treasures" and "World Treasures" exhibitions, where she marveled at the first book published in the Americas, the 1543 Mexican imprint *Doctrina breve* by Juan de Zumarraga, the first bishop of Mexico.

Christina Tyler Wenks

Dr. Billington and his wife, Marjorie, welcomed to the Library Ana Botella de Aznar (center), wife of the Prime Minister of Spain, José María Aznar. Georgette Dorn, chief of the Hispanic Division (right), accepted Ms. Aznar's collection of international classics for children into the Library's collections.

A recent addition to the Library of Congress collection of children's books in Spanish is Ms. Aznar's, *Erase una vez … los mejores cuentos infantiles comentados* (Barcelona: Ediciones Martinez Roca, 2001). Ms. Aznar published this selection of what she deemed the 100 best children's stories; all are suitable for reading aloud, and many of them are beloved classics.

Aiming at audiences of parents and teachers, the author adds commentaries to each story and suggests the age level appropriate for each. She chose stories by Aesop, Oscar Wilde, the brothers Grimm, Juan Valera, Félix María de Samaniego and Hans Christian Andersen, among others. She chose the most authoritative translations into Spanish. This book will be very useful for librarians who recommend Spanish-language children's books. ◆

Swann Caricature & Cartoon Fellowship Available

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, currently located in the Library of Congress, is again accepting applications for its graduate fellowship. The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to support continuing scholarly research and writing in the field of caricature and cartoon. Completed applications are due February 15, 2002, and notification will occur in spring of 2002. The fellowship will cover the 2002-2003 academic year.

Guidelines and application forms are available through the Swann Foundation's Web site: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**, by e-mailing: **swann@loc.gov**, or by calling Martha Kennedy in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress at (202) 707-9115. ◆

Mystery of the Lost Colony

Author Lee Miller Discusses Roanoke

By ABBY YOCHELSON and JAY SWEANY

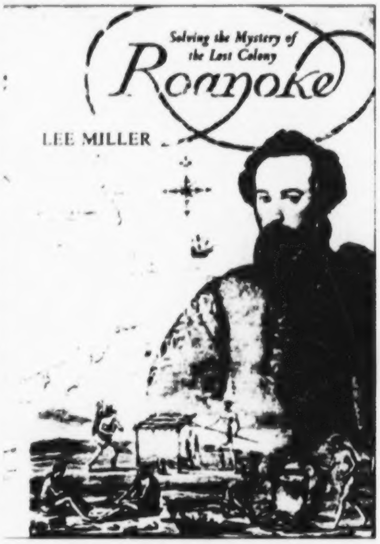
Following the June publication of *Roanoke: Solving the Mystery of the Lost Colony* (New York: Arcade Publishing, 2001), writer, anthropologist and ethnohistorian Lee Miller was sent by Arcade Publishing on a book tour of the southeastern United States. She was amazed at her first lecture to be asked, "How did you hear about this story anyway?" Thinking that the story of the lost colony of Roanoke, N.C., was rather like the story of Amelia Earhart—one just knew it as part of American consciousness—Ms. Miller continued to be surprised by the same question at each program.

In fact, the lost colony of Roanoke appears in virtually all elementary school textbooks in America. The standard story includes the dashing Sir Walter Raleigh sending a colony of 115 men, women and children to North America under the leadership of John White in 1587. A staple item on U.S. history quizzes is the name of the first child born of British parents in North America at Roanoke, Virginia Dare. John White was forced to return to England immediately for additional supplies, as the colony was dangerously low. As the standard story goes, White was unable to return for three years, due to the threat of the Spanish Armada. When he finally returned, there was absolutely no sign of the colony—no people, no dwellings, not a single nail, board or possession. The only clue was the single word "Croatoan" carved into a tree, the name of a nearby island with potentially friendly Indians where the colonists may have gone for aid. A hurricane prevented White from pursuing this lead, and the colonists were never found.

For 400 years, scholars have puzzled over the complete disappearance of the English colonists. On Nov. 5, Ms. Miller spoke at the Library of Congress and suggested a solution to this intriguing mystery. The Humanities and Social Sciences Division and the Center for the Book sponsored her talk.

For Ms. Miller, her return to the Library was a kind of homecoming. She served as a consultant to the Library for its Columbus quincentenary exhibition, "1492: An Ongoing Voyage," and the associated Educators Institute. She was a contributor to *Many Nations: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples* and has used many of the Library's reading rooms and collections in the course of her research. The overflow audience was filled with former colleagues and others fascinated by the age-old puzzle of Roanoke.

Author Lee Miller and her new book were featured in a Books & Beyond program at the Library Nov. 5.


Solving the Mystery of the Lost Colony
Roanoke
LEE MILLER

Ms. Miller's own fascination began in 1988 when she traveled to Roanoke Island on a grant to study the Secotan Indians. As she walked around a reconstructed fort from an earlier Roanoke military expedition in 1585-1586, she "became obsessed not only with the Indians but with the colonists." This obsession did not come to fruition for more than a decade as she pursued a master's degree in anthropology from Johns Hopkins University and other projects.

From initial work reorganizing the American Indian collection at the Smithsonian Institution, Ms. Miller went on to become a nationally known expert in the history and cultures of American Indian nations, advising groups such as the British Broadcasting Corp., British National Public Radio, the Florida Museum of Natural History, the New York State Department of Rural Economic and Community Development and various American Indian tribal governments. From 1991 to 1995, Ms. Miller worked in Hollywood as a writer and head of research for Kevin Costner's 1995 CBS miniseries, *500 Nations*. Her research for that project convinced her of the need to write *From the Heart: Voices of the American Indian*, featuring 350 nations, so "far more Indian kids would know their own heroes, other than Geronimo or Crazy Horse. It takes up where *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* leaves off."

In *Roanoke*, she proposes a new theory as to what happened to the colony and, more important, why. Previous studies of the Roanoke colony have all approached it from the British perspective. "Once the colonists left the island, they were in Indian territory. You need to study it from that [the Indians'] perspective as well." A reading of the primary documents, such as letters by John White, expedition accounts and letters and records from the earlier expeditions to Roanoke, convinced Ms. Miller that the colonists' voyage had been sabotaged from the start. The ship's captain, Simon Fernandez, prevented White and the colonists from obtaining precious water, food and salt at resupply stops in the Caribbean prior to landing them on Roanoke Island. In fact, the ultimate destination for the colony was farther to the north, in the Chesapeake region, but Fernandez refused to transport them according to plan.

Once this sabotage became clear to Ms. Miller, she decided to approach the story as a detective studying a mystery for motives and methods. "Along with sabotage, I found espionage, mutiny and murder. I tried to put the whole thing together as a puzzle, fitting it together piece by piece. I kept expecting to find holes in the puzzle, a missing piece or a piece that wouldn't fit, but it never happened." Her exhaustive research took her from North Carolina and Virginia to the Library of Congress and England and even to Canada to consult with Indian linguists.

Although *Roanoke* is thoroughly scholarly, with more than 75 pages of notes, references and bibliography, Ms. Miller chose to write it as a fast-paced mystery. She is pleased when she visits bookstores to find it displayed in the mystery section as often as it is found in the "dusty history section in the dingy back of the store." Although Ms. Miller chose not to reveal her "solution" to the mystery during her presentation, she concluded that both the "Secotan Indians and the lost colonists were innocent people ground down by big government. They were all caught up in the quest for power in England, as well as by powerful Indian nations in the interior of North Carolina with their own agendas and political maneuvering."

Researching and writing *Roanoke* took more than three years, and Ms. Miller has just completed a book on a slave revolt in Suriname in 1772. Although she hopes to publish fiction someday, she has begun work on an unsolved murder in the 19th century in Maine. In addition to writing, she is currently focused on purchasing a farm of more than 600 acres in upstate New York for a nature preserve, ardent in her work to safeguard land from development. ◆

Ms. Yochelson and Mr. Sweany are reference specialists in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

New on Web-Braille

Scores and Books About Music Now Available

Music scores and books about music have been added to Web-Braille—braille books on the Internet—a program of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) in the Library of Congress. More than 250 music items are now available with more material to be added as it is produced.

"This extension of Web-Braille represents the first collection of braille music materials to be available on the Internet for use by NLS patrons," said John Jackson, acting head of the NLS Music Section.

The specialized digital holdings contain items not available from any other source, including many braille music scores. Some examples are J.S. Bach's *The Well-Tempered Clavier*, Books 1 and 2, for harpsichord/piano (NLS book number BRM 00039 and BRM 00040); Charles Marie Widor's *Symphony No. 5, Op. 42*, for organ (BRM 03725); and Johannes Brahms's *Motet from Psalm LI, Op. 29, No. 2*, for chorus (BRM 05218). Braille books and magazines about music include issues of *Musical Mainstream*, a quarterly publication of the NLS Music Section that provides a selection of articles from various prominent music periodicals.

Judith Dixon, NLS consumer relations officer, who created the Web-Braille concept, said, "The addition of music materials has broadened accessibility beyond current NLS books and magazines."

Inaugurated on Aug. 24, 1999, Web-Braille became a milestone in the history of library service for blind individuals by providing eligible readers with a direct channel to thousands of electronic braille files. The free Internet braille program has more than 1,600 registered users. Nearly 3,890 digital braille book files, 25 national magazines and five national sports schedules are now available.

Web-Braille users—including individuals, schools and libraries—access the digital books and magazines through Internet connections and braille output devices, such as braille embossers or refreshable braille displays. NLS has linked its *International Union Catalog* for braille and audio materials to Web-Braille. As a result, Web-Braille books and magazines and music may now be accessed directly from the catalog by using author, title, subject, language, keyword and other search parameters.

The NLS Web-Braille program is one of two major digital efforts spearheaded by NLS. The second is an effort to develop digital talking books to replace outmoded analog equipment such as cassette players. Digital technology offers many advantages such as improved sound quality and navigational features that will allow users to skip paragraphs and jump chapters.

"The NLS Digital Talking Book program will create the world's largest digitally based national talking book program by 2007," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "Analog technology has served us well, but it is moving toward obsolescence. Users are beginning to expect their talking-book playback machines to have navigation features found in CD and DVD players and computers, such as the ability to skip sections and return to a bookmark. As analog cassette technology becomes more scarce, it will become too expensive. We must move to digital audio—as we have moved to digital braille through Web-Braille—to take advantage of improved features."

During the past 70 years, NLS has developed an inventory of more than 23 million audio and braille books and magazines that are circulated to a readership of more than 759,000 blind, visually impaired and physically handicapped individuals through a network of 138 regional and subregional libraries.

For more information, contact Robert Fistick, head of the Publications and Media Section of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicaped, at (202) 707-9279. ◆

Photos from the Clarence H. White School

Library Acquires Warren and Margot Coville Collection

BY VERNA POSEVER CURTIS

What do acclaimed photographers Margaret Bourke-White, Dorothea Lange and Ralph Steiner; world-renowned typeset designer Frederic Goudy; and avant-garde painter Max Weber have in common?

They were students or teachers at the landmark Clarence H. White School of Photography. The White School was responsible for training some of the world's most celebrated photographers of the 20th century. The Library recently acquired the Warren and Margot Coville Collection of the Clarence H. White School of Photography through a three-year gift-purchase agreement with the collectors and the Coville Photographic Art Foundation. The acquisition was part of the Library's Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation initiative (see **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/gifts.html**).

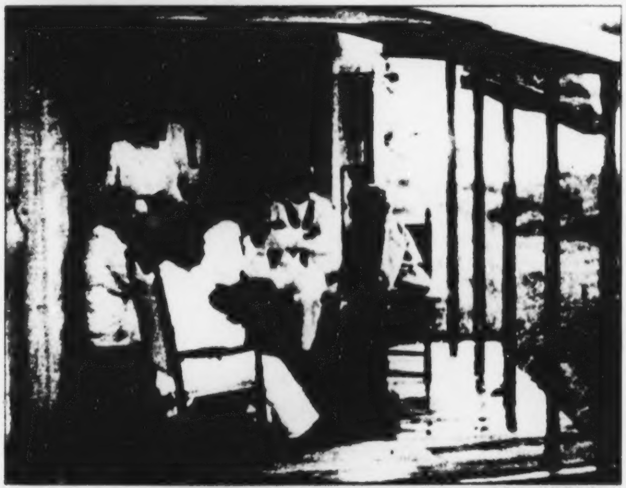
The White School, the first in America to teach photography as an art form and to integrate design into its curriculum, flourished in New York City from 1914 to 1942. Photographer Clarence H. White's endeavor predated architect Walter Gropius's famous Bauhaus (1919-1933) in Weimar, Germany, where artists and craftsmen directed classes and production toward the goal of combining all the arts in an ideal unity and removing any distinction between the fine and applied arts. The Bauhaus sought to enhance the value of handcraft and use it for training artists, architects and designers. In a similar manner, the White School was dedicated to imbuing the craft of photography with the values and principles of art. The curriculum emphasized pictorial construction based on pattern and brought abstract design into photography.

When White first began teaching, the medium of photography was coming into its own as a means of artistic expression, and its advantages for communication had been acknowledged. Photographs were preferred over wood engravings and often over drawings for illustration in newspapers and magazines. The use of photographs in advertisements was on the rise. But no place existed for people to learn how to use the camera in the art of seeing.

Charismatic amateur photographer and teacher Clarence H. White was inspired to found a school that would advocate applying art principles to professional and commercial as well as art photography. It would pioneer in these fields and train the earliest practitioners. The hallmark of White's method was respect for the individuality of his students. To quote Margaret Watkins, White's student, staff member at the school and lifelong loyalist who wrote the introduction to the checklist for White's memorial exhibition, "He used himself to serve his art, and not his art to serve himself."

From the beginning, the innovative school fostered aesthetic photography in advertising, pictorial illustration for articles and books and documentary work. It attracted students from Canada and Japan and spawned a generation of the most celebrated photojournalists, humanists and early cinematographers in America. In addition to the photographers already mentioned, the list included Paul Outerbridge Jr., Anton Bruehl, Karl Struss

Clarence H. White



Gertrude LeRoy Brown

Jim Higgins

***The Orchard*, 1902; White, Gertrude Käsebier and students on the Terrace of the Pilot House, Georgetown Island, Maine, ca. 1913; Margot and Warren Coville study a portrait of Clarence White in the Library's Prints and Photographs Reading Room.**

Gertrude Kasebier

Clarence H White

Clarence White and Family, ca. 1905; Study of a Dancer, 1910

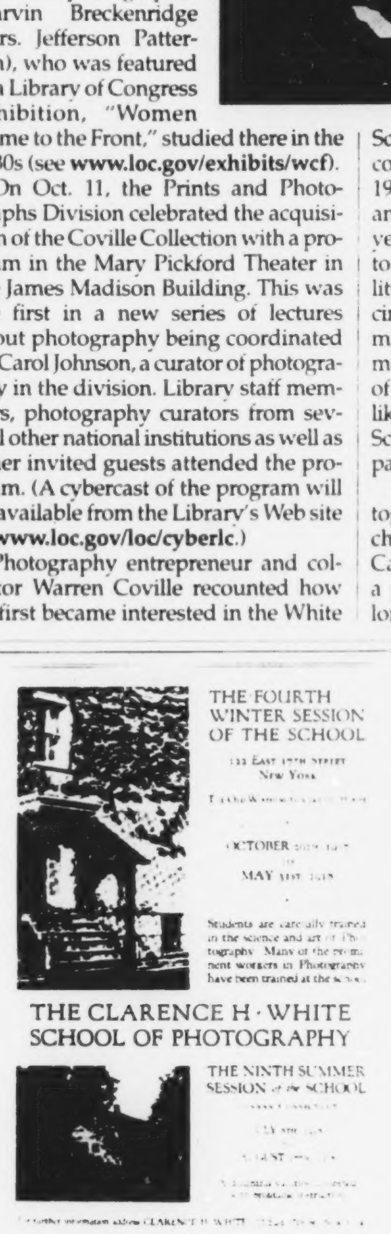
and many women, such as Doris Ulmann, Laura Gilpin, Anne W. Brigman, Margaret Watkins and Clara E. Sipprell. Washington's own journalist and photographer Marvin Breckenridge (Mrs. Jefferson Patterson), who was featured in a Library of Congress exhibition, "Women Come to the Front," studied there in the 1930s (see **www.loc.gov/exhibits/wcf**).

On Oct. 11, the Prints and Photographs Division celebrated the acquisition of the Coville Collection with a program in the Mary Pickford Theater in the James Madison Building. This was the first in a new series of lectures about photography being coordinated by Carol Johnson, a curator of photography in the division. Library staff members, photography curators from several other national institutions as well as other invited guests attended the program. (A cybercast of the program will be available from the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cyberlc**.)

Photography entrepreneur and collector Warren Coville recounted how he first became interested in the White School. Kathy Erwin, the collection's curator since 1992, shared fascinating anecdotes from her four years of intensive research to uncover this previously little known, but highly influential, circle. Her database now contains information about 1,300 White students. Formerly a curator at the Detroit Institute of Arts, Ms. Erwin grew to feel not only like "the latter-day registrar of the White School, but as if White's students are part of my extended family."

The Covilles began collecting photography in 1974. One of their first purchases was a portrait of cellist Pablo Casals by the Canadian Yousuf Karsh, a gift from Margot to Warren, a lifelong photographer and owner of a successful film processing company. Approximately five years later, the couple's direction for continuing to collect started coming into clearer focus. Warren became "intrigued by one-liners about important photographers who studied at the White School." However, the Covilles' unique collection of White School material began in earnest in 1980 with the purchase at auction of a portfolio, formerly in the collection of student Antoinette B. Hervey, with nine photographs by Clarence H. White, the master photographer whom they were discovering to be at the forefront of the art photography movement in the United States. As he delved further, Warren learned more about the differences between the extroverted Alfred Stieglitz, who was acknowledged as the dominant leader of the American art photographers, and the more subdued, but equally influential, White. Appealing to Coville's business sense was the fact that, unlike Stieglitz, White did not eschew the commercial use of the medium.

The quest to find photographs from White's students led the Covilles on a 20-year odyssey. An especially intriguing discovery was the whereabouts of White's devoted assistant, Margaret Watkins, who was born in Canada, but after White's death, went to Scotland, eventually giving her photographs to a solicitor neighbor. After purchasing



THE FOURTH
WINTER SESSION
OF THE SCHOOL

New York

OCTOBER

MAY

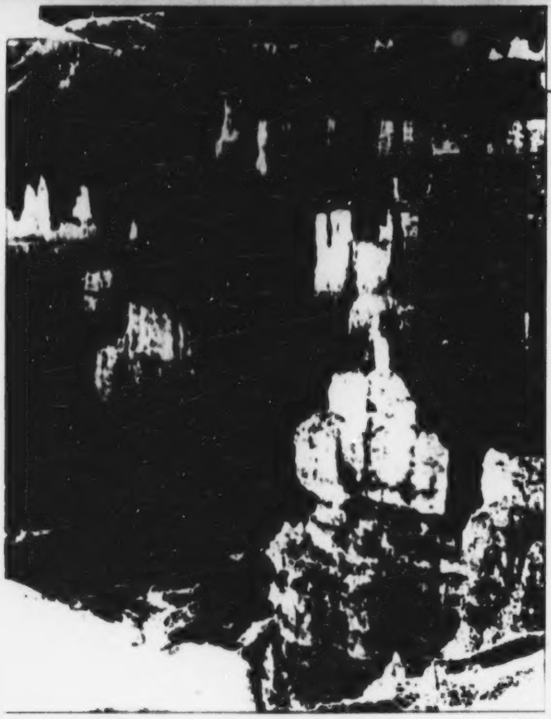
Students are carefully trained in the science and art of Photography. Many of the prominent workers in Photography have been trained at the school

THE CLARENCE H · WHITE
SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY

THE NINTH SUMMER
SESSION of the SCHOOL

Doris Ulmann

Poster for the White School of Photography, October 1917; Clarence White, ca. 1920



Bryce Canyon, Utah, Fall 1930

Laura Gilpin

some 420 works by 80 photographers from auction houses as well as dealers, heirs or executors for the creators, the couple and their curator could take pride in knowing that their determined pursuit had uncovered vital information about 60 formerly forgotten contributors to the history of photography and would soon bring to light a little-known era in its development.

Pictorialism into Modernism: The Clarence H. White School of Photography, an exhibition and book of the same name, celebrated their collecting and scholarly efforts. The exhibition traveled widely from 1996 to 1999 and was seen at the Detroit Institute of Arts, the George Eastman House (Rochester); the International Center of Photography (New York City); the Spencer Museum of Art, the University of Kansas; the University of Kentucky Art Museum; the Museum of Photographic Arts (San Diego); the Carleton University Art Gallery (Ottawa); the Addison Gallery of American Art at Phillips Academy (Andover); and the Palmer Museum of Art at Pennsylvania State University.

Pictorialist Photographer Par Excellence: Clarence H. White

Even before he formally founded his school, Clarence Hudson White (1871-1925) was an acclaimed member of the international Pictorialist movement of amateur photographers who promoted photography as an art form. That movement had begun in 1891 with the first exhibition of photography as art in Vienna and the subsequent formation in Europe of photographic societies to exchange ideas and organize juried exhibitions. Pictorialism quickly spread to the United States, where photography clubs first sprang up on the East Coast but soon were established in cities across the country. Alfred Stieglitz from New York City is credited as the first American to inspire his countrymen to pursue aesthetic goals and the earliest to act as their liaison to Europe; he is known today as the founder in 1902 of the Photo-Secession, the group of Pictorialists whom he invited to represent the best in American art photography. However, it is less well known that F. Holland Day from Boston, Frances Benjamin Johnston from Washington, D.C., and Clarence H. White also acted as early influential American leaders.

Born in Ohio, White was the son of a wholesale grocery salesman. After his early interest in an art career met with his parents' disapproval, he followed his father as bookkeeper in the same grocery business. In 1893, the year he married Jane Felix, White took up photography as a substitute for painting and pursued it as an avocation. He was a founding member of the Newark Camera Club, which was established in his hometown in 1898 to infuse photography with the ideals of art. O. Walter Beck, a Cincinnati art professor, was its inspiration, while White was its leader. The club, in fact, became known informally as the "White School." By the early 20th century, the completely self-taught photographer had won an international reputation for his artfully composed, softly focused platinum prints, having exhibited them in Boston, New York, London, Paris, Dresden, Vienna and Turin, Italy.

Not only was White's work represented regularly in Pictorialist exhibitions, but in 1899, he also served on the prestigious jury of the Second Philadelphia Photographic Salon held at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Emerging as a steadfast promoter of the Pictorialist cause, White hoped to make his living through photography, and in 1906-1907 moved his family to New York City. The move strengthened his associations with Stieglitz, Day and the other Pictorialist leaders. The following year, he was named a lecturer in photography at Teachers College, Columbia University. It was the first faculty position for photography in an American university.

After Stieglitz's Photo-Secession group disbanded in the mid-1910s, Clarence H. White emerged as the foremost leader of the American art photographers. For two decades, he continued his distinguished career as a teacher—founding the Clarence H. White School of Photography in 1910 as a summer program in Maine to augment his teaching at Columbia (1907-1925) and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (1908-1922) and after 1914, running the White School in Manhattan as an independent venture.

In addition to teaching, White served as president from 1917 to 1921 of the Pictorial Photographers of America (PPA), a national group with open

Southern Mountaineer, ca. 1928

Doris Ulmann

membership, which he founded to exhibit and promote pictorial photography. Between 1920 and 1929, PPA published five *Pictorial Photography in America* annuals, featuring full-page photographic reproductions. The organization also helped to establish the Art Center at 65-67 E. 56th St. in New York City, in 1921, providing meeting and exhibition space for the PPA as well as six affiliated groups. Many White School alumni were honored with one-person exhibitions there.

Margaret Watkins

***Verna and Teacup* (Cutex advertisement), 1924**

The American Institute of Graphic Arts (AIGA) was one of the groups affiliated with the Art Center. White's photogravure portrait of Frederic W. Goudy, the famous American typographic designer, was originally produced as a memento for its members. Responsible for the design of 124 different type patterns, many of which remain in use today, Goudy served as president of the AIGA from 1921 to 1923, while he taught at the White School from 1919 to 1923. Goudy's course, "Printing and Lettering," fostered the blending of printing and photography, especially in advertising. Goudy wished to publish a book of White's portraits of dancers, which never materialized.

In 1925, while on a study trip to Mexico with his students, White, still in the prime of life at age 54, died of a ruptured aortic aneurysm. As a result, Columbia University's Teachers College dropped the art photography course he had taught, but the White School fortunately continued under the direction of his wife, Jane, and later, his youngest son, Clarence Jr.

The Library of Congress's association with Clarence H. White began in 1926, shortly after his death, with the purchase of a representative group of his photographs from his widow. The 44 prints are extremely high in quality; some are unique. They were featured in White's memorial exhibition at the Art Center. With works acquired from other sources, including a 1934 bequest (which included the largest collection anywhere of F. Holland Day's work), and the current Coville acquisition of nine photographs, vintage White photographs in the Library now number 68.

Wynn Richards

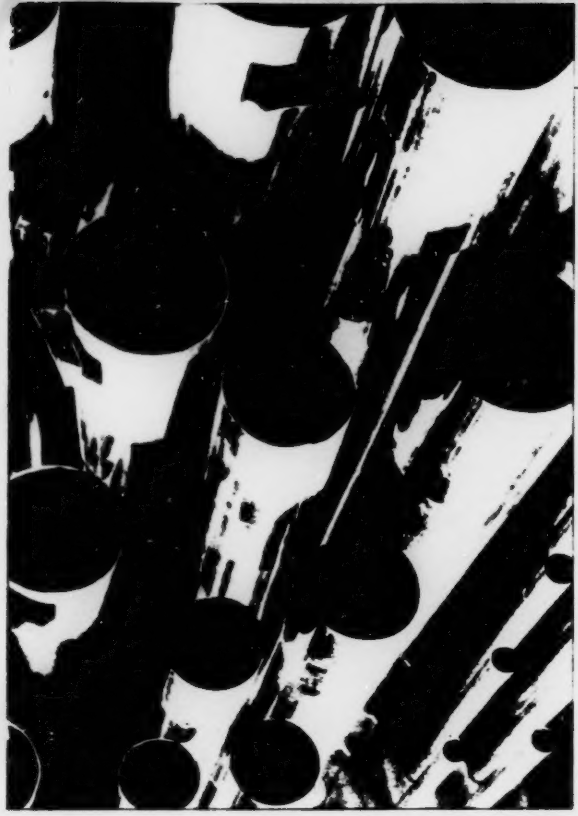
Preparing Yarn for Weaving (National Cotton Council advertisement), 1948

The Clarence H. White School of Photography

In 1910, to augment his courses in New York City and bring in extra income, White opened a summer school for photography. Named the Seguinland School of Photography, it was housed in a hotel, which was to be part of the new "Seguinland" resort on the mid-coast of Maine near Georgetown and Seguin Island. Pictorialist photographer F. Holland Day, who summered nearby, had earlier invited White and his family to the area for a respite from the city and the opportunity to explore creative photography outdoors. The fellowship between the two photographers and their families was an important factor in White's decision to start the summer school. Students wore sailor suits, a practice begun by Day and his summer guests, and boarded at the Seguinland Hotel. Day regularly conducted critiques for White's students, as on occasion did New York photographer Gertrude Käsebier. After 1912, the Pilot House adjacent to the hotel served as the school's studio and darkroom. Among the students attracted to the idyllic coastal setting was the Pictorialist Anne W. Brigman from Northern California, who made the pilgrimage to Maine during an eight-month visit to the East Coast. White's summer school in Maine lasted until 1915, when White relocated to northwestern Connecticut's Berkshire Hills for summers. He reintroduced a summer school there, first in East Canaan, and then in Canaan that lasted until his death.

In the fall of 1914, the Clarence H. White School of Photography opened its doors at 230 E. 11th St. in New York City. This was the first of four locations for the school in the burgeoning art and publishing capital. White's first instructor for art appreciation and design between 1914 and 1918 was avant-garde painter Max Weber, who often posed for the students. When Weber left, White hired one of his Columbia students, Charles J. Martin.

In 1917 the school occupied the "Washington Irving House" at 122 E. 17th St. at the corner of Irving Place near Union Square and Gramercy Park. Three years later, when that location was no longer available, the Clarence H. White Realty Corp. was formed in order to purchase a building for the school, and the White School resettled again, at 460 W. 144th St., where it remained until 1940. The uptown location provided a meeting place for White's Columbia classes. From the 1920s on, photographer Edward Steichen was among those who served regularly as guest lecturers. White students paid $150 per semester, a fee that held constant until the school's closing.


Margaret Bourke-White

***Organ Pipes*, ca. 1931**

After Clarence White's unexpected death in 1925, friends urged his widow to carry on despite the fact that his personality had been crucial to the advancement of the school. Though Jane Felix White was not a photographer herself, she took on the challenge and remained the school's director until her retirement in 1940, when her youngest son, Clarence H. White Jr., took over. Jane and Clarence Jr. recruited more students, raising the enrollment to 106 by 1939. With greater numbers came significant changes: twice as many men as women (a reversal of the previous 2-to-1 ratio of women to men) and new classes. Art integrated with technique—the school's previous hallmark—was no longer central to the curriculum. Nonetheless, the school continued to prosper, and its reputation surpassed other competitors, such as the New York Institute of Photography, a commercial school established in 1910, and the Studio School of Art Photography, which began in 1920 and continued a strict orientation toward the soft-focus, Pictorialist style. A poorly timed and costly move to larger, more centrally located quarters at 32 West 74th Street in 1940, however, soon helped bring about its closure. The mobilization for World War II dealt the White School its final blow. After surviving for three decades, it closed its doors in 1942.

Coville Collection Highlights

The Coville Collection includes 80 White students and is an extraordinary compilation of stunning art photography by its well- and lesser-known practitioners. These include humanist photographers Dorothea Lange, Laura Gilpin and Doris Ulmann; modernists with a commercial flair such as Paul Outerbridge Jr., Ralph Steiner and Anton Bruehl; soft-focus portraitists and landscape photographers Paul L. Anderson and Clara Sipprell; Margaret Watkins and Wynn Richards, who took practical turns in the fields of documentary work and advertising; Margaret Bourke-White, the unconventional photojournalist; and Karl Struss, a pioneer cinematographer.

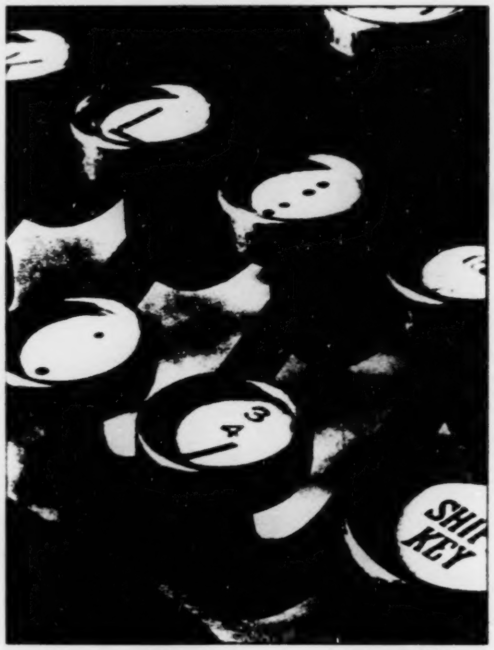
Of the many women students White taught, Gilpin and Ulmann, known today for important documentary coverage of the Western landscape and rural Southern types respectively, became stars, and the Library acquired their work after exhibiting it in the 1930s. Laura Gilpin, close friend to Librarian Herbert Putnam's daughter Brenda, had urged the Librarian to purchase White's photographs after his death. Her *Bryce Canyon, Utah* (1930), from the Coville Collection, is a significant addition to other Colorado and New Mexico scenes already held in the Prints and Photographs Division. Ulmann's *Southern Mountaineer* (circa 1928), the portrait of a man "proud of having been on the top of every mountain in his section of the country," belonged to a series of *Southern Mountaineers, Camera Portraits of Types of Character Reproduced from Photographs Recently Made in the Highlands of the South*. It now joins the 155 other photographs by Ulmann in the collections.

The commercially successful Outerbridge, Bruehl and Steiner, who helped to inspire or train others, were among the most prominent former students. Outerbridge studied with White from 1921 to 1922, then worked in Paris in the mid-1920s, forging a link between photography and modernism. Interestingly, the Coville Collection contains five of his works: two of his well-preserved color photographs using the faithful color rendering technique then in use, known as color carbro printing; a black-and-white still-life; and two geometric drawings. This varied group complements the other 39 photographs donated to the Library in 1959 by Outerbridge's widow.

Steiner's hourlong exposure *Typewriter Keys*, 1921, a bold statement with the potential to visually proclaim the worth of a commodity, was produced as a White School exercise in design.

Anton Bruehl, whose work was highly admired by students and who later became known for the high-quality color images that he produced for Condé Nast's magazines, ran a commercial partnership with his brother Martin in New York from 1927 through the 1930s. *Top Hats*, circa 1929, produced for the Weber and Heilbroner haberdashery, was one of their successful advertising photographs.

The Coville Collection helped to rediscover the work of Margaret Watkins and Wynn Richards, two lesser-known names in the field of advertising work. Watkins had a reputation for technical expertise, but she also took credit for



Ralph Steiner

***Typewriter Keys*, 1921**

introducing the kitchen still-life as a school exercise. Her *Domestic Symphony* (before 1921), was reproduced in an illustrated article about her newsworthy "modernist or Cubist patterns in composition." The Coville Collection contains 18 of her rare photographs.

Mississippi native Wynn Richards, who left her husband and son to study with White in Canaan and later in New York during 1918 and 1919, was inspired to pursue a career in fashion photography. In the early 1940s, she was commissioned by the National Cotton Council (her brother was a founding member) for its first national advertising campaign. Richards photographed state governors' wives and children in cotton fashions and clothing designers with their creations, while she also chronicled the story of cotton from field to mill.

Though acclaimed photojournalist Margaret Bourke-White's introduction to photography came from her engineer-inventor father, her training in design came from Clarence H. White. With her first camera presented by her mother after her father died, she took White's class in the spring of 1922, her second semester at Columbia. This began her long, daring and well-respected career as freelancer for architects, advertisers and magazines. Today she is best known for her industrial photographs and her documentation of the Soviet Union in the early 1930s.

Karl Struss, another early White student, pioneered in the field of cinematography. After a career in portrait, magazine and advertising photography and service in World War I, Struss went to Hollywood, where he shared the first Academy Award in cinematography, for the 1926 film "Sunrise."

Relationships to Other Collections at the Library of Congress

The White School photographs perfectly complement the Prints and Photographs Division's holdings of early art photography in America by supporting such strengths as the works acquired earlier by White and other Pictorialists—Day, Käsebier and Steichen—as well as by the school's more modernist students—Paul Outerbridge Jr., Laura Gilpin, Doris Ulmann, Margaret Bourke-White and Antoinette B. Hervey.

Additionally, the Coville Collection builds a bridge between the significant holdings of 19th century Pictorialist photography and the Farm Security Administration-Office of War Information (FSA-OWI) archives (see **memory.loc.gov/ammem/fsowhome.html**) for which the Prints and Photographs Division is best known. The FSA was a part of the Franklin Roosevelt-era Federal Resettlement Administration; the FSA-OWI archives contained about 160,000 prints, negatives and related materials. Dorothea Lange, an FSA photographer whose *Migrant Mother* is the most recognized symbol of agrarian poverty during the Great Depression, took White's class at Columbia, although she failed to do the regular class assignments. Nevertheless, she recalled later in life that White was "a good teacher, a great teacher. ... I occasionally think, 'I wish he were around, I'd like to show him this.' ... I don't know people whose work looks like Clarence White's, which, of course, is a great recommendation to him as a teacher. ... But he touched lives." The single Lange photograph in the Library's Coville Collection, *Ex-Slave with a Long Memory* (1937), is as evocative as any in the FSA collection. Lange's empathy for disadvantaged peoples made her one of America's greatest humanist photographers.

Anton and Martin Bruehl

Resting Model, ca. 1935

The pictorial holdings in the Prints and Photographs Division are particularly rich in photographs, drawings, posters and prints made between World Wars I and II, when the White School flourished. Many direct parallels can be made between existing holdings and the newly acquired Coville Collection. Arthur D. Chapman, for instance, originally was a newspaper printer. He first studied with White in summer school in 1910 and later at the White School from 1915 to 1917, becoming co-director of the summer school held in New York City in 1921. After the photography curators at the Library learned that the Warren and Margot Coville Collection was available, Chapman's photographic portrait of Ralph Barton, the American caricaturist, cartoonist and critic, was found among the division's early-20th century copyright deposits. Having published his first drawing in 1897 at the age of 6, Barton had a prodigious career as an illustrator for newspapers and magazines. Both the division's Caroline and Erwin Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon Art and its Cartoon Drawings Collection include his works. The Coville Collection also underscores the variety in Chapman's own photographic production. As an example, *Diagonals* (1913), an abstraction created from the tangle of intersecting planes viewed down Christopher Street from the Sixth Avenue "el" in Greenwich Village, is a tour-de-force of urban architectural photography.

The Coville Collection forges links to other permanent collections within the Library of Congress. Aline Meyer Liebman, sister of Eugene Meyer, was a White student and an important patron of Stieglitz's revolutionary "291" gallery on Fifth Avenue, where some of the most gifted artists and photographers of the time were shown. The papers of Agnes and Eugene Meyer (who purchased *The Washington Post* in 1933) are in the Library's Manuscript Division. Forty-two photographic prints by Liebman are in the Coville Collection. Clarence H. White's photographs of other Meyer relatives now complement photographs by Edward Steichen from the Meyer Collection.

The Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division houses an important archives acquired from type designer Frederic Goudy, White's close early associate in New York. This collection was originally purchased by the Library from Goudy in 1944 after a disastrous workshop fire. It includes his typographic designs, personal library on typography, materials relating to his commercial design work and numerous other examples of fine printing. Including manuscripts

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Leadership Development Program

Kluge Meets with LDP Fellows for 2001-2002

BY GIULIA ADELFIO AND FEHL CANNON

Madison Council Chairman John Kluge, a benefactor of the Library's Leadership Development Program, met with the 2001-2002 Leadership Development Program (LDP) Fellows in the Thomas Jefferson Building on Oct. 10. Mr. Kluge has served as chair of the Madison Council since its inception in 1990, and is the Library's most generous individual donor, providing both leadership and financial support.

This was the first meeting of Mr. Kluge and this year's LDP fellows, the third group since the program began in 1995. Ten fellows were selected from throughout the Library of Congress to participate in a yearlong series of orientations, training seminars and work assignments. The program provides the fellows with opportunities to develop leadership skills, professional contacts and to gain a broader understanding of the Library's scope.

For the Fellows, this meeting was the highlight of an intensive first two weeks of orientation to the Library and its programs. The Fellows introduced themselves to Mr. Kluge and spoke briefly about their prior Library experiences, ideas and future goals. In addition to Mr. Kluge and the Fellows, the Librarian of Congress, Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins and Program Manager Fern Underdue participated in the discussion.

Vivian Ronay

Leadership Development Program Fellows and supporters are (from left) Darleene Sewell-Jones, John Lewis, Tsai-Hong Miller, Robert Saladini, Ingrid Bough-Bell, Joseph Agyemang, John Kluge, James Billington, Taru Spiegel, Giulia Adelfio, Robin Rausch, Fehl Cannon, Fern Underdue and Jo Ann Jenkins.

Speaking on the nature of leadership, Mr. Kluge focused on the importance of setting professional goals and of honoring promises and commitments. "It's the effort you make. You'd be amazed how people take notice," he said. He stressed the potential of each individual's contribution to make the Library a better institution.

When asked what brings him the most satisfaction, Mr. Kluge replied, "Change. Even at my age, I am restless." He attributes his drive to the personal challenge of always attempting to make things better. Mr. Kluge ended the meeting with final remarks praising James H. Billington for his vision and leadership of the Library.

The 2001-2002 Leadership Development Program Fellows are Giulia Adelfio (Interpretive Programs Office); Joseph Agyemang (National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped); Ingrid Bough-Bell (Copyright Office); Fehl Cannon (European and Latin American Acquisitions Division); John Lewis (National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped); Tsai-Hong Miller (Copyright Office); Robin Rausch (Music Division); Robert Saladini (Music Division); Darleene Sewell-Jones (Protective Services); and Taru Spiegel (European Division). ◆

Ms. Adelfio of the Interpretive Programs Office and Mr. Cannon of the European and Latin American Acquisitions Division are 2001-2002 Leadership Development Program Fellows.

Photos

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that were added in 1975, it numbers more than 3,000 pieces.

Two works by Margaret Bourke-White and Wynn Richards from the Coville Collection are currently featured in the "Recent Acquisitions" case in the Thomas Jefferson Building "American Treasures from the Library of Congress" exhibition (**www.loc.gov/exhibits**), complementing the current rotation of original works by women creators. As researchers study the newly processed collection, connections to more Library treasures will be found. The Covilles and curator Kathy Erwin took satisfaction in the fact that the Library of Congress already had a 75-year history—even before their collection was acquired—of valuing the work of Clarence H. White, his art photography circle and students. The Library is now enriched by valuable research and the acquisition of the Covilles' careful selection of objects from the wider White-inspired circle, which carried photography from Pictorialism into Modernism in the 20th century. ◆

Ms. Curtis is a curator of photography in the Prints and Photographs Division.

A Century of Cataloging Distribution

CDS Celebrates Anniversary, Looks Ahead

BY ROBERT HANDLOFF

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) kicked off its 100th anniversary celebration with two events on Nov. 13, a morning miniexposition of CDS products and services and an afternoon Cataloging Forum.

The special Cataloging Forum, "Reshaping Cataloging Distribution for the 21st Century," looked briefly at CDS history and challenged the organization to expand services and make them free.

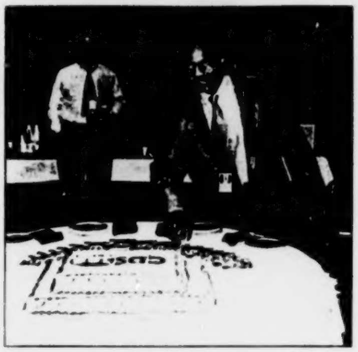
Participating on the forum panel were Beacher Wiggins, director for cataloging; Sally McCallum, chief of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NetDev/MSO); John Byrum, chief of the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division (RCCD); Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO); and Jean Hirons, CONSER Operations coordinator. Kathryn Mendenhall, acting CDS chief, moderated the forum.

Congratulating CDS on its 100th birthday, John Celli, chief of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division, presented Ms. Mendenhall with an oversize birthday card.

In her introductory remarks, she summarized CDS history and the technological changes that shifted the way CDS does business. On Oct. 28, 1901, the Library announced to some 500 libraries its intention to distribute printed catalog cards, and on June 28, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the law authorizing the sale of cards and other publications.

By the 1960s, CDS had become the Library's largest division, with a staff of some 600 people who shipped more than 78 million cataloging cards each year. This operation occupied floor space larger than a football field "including the end zones," said Ms. Mendenhall. "It was a monster that gave way to the miracle of MARC."

The Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) standard made it possible for libraries to exchange cataloging data, which CDS distributed on tapes. New information technologies, such as CD-ROMs and the Internet, took over the labor-intensive job of making printed cards. CDS published its last cataloging card in 1997.



Helen Hester-Ossa

Director for Cataloging Beacher Wiggins cuts the Cataloging Distribution Service anniversary celebration cake.

Ms. Mendenhall asked panelists, in light of cataloging changes taking place, how CDS should reshape its services for the future.

Mr. Wiggins discussed the long-standing symbiotic relationship between the Cataloging Directorate and CDS. He said CDS should serve as a source of expanded cooperative cataloging.

Mr. Byrum pointed out that the modes and methods of distributing cataloging data have changed to meet the needs of libraries and that in the future users will want more information about books than is currently available in cataloging data. These "bibliographic enrichments" might include an image of a book's jacket, information about the author, keyword table of contents on the CIP record and book summaries.

Ms. McCallum emphasized that MARC standards are the key to the interchange of bibliographic data, which eventually should be available at no cost to users. She said CDS will have to refine its mission to meet the need to respond in alternative syntaxes to MARC; transfer records, which now are part of huge databases, in smaller quantities tailored to the needs of individual users; provide Web access to metadata at no cost to users; and provide cataloging data on journal articles. These services, offered on a value-added basis, will allow open access to users and at the same time ensure the continued viability of CDS.

Ms. Tillett returned to one of Ms. McCallum's points, that CDS should begin planning to make authority records available in new formats and at no cost to users. She suggested that CDS take the lead in creating a virtual international authority file to ensure there is consistent application of cataloging rules.

Ms. Hirons examined the question of cataloging distribution from the perspective of the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program. CDS provides training materials to ensure that Program for Cooperative Cataloging members will consistently apply cataloging rules for serials. Ms. Hirons challenged CDS to provide a platform for Web-based training.

Following panel presentations, this writer presented copies of the CDS publication *Proceedings of the Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium* to five winners.

The morning miniexposition of CDS products and services was also a celebration of the cooperation between CDS and the divisions that have provided the bibliographic and cataloging information that CDS publishes.

A display of historical materials drawn from the files of CDS included an 1895 version of the Library of Congress Subject Headings complete with handwritten notations for the Library's Rare Book Room.

CDS will continue the celebration into 2002 with the publication of a special commemorative poster. The culmination will be a reception at the American Library Association annual meeting next June in Atlanta. ◆

Mr. Handloff is a promotions specialist in the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Globalization and Civil Society

Symposium Addresses Change in the Muslim World

By MARY-JANE DEEB

On Nov. 14 the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs cosponsored a symposium on "Globalization and Civil Society in the Muslim World." This was the seventh in a series of symposia on "Globalization and Muslim Societies" made possible in part by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Carolyn Brown, assistant librarian for Library Services and acting director of Area Studies, welcomed the attendees gathered in the Whittall Pavilion surrounded by the magnificent collection of Stradivarius violins. She thanked the organizers of the conference and reminded the audience that the purpose of the series of symposia was to expand people's knowledge and understanding of Islam and Muslim societies. She noted that some of the symposia, videotaped by Information Technology Services, are available on Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/locvideo/mslm/globalmuslim.html**.

> **"[Newspapers have played an important] role in educating and informing the population [in Iran], sometimes determining the day's political agenda."**
>
> *—Ramin Jahanbegloo*
> *Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellow*
> *National Endowment for Democracy*

The first panel, chaired by this writer, focused on "Civil Society in Historical Perspective." Richard Khuri, scholar at the Council for Research and Values at Catholic University in Washington, presented a paper on "The Origin of Civil Society in Islam." He noted that the principle of civil society was enshrined in Muslim legal texts. Small communities, traditionally the basis of civil society in the Muslim world, included those gathered around Sufi shrines, merchants in commercial centers (the bazaar), craftsmen within their guilds, as well as Islamic scholars who played an important role interpreting Koranic text and acting as reference sources for local communities on religious matters. In modern times, the Muslim state has taken over religious institutions and is treating society, according to Mr. Khuri, as "a machine." By maximizing the material aspects of culture, he said, the state has eroded the complex system of interpersonal relations that was the very foundation of traditional Muslim civil society.

Amira El-Azhary Sonbol, associate professor of Islamic history, law and society in the Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding at Georgetown University, addressed the issue of civil society through court records in Egypt at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. Her research into those records revealed a very complex and rich system of law based not only on shari'a, or Islamic law, but also on tradition, or applied law.

Ms. Sonbol argued that people rather than abstract principles determined the laws that regulated society. For instance, although a strict adherence to shari'a in a Muslim court of law would make the testimony of one man worth that of two women, those court records revealed that judges in the courts used testimony based on evidence irrespective of the gender of the person testifying. Similarly, in marriage contracts, Ms. Sonbol maintained, women had the power to decide the kind of marriage and divorce settlements they wanted. Slaves could sue their masters if they were mistreated, and Christian and Jews often resorted to Muslim courts when they could not get satisfaction in their own separate courts. Today the state has created uniform codes and modernized and centralized the legal system. This has alienated people and undermined the rules that used to govern the relations among members of a civil society, she said.

Madeline C. Zilfi, professor and associate chair of the Department of History at the University of Maryland, examined state-society relations in Ottoman Turkey in the 1820s and 1830s. She argued that there were two sets of laws in Ottoman society: one for ordinary subjects and another for civil servants. The latter were at the mercy of the state, which could confiscate their property whenever it chose to. Under the Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II and his successor, a series of reforms were introduced, in the first part of the 19th century. These reforms, known as the Gulhane Rescript, were in response to the criticisms of that dual policy by religious scholars and members of Sufi orders such as the Nakshabandis. The Rescript, which curtailed state powers, enabled the modernization of both society and the military in Turkey and in other parts of the Ottoman empire.

The second panel focused on contemporary case studies. Michael Hudson, the Seif Ghobash Professor of Arab Studies and professor of international relations at Georgetown University, gave a broad overview of the state of civil society in the Arab world. He discussed six trends that are affecting civil society: a "state in crisis," a religious resurgence of militant Islamic groups, a greater ethnic and sectarian awareness, "demography colliding with economic sluggishness," globalization and the rapid expansion of civil society throughout the modern world. The impact on the region has been an increase in formal associations such as political parties, professional associations, chambers of commerce, think tanks, trade unions and the like, as well as more informal groups such as patron-client relations, religious *zawiyas* and occupational networks.

Muriel Atkin, professor of history at George Washington University, addressed the issue of civil society in Tajikistan, where she has done a lot of her research. She argued that the "modern state has been extraordinarily intrusive in the lives of its citizens," sometimes benevolently but at other times with disastrous consequences. The Soviet state erased the "historical base of civil society" by cracking down on all aspects of religion and especially on Islam. Today, despite the collapse of communism, the nomenclature has changed but the mentality of the old ruling elite has remained. Because of the impact of globalization among other forces, there emerged briefly, in the early 1990s, some cultural heritage clubs, tribal and ethnic structures, environmental groups, small political parties, the nucleus of an Islamic movement and women and business associations. However, the government quickly stifled or co-opted them, she noted.

The last panelist was Ramin Jahanbegloo, a Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellow at the National Endowment for Democracy, whose talk focused on the role of intellectuals in Iran's civil society. He maintained that "civil society in the sense of an autonomous sphere of associations whose growth is facilitated by the legal system, does not exist in Iran." On the other hand, there has been a proliferation of newspapers and magazines that, in the absence of political parties, have played an important "role in educating and informing the population … sometimes determining the day's political agenda." There has also emerged a group of young intellectuals who are more aware of the impact of globalization and who "can influence the Iranian political class by helping it to understand how the world is changing." ◆

Ms. Deeb is the Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Ties with Switzerland

Library Accepts Generous Swiss Donation

By DAVID B. MORRIS

In 1884, Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford sent George H. Boehmer to Europe with the task of arranging publications exchange programs. One of the outcomes of Boehmer's tour was the establishment of the Library's first official ties with Switzerland. Reporting that year from Bern on Oct. 20, Boehmer noted the enthusiasm of his Swiss contacts not only for entering into exchange agreements, but also for donating works to the Library's collections:

"As regards historical publications, the Government of Switzerland stands pre-eminent in her promise to supply as complete a collection as can be obtained—a library in itself—of the historical works of that republic."

The emphasis on "historical publications" in Boehmer's dealings with his Swiss counterparts almost certainly derived from the interest the political system of Switzerland was attracting among American reformers at the time, who saw new forms of direct democracy, such as the ballot initiative and the referendum—first developed by the Swiss—as weapons against the influence of robber barons and Tammany Hall. In this light, the exchange of books that Boehmer began reflected a far deeper tradition of exchange of political ideas that had nurtured and solidified both nations at important times in their history.

Fresh acquisitions in the form of a generous Swiss donation have recently given the Library and Switzerland an opportunity to review and reinforce the relationship Boehmer established. On Nov. 15 Switzerland's ambassador to the United States, Christian Blickenstorfer, met with Dr. Billington in the Librarian's ceremonial office and presented the Library with a donation of nearly 300 titles. Ambassador Blickenstorfer began his remarks by quoting Boehmer's report to Spofford. The donation, which goes beyond the Library's already excellent exchange relationship with Switzerland, demonstrates the same enthusiasm for contributing to the Library's collections Boehmer first observed almost 120 years ago.

Christina Tyler Wenks

Dr. Billington and Christian Blickenstorfer, the ambassador of Switzerland to the United States

Close cooperation between the Library and Swiss institutions preceded the donation. During a visit in 1999 arranged by Robert Dardano of the Library's Northern European Acquisitions Section and supported by a grant from the Swiss-American Cultural Exchange Council, Jean-Marc Rod of the Swiss National Library undertook a review of the Library of Congress's Swiss collections, especially in the area of *belles-lettres*. Subsequently, this writer, Grant Harris and Eric Solsten of the Library's European Division worked with the Swiss cultural counselor, Hanna Widrig, to secure the donation by the Swiss Arts Council (Pro-Helvetia) of the titles Mr. Rod had identified.

Although it includes important works in the areas of history, economics and politics, the donation is weighted heavily toward literature in all four of Switzerland's official languages—French, German, Italian, and Rhaeto-Romanic. This weight is perhaps an indicator of how the exchange of ideas between the United States and Switzerland has changed since Boehmer's day. In a world where both countries have fully established systems of political participation and representation, mutual learning and exchange come less through the borrowing of political forms and more through the window of culture. However, the linguistic diversity of Switzerland's rich literary output presents a considerable collections challenge for specialists in the Library of Congress. The Swiss donation, as well as the continuing exchange relationship with Switzerland, will assist the Library in meeting this challenge. As Dr. Billington said in accepting the gift, the Swiss donation is "a fine example of the international cooperation and generosity that play such a vital role in maintaining the richness and diversity of the Library's collections." ◆

Mr. Morris is the German area specialist in the European Division.

News from the Center for the Book

Hawaii, New Jersey Centers Approved

Hawaii State Librarian Virginia Lowell and Renee Swartz, coodinator of the New Jersey Center for the Book

The Library of Congress has approved proposals for new state centers for the book from Hawaii and New Jersey. Each will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress for 2002-2004, then eligible for renewal for three-year periods. "This is a wonderful development," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "It marks Hawaii's first center and a brand new center for New Jersey, where the state library hosted a state center from 1990 to 1993. There are now affiliated centers in 44 states and the District of Columbia."

The Hawaii Center will be hosted by the Hawaii State Library in Honolulu. State Librarian Virginia Lowell is the executive director, and Caroline Spencer, director of public libraries branches, will serve as the statewide coordinator. The staff of the Hawaii State Library will provide support for the new center, which will focus on "promoting and encouraging reading and an appreciation of books," as well as celebrating Hawaii's rich cultural, ethnic and literary heritage. Initial planning meetings for the center, held in June and August, brought together educators, historians, librarians, scholars, book sellers, publishers, authors, print makers, friends of libraries groups and literacy providers. Each group will be part of the new center, which will support its projects through private sector funding. Two of the Hawaii Center for the Book's first projects will be establishing an appropriate statewide book award and the development of a Hawaii Center for the Book Web site that will include a calendar of book, library and reading events throughout Hawaii.

For information about the Hawaii Center for the Book, contact Caroline Spencer, coordinator, Hawaii Center for the Book, Hawaii State Library, 465 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, telephone (808) 586-3553, e-mail: car@lib.state.hi.us.

The New Jersey Center for the Book will be hosted by the School of Communication, Information and Library Studies at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, in New Brunswick. Gustav W. Friedrich, dean of the school, is a member of the founding advisory board. The coordinator is Renee B. Swartz, a New Jersey library advocate with wide experience throughout the state. Members of the advisory board include representatives from the New Jersey State Library, the New Jersey Council for the Humanities, the New Jersey Literary Hall of Fame, the New Jersey Historical Association and other libraries and organizations throughout the state.

The New Jersey Center for the Book's mission is "to celebrate books, reading, libraries and the diverse literary heritage of New Jersey." The creation of a Web site and the development of a literary map of New Jersey will be among the new center's first projects.

For information about the New Jersey Center for the Book, contact Renee B. Swartz, coordinator, New Jersey Center for the Book, telephone (732) 842-3046, fax (732) 842-5475, e-mail: rswartz@shore.co.monmouth.nj.us.

Viburnum/Center for Book Family Literacy Project Expands

Now in its fourth year, the Viburnum Foundation/Center for the Book Family Literacy Project promotes the planning, training and promotion of family literacy among rural public libraries and their community partners. Funded by the Viburnum Foundation with $3,000 grants to small public libraries in rural communities, the project is administered by the Center for the Book, which also organizes and conducts two regional training workshops each year for library grantees and their partners. Center for the Book consultant Virginia H. Mathews, a nationally known literacy and library advocate, is project coordinator and workshop director. She is assisted by two Center for the Book staff members: Anne Boni, program specialist, and Patricia White, executive assistant.

Forty-five small public libraries in 10 states received grants in 2001. "Thanks to the generosity of the Viburnum Foundation, this year our joint endeavor has expanded to include literacy projects in three new states—Arizona, Arkansas, South Carolina—and grants to an all-time high of 45 small public libraries," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole.

The training workshops, held this year in Montgomery, Ala. (Aug. 22-24), and Albuquerque, N.M. (Sept. 12-14), introduced participants to family literacy practices and techniques, but emphasized partnership possibilities and local resources. "What we're

Molly Turner, executive director of the Viburnum Foundation and the founder of the Viburnum Family Literacy project, participated in the Aug. 22-24 workshop in Montgomery, Ala.

really about is community development," said Ms. Mathews. "This year we focused on how the grantee libraries could cooperate with local chapters of national associations such as Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the YMCA—which furnished speakers for both workshops. We train librarians how to partner with community groups and we educate high-level state officials about the importance of libraries, literacy and reading." Other workshop speakers came from health care, juvenile justice, youth services, child care, public television, early childhood and mental health organizations.

More than 90 people from five states participated in the Montgomery workshop, which included a reception hosted by Alabama first lady Lori Siegelman. Annie Lucas Brown, consultant for the Alabama Public Library Service (APLS), helped organize the program, and APLS Director Lamar Veatch was a participant. Support was provided by the Alabama Center for the Book, which is located at the Center for the Arts and Humanities at Auburn University. Allen Cronenberg and Jay Lamar represented the center.

In spite of the tragedy on Sept. 11, Virginia Mathews proceeded with the Albuquerque workshop, assisted by Marsie Cate, coordinator of the New Mexico Center for the Book, and Oklahoma Center for the Book coordinator Glenda Carlile. More than 40 people from five states participated, including New Mexico State Librarian Ben Wakashige. Program highlights included an evening program of professional storytelling and a keynote address by Bob Pasternack, former state director of education in New Mexico and now assistant secretary for the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services in the U.S. Dept. of Education.

Libraries that received Viburnum grants in 2001 and participated in the 2001 workshops are listed below.

Tina Nolen (above, from left) of the Ashland (Ala.) Public Library, project coordinator and workshop director Virginia Mathews, first lady of Alabama Lori Siegelman (who hosted a reception for the Alabama workshop) and Annie Lucas Brown, consultant for the Alabama Public Library Service; Molly Kinney, consultant for the Georgia Office of Public Library Services lets her voice be heard.

Alabama. Ashland City Public Library; B.B. Comer Memorial Library, Sylacauga; Collinsville Public Library; Lewis Cooper Jr. Public Library, Opelika; Pell City Public Library; Huntsville-Madison County Public Library; Blue Spring Branch, Huntsville; Ozark-Dale County Public Library, Ozark.

Arizona. Cooper Queen Library, Bisbee; Mohave County Library District, Kingman; Friends of the Tucson-Pima Public Library, Tucson.

Arkansas. Arkansas River Valley Regional Library, Dardanelle; Crawford County Public Library System, Van Buren; Jim G. Ferguson Searcy County Library, Marshall; Philips County Library, Helena.

Georgia. CEL Regional Library, Midway/Riceboro Branch, Savannah; Clayton County Library System, Jonesboro; East Central Georgia Regional Library, Augusta; Hall County Library System, Gainesville; Peach Public Libraries, Fort Valley; Ohoopee Regional Library System, Vidalia; West Georgia Regional Library, Carrollton.

Louisiana. Washington Parish Library, Franklinton; West Baton Rouge Parish Library, Port Allen.

Mississippi. Columbus-Lowndes Public Library, Columbus; Elizabeth Jones Library, Grenada; Central Mississippi Regional Library System (Raleigh Library), Brandon; Waveland Library Literacy Center, Waveland.

New Mexico. Belen Public Library; David Cargo Public Library, Mora; Glenwood Community Library; Moise Memorial Library, Santa Rosa; Moriarty Community Library; Silver City Public Library.

Oklahoma. Bartlett-Carnegie Sapulpa Public Library, Sapulpa; Metropolitan Public Library System, Choctaw.

South Carolina. Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, Greenwood; Berkeley County Library, Moncks Corner; Colleton County Memorial Library, Walterboro; Georgetown County Library System, Georgetown; Sumter County Library, Sumter; York County Library, Rock Hill.

Texas. Crowley Public Library; Duval County/San Diego Public Library, San Diego; Eden Public Library; Longview Public Library. ◆

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